THE BRAINERD DISPATCH.

VOLUME 7. NUMBER 7. BRAINERD MINNESOTA FRIDAY. JANUARY 13 1888. INGERSOLL & WIELAND, PUBLISHERS.

HAVE YOU NOTICED

The New Goods at

Dresskell & Shedd's

JEWELRY STORE.

They have added to their large stock a great variety of unique and artistic Silverware at LOW FIGURES, just the thing for Christmas Presents. Some of the prettiest 3 piece Tea Setts in Silver Repasse and Oxidized finish. Napkin Rings 25c. up to Solid Silver. Jewelry of all descriptions, new and pretty designs. Gold and Silver Watches of every pattern. Solid 18 carat gold rings set with Diamonds, Opal, Pearl, Turquoise, Emerald, Ruby, Garnet, Tiger Eye, Moonstone, Aquamarine, Etc., in any variety, style and combinatian. They take pleasure in showing goods, and we would add that anyone looking for presents will find just what they want at the store of these enterprising gentlemen.

F. L. MATTESON. W. A. FLEMING.

Fine Teas a Specialty.

Crockery Ware.

—AND—

GROCERIES, FLOUR AND FEED,

Keep a Full Line of

EAST BRAINERD.

F. L. MATTESON & CO.,

WHITE & WHITE,

CONTRACTORS AND BUILDERS

DEALERS IN

Sash, Doors, Blinds, Mouldings, Glass, Papers, Nails, and Builder's Hardware. A complete stock of

T. L. BLOOD & CO'S MIXED PAINTS,

Fully Warranted.

Also Dealers in Guns, Ammunition, Etc.

Call on us before letting your Contracts for Building and Repairs. It will pay you.

Winter is Here,

And so is

TOTTON'S Stock of ARCTICS

Ladies' and Gents' High Cut Jersey Arctics.

A FULL Line of Coasting Sole Arctics.

A complete stock of women's, misses and children's arctics. Ask to see our $3.50 hand sewed shoe in all sizes.

TOTTON, The Shoe Man,

Front Street.

ARBUCKLES'

name on a package of COFFEE is a guarantee of excellence.

ARIOSA

COFFEE is kept in all first-class stores from the Atlantic to the Pacific.

COFFEE

is never good when exposed to the air. Always buy it in hermetically sealed ONE POUND PACKAGES.

THE WISCONSIN CENTRAL LINE. The Palace Sleeping and Parlor Car Route



To and From THE NORTHWEST.

TICKET OFFICES.

CHICAGO—205 Clark St.
" Depot Cor Polk St & 5h Av.
" Palmer House.
" Grand Pacific Hotel.
" Tremont House.
MILWAUKEE—395 Broadway.
" New Passenger Stat on
ST. PAUL—173 East Third Street.
" Union Depot.
MINNEAPOLIS—Union Depot,
" 19 Nicollet House Blk

DEEP SEA WONDERS exist in thousands of forms, but are surpassed by the marvels of invention. Those who are in need of profitable work that can be done while living at home should at once send their address to Hallett & Co., Portland, Maine, and receive free, full information how either sex, of all ages, can earn from $5 to $25 per day and upwards wherever they live. You are started free. Capital not required. Some have made over $50 in a single day at this work All succeed.

NORTHERN PACIFIC RAILROAD

THE DIRECT LINE BETWEEN

SAINT PAUL, MINNEAPOLIS, Or DULUTH.

And all Points in

Minnesota, Dakota, Montana, Idaho, Washington Territory OREGON, British Columbia, Puget Sound And Alaska.

Express trains Daily, to which are attached

PULLMAN PALACE SLEEPER AND ELEGANT DINING CARS.

NO CHANGE OF CARS BETWEEN ST PAUL AND PORTLAND On any class of Ticket.

Emigrant Sleepers Free

The only all Rail Line to the YELLOWSTONE PARK.

For Full imformation as to Time, Rates, &t Address,

CHAS. S. FEE
General Passenger Agent. St. Paul Minn

S. H. RELF, C. E.,

City and County Surveyor.

Surveying and Engineering in all their Branches.

OFFICE AT COURT HOUSE

Brainerd, Minn.

Jacob Sharp is like unto the anarchists in that he charges his troubles to journalistic interference.

An author cannot take out a copy right in England unless he resides there ten days. This is the reason why Ignatius Donnelly is going to England.

Senator Wilson has been chosen to succeed himself by the Iowa legislature, and Senator Beck, of Kentucky, has also been elected his own successor.

Chicago has a Presbyterian clergyman who has resigned, stating as his reasons that he was afraid of starvation as he had received no salary for eighteen months.

It will cost the millionaire Arbuckle $45,000 for refusing to marry Miss Campbell after having promised to do so. New York juries believe in making people pay for their sport. A slight raise in coffee will make up for Arbuckle's loss.

The judiciary committee of the senate has reported adversely on the confirmation of Lamar, and it is probable that his appointment will be rejected. Senator Evarts opposes his confirmation on the ground of unfitness for the position

Fargo Special: Eva Fenton, with the Foote Dramatic company, took an overdose of morphine last night. Whether it was taken with suicidal intend or not is not known. By prompt methods she was restored to consciousness aud seems recovered to-day.

The Northern Pacific has arranged for patents in Minnesota and Dakota covering over 1,200,000 acres and invoyles paying to the United States the amount of over $39,000 for surveys. It has also arranged for patents for a few acres of land in Washington territory.

Hal Reid, on Monday, was sentenced by Judge Kelly to fifteen years in Stillwater prison at hard labor. An appeal will be made to the supreme court to grant a new trial. This cannot be done until May, and Reid will be compelled to don stripped clothes pending the appeal.

Brainerd was recognized at the sixteenth annual convention of the State Fire Association by the election of Chief A. F. Leopold to the first vice-presidency. Brainerd may expect to have the meeting of the Association after next year, Alexandria having been chosen as the place for 1889.

The sorting boom for St. Cloud will be put in by the St. Cloud Boom Co., under the direction of Senator Buckman. It will be so constructed as to throw the logs behind the Clark and Miller islands, which are to be connected by piers, so as to hold at least 200,000 to 300,000 feet of logs. An assorting boom will be constructed at the foot of the lower island, so as to assort the St. Cloud and Sauk Rapids logs.—Lumberman.

On account of the heavy fall of snow yesterday noon's passenger train from the south was abandoned, consequently the Daily Smut Mill's telegraph service failed to connect. However, it happened to have on hand a few feet of old miscellaneous plate which was used to fill its news columns, and we must say it was quite an improvement. Telegraph service by freight is not a roaring success in the winter time during a snow blockade.

The Lumberman says that T. B. Walker has sent word to the contractors in the lumber woods on the Clearwater to increase the log cut four million feet, and another camp has been added, and additional men hired to do the extra work. The reason given for the increase, is that Mr. Walker has recently made some extensive contracts with the Manitoba company for lumber and bridge material, along the new line of road between Crookston and Brainerd.

It must necessarily be a terrible malady that afflicts a paper struggling for existence in a community when it belittles itself enough to attack the social record of men who are far superior to the originator of the articles published. The people of this city are the ones who elected W. A. Fleming to the position of municipal judge, and the evening paper has the gall to condemn every man who cast his ballot for him. Mr. Flemings friends are just as numerous as before the smut mill began its upheaval of vomit, and the stench arising has disgusted many readers of the paper. There should be an asylum for people who get so "boiling mad" if their corns are touched that they resort to blackmailing and libelous newspaper articles upon men who are ably filling positions of trust to which they have been raised by the popular and unanimous vote of the people.

THERE'S MANY A SLIP.

It is significant that in all the lists published of the names of men available to succeed Hon. Knute Nelson in congress, the name of Hon. S. G. Comstock, of Moorhead, always comes first. It seems to be written that he is the man.—Ortonville Star.

It is quite evident that the Star editor has seen but one list, and that probably published in his own paper. The central part of the district will name Knute Nelson's successor, if there is to be one.

THEIR RECORDS COMPARED.

Judge Fleming has been three times honored by the citizens of Brainerd and Crow Wing county, by being elected by them to honorable and responsible positions. He has twice been elected superintendent of schools, each time by overwhelming majorities over capable and honorable citizens, and has filled the position in a manner creditable to himself and satisfactory to his constituency. Last spring he was elected municipal judge by the unanimous vote of the people of this city, and has most certainly filled that position in an eminently satisfactory manner. And if there ever was a case where the office sought the man, his certainly was one, as Mr. Fleming did not want the position, and only accepted it to gratify his friends, as by so doing he was compelled to give up a law practice that paid him double his present salary as judge. This is the honorable record Mr. Fleming has made while a resident of our city. Taking into consideration the esteem in which Mr. Fleming is held by the people of this city and county as shown by the above facts, we think the filthy, disgusting and sneaking attack made upon him by the contemptible sneak and blackguard of the News as one of the most outrageously indecent things we have ever heard, and believe it will be resented by the people of this community. Who is this disreputable blackguard and liar that he dare to thus attack the good name and character of our best and most repected citizens? Let us see how his record while in our city will compare with the honorable one made by Mr. Fleming. He was brought here to assist in teaching the high school, but after a few weeks' trial he was found to be so utterly incompent that he was discharged. Since then he has been employed on the News to lie, throw filth and do other dirty work for his even more contemptible employer. If the News, which for the past month has been on the verge of bankruptcy, expects to gain favor or prolong its life by these indecent assaults, it will find it is mistaken, They will have the opposite effect as it now begins to realize by a diminishing subscription list. The News when first started was a credit to the city, but since it employed this almond-eyed, indecent ignoramus as reporter, the paper has become too indecent to admit to the family circle.

INTERESTING STATISTICS.

Probably three-fourths of the people of Scandinavian origin in this country are in the following states and territories: Minnesota, Wisconsin, Dakota, Iowa, Illinois. Nebraska, Michigan, Kansas and Utah. Minnesota has not less than 400,000 people of Scandinavian decent. Wisconsin has from 225,000 to 300,000. Dakota may be credited with fully 150,000 and perhaps more. Iowa has a similar number, and it is possible that Illinois has more rather than less. Michigan, Nebraska and Kansas probably have from 40,000 to 75,000 each, and Utah has, unfortunately, 25,000 or more. It should be remembered that these estimates are intended to include the descendants of Scandinavian immigrants of the United States. The enumeration of the more important local settlements of each race can not be undertaken here. It may be worth while to note the fact that the percentage of Swedes in the cities and towns is much larger than the percentage of Norwegians. Thus about thirty per cent. of the Swedes and about fifteen per cent. of the Norwegians of Minnesota are in Minneapolis and St. Paul.

FATAL ACCIDENT ON THE N. P.

HELENA, Mont., Jan. 11.—Last evening local passenger train No. 6, on the Northern Pacific road, ran off the track near Gray Bluff. At the point where the train left the track the snow was drifted so hard that the wheels of the locomotive ran up on it and left the rails, taking the train with it. The entire train was dragged out on the prairie. The locomotive fell over on its side. Engineer Hugh Munroe, who stood at the throttle, in attempting to jump from the cab when the engine stopped sprang the wrong way. He was crushed beneath the tender. Eric Gustavson, the fireman suffered the same fate. Their bodies are still under the wreck. None of the passengers were injured and trains were not delayed by the accident.

The Northern Pacific railroad company will pay out over $6,000,000 this month for interest on its bonds.

On account of the snow blockade our patent sides did not arrive from St. Paul until Saturday afternoon, consequently our paper is printed one day late.

Tim Barrett, murderer of Street Car Driver Tollefson, was sentenced yesterday afternoon by Judge Lochren, to be hanged after four months. This is the first death sentenced ever prononuced in Hennepin county.

John Baker, son of the editor of the St. Paul Globe, was married yesterday to Miss Elizabeth Kitson a charming daughter of Commodore Kitson. A younger son of Baker's only a short time ago married another of the commodore's daughters. The Baker family evidently intend to own the Globe building and all if they can get it by marrying.

During the St. Paul ice carnival, the most famous painting of this age, Munkacsy's "Christ before Pilate," will be on exhibition in the saintly city at the brick church on Cedar Avenue, below 13th St. It was purchased last spring by Mr. Wannamaher, of Philadelphia, at a cost of $100,000, and brought to the United States, where it has since been seen by over a million people. People of this city who attend the carnival should not fail to see this famous painting.

At a meeting of the fire companies held at the hose house last evening, it was decided to attend the funeral of L. H. Dodge in a body, dressed in full uniform and white gloves. Arrangements were also made to hire the band to furnish music for the occasion. The flag over the hose house was ordered placed at half mast, out of respect for the deceased member. A committee was appointed to draw up resolutions of condolence to be published in the city papers, and a copy furnished the relatives of the deceased. Mr. Dodge was at one time chief of the department.

It is feared that James McCarthy, for some time past a cook in one of C. F. Kindred's cord wood camps, has been frozen to death. It seems that McCarthy left the camp about three o'clock Wednesday afternoon to come to town, and nothing has been heard of his whereabouts since, although his friends have searched for him diligently ever since his disappearance. It is known that he had a bottle of liquor on his person when he left the camp, and it is feared that he drank too freely there from, and becoming a little stupid has laid down and perished with the severe cold.

A cultured young lady from Worcester,
Was admiring a large game rorcester,
When the Alderney bull
Hooked her squarely and full
In the bustle, and skyward did borcester.
—New Haven News.

NELSON'S PENSION BILL.

A special says that Hon. Knute Nelson has introduced a bill to give arrearages of pensions to those who filed applications prior to 1880, but were unable to get them through the pension office, owing to some technicality, but have been allowed pensions by private bills. In private conversation Mr. Nelson said: "This bill's simple justice; under the arrearages act of 1880, claimants got back pensions from the date of their discharge from the army. My bill gives the same benefit to the poor fellows who were kept out of their dues by some official crotchet."

WIDEST AT THE MOUTH.

Doc Ames, the man who made the let her-go-Gallagher campaign for the governorship of Minnesota something over a year ago, nominates himself for the second place on the next Democratic national ticket, and suggest a "wide open" platform. The most noticeable feature about this man is that he is always wide open, especially in the region of the mouth.—Chicago Times.

HOW BILLY PATTERSON WAS STRUCK.

About forty years ago, at one of the medical colleges of this country, the students had a trick of hazing every new man who entered the institution. They would secure him hand and foot, carry him before a mock tribunal and there try him for some high crime with which they charged him. He would be convicted, of course, and sentenced to be led to the block and decapitated. A student named William Patterson came along in time, and was put through the court and sentenced in the usual solemn and impressive manner. He was blindfolded and led to the block, and his neck placed in position. The executioner swung the ax and buried it in the block, allowing it, to be sure, to go nowhere near Patterson's head. The students laughed when the trick was at an end, but Patterson was dead. He had died from what we medical men call shock. All the students were put under arrest, and the question arose, "Who struck Patterson?" On the trial it was shown that nobody struck him, but the medical students retained the expression, and it has come down through them to the present day.—St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

A POINT ON COCKROACHES.

"Everything is in knowing how, you know," remarked an observant frequenter of the city hall. "If everybody knew as much about cockroaches as I do, the vermin would soon become extinct. They were the pest of my life when I was in the restaurant business several years ago. There was nothing that disturbed my peace of mind like the sight of a cockroach walking leisurely across the table in plain view of my customers. I bought insect powder by the quart and tried every means I could deyise or hear of to get them out of my house, but everything was a dismal failure until finally an accident happened which gave me the information for which I had been squandering money uselessly. One night some one happened to leave a cake box —one of those japanned tin affairs —standing open. Next morning about a pint of cockroaches were found in the box. They had been able to climb the outer surface and get inside, but the interior surface was too smooth for them to scale, and they were corralled. Well, that put an idea into my head. I went to work next evening and steamed some cake so that the insects could smell it a long distance, and put it in the box. Next morning I had about half a peck of the vermin. I kept the thing going for a week, and captured every cockroach in the house. This is something that a cockroach-ridden people should know about."—Detroit Tribune.

NOT A CUSTOMER OF VICK'S.

"That's not a Sunflower, I want you to understand I don't grow Sunflowers. That's a Hi-an-thus, its more like a Dahlia than a Sunflower" Such were the words of an indignant woman who told she had a splendid specimen of Double Dwarf Sunflower, growing in her front yard. One acquainted with this flower (Helianthus multiflorus plenus) will not be surprised at the old lady's mistake, growing about four feet high, covered with golden-yellow double flowers about the size of a Dahlia it resembles the plant very much. This little incident shows clearly how important it is that every one having a garden or even a shrub should own and study Vick's Floral Guide published at Rochester, N. Y., price ten cents, and a due bill for ten cents worth of seeds accompanies the Guide.

Don't trifle with any Throat or Lung Disease. If you have a Cough or Cold, or the children are threatened with Croup or Whooping Cough, use Acker's English Remedy and prevent further trouble. It is a positive cure, and we guarantee it. Price 10 and 50c

Sold by Johnson & Bain.

JOINED THE BAND IN HADES.

The fate of an anarchist in eternity is an awful one. The spirits of Spies and Parsons materialized at a seance in Sioux City the other night. One was playing the jews-harp while the other was pulling away on an accordion.—Globe.

Can't Sleep Nights is the complaint of thousands suffering from Asthma, Consumption, Coughs, etc. Did you ever try Acker's English Remedy? It is the best preparation known for all Lung Troubles, sold on a positive guarantee at 10c., 50c.

Sold by Johnson & Bain.

SPECIAL EXCURSION RATES.

St. Paul Ice Palace and Carnival via the Northern Pacific R. R.

Excursion tickets will be sold to St. Paul and return for the Ice Palace and Carnival daily, commencing January 24th, until Feb. 2nd, at greatly reduced rates; tickets good to return to destination until Monday, Feb. 6th.

This without doubt will be the grandest carnival ever held, and every one should avail themselves of this opportunity to attend.

For full information apply to your local ticket agent.

Old and reliable Medicines are the best to depend upon. Acker's Blood Elixir has been prescribed for years for all impurities of the Blood. In every form of Scrofulous, Syphilitic or Mercurial diseases, it is invaluable. For Rheumatism, has no equal.

Sold by Johnson & Bain.

INVENTION has revolutionized the world during the last half century. Not least among the wonders of inventive progress is a method and system of work that can be performed all over the country without separating the workers from their homes. Pay liberal; any one can do the work: either sex, young or old; no special ability required. Capital not needed; you are started free. Cut this out and return to us and we will send you free something of great value and importance to you, that will start you in business which will bring you in more money right away, than anything else in the world. Grand outfit free. Address TRUE & Co., Augusta, Maine.

FACTS YOU CAN BET ON.

That the *oldest and largest* tobacco factory *in the world* is in Jersey City, N. J.

That this factory makes the popular and world-famed Climax Plug, the acknowledged standard for first-class chewing tobacco.

That this factory was established as long ago as 1760.

That last year (1886) it made and sold the enormous quantity of 27,962,280 lbs. or fourteen thousand tons of tobacco.

That this was more than one-seventh of all the tobacco made in the United States notwithstanding that there were 966 factories at work.

That in the last 21 years this factory has helped support the United States Government to the extent of over Forty-four million seven hundred thousand dollars ($44,700,000.00) paid into the U. S. Treasury in Internal Revenue Taxes.

That the pay-roll of this factory is about $1,000,000.00 per year or $20,000.00 per week.

That this factory employs about 3,500 operatives.

That this factory makes such a wonderfully good chew in Climax Plug that many other factories have tried to imitate it in vain, and in despair now try to attract custom by offering larger pieces of inferior goods for the same price.

That this factory nevertheless continues to increase its business every year.

That this factory belongs to and is operated by

Yours, very truly,
P. LORILLARD & CO.

Save the Children. They are especially liable to sudden Colds, Coughs, Croup, Whooping Cough, etc. We guarantee Acker's English Remedy a positive cure. It saves hoars of anxious watching. Sold by

Sold by Johnson & Bain.

MORTGAGE SALE.

Default having been made in the payment of the sum of Thirteen hundred and twenty dollars ($1320.00,) which is claimed to be due at the date of this notice upon a certain Mortgage, duly executed and delivered by Kate Hatton, a widow, to James McAndrews, bearing date the Tenth day of September, A. D. 1884, and duly recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds in and for the County of Crow Wing and State of Minnesota, on the 12th day of September, A. D. 1884, at 6:05 o'clock p. m., in Book "C" of Mortgages, on page 432; and no action or proceeding at law or otherwise having been instituted to recover the debt secured by said Mortgage, or any part thereof.

Now therefore, notice is hereby given, That by virtue of a power of sale contained in said Mortgage, and pursuant to the statute in such case made and provided, the said Mortgage will be foreclosed, and the premises described in and covered by said Mortgage, viz: the following real estate situate in the county of Crow Wing and State of Minnesota, to-wit:

Lots numbered thirteen (13) and fourteen (14) of Block numbered one hundred and one (101) of the town (now city) of Brainerd, according to the plat thereof filed, recorded or being in the office of the Register of Deeds in and for said Crow Wing County and State of Minnesota, with the hereditaments and appurtenances, will be sold at public auction, to the highest bidder for cash, to pay said debt and interest, and the taxes, if any, on said premises, and Twenty-five dollars attorney's fee, as stipulated in and by said Mortgage in case of foreclosure, and the disbursements allowed by law; which sale will be made by the Sheriff of said Crow Wing County, at the front door of the Court House, in the City of Brainerd, in said County and State, on the twenty-eighth day of January, A. D. 1888, at ten o'clock a. m., of that day, subject to redemption at any time within one year from the day of sale, as provided by law.

Dated December 6th, A. D. 1887.

JAMES McANDREWS, Mortgagee.

O'BRIEN & O'BRIEN,
Attorneys fo. said Mortgagee,
St. Paul, Minnesota.

C. B. SLEEPER'S Real Estate Circular!

Look Here!

In view of the certain raise in real estate the coming summer, now is the time to invest. For the next sixty days I will sell any of the following real estate on terms to suit purchasers:

Four business lots, corner Front and Broadway. The best bargain in Brainerd.

One lot adjoining Opera house, on Broadway.

Four lots on Front street.

Three lots rear of Opera house, 9th street, desirable residence property.

Three cottages, rear of Opera house, cheap.

Seventy-five lots, Sleeper's Addition—lots from $50 to $100—50x150—cheapest lots in Brainerd.

Seventy-five lots in Sleeper's Park addition—7th and 8th streets.

Sleeper Block, one or three brick stores on favorable terms.

This property will double in value within six months, and if any one desires a business location, or residence lot, here is your chance.

All residence lots will be sold on the installment plan, so that laboring men and mechanics can secure a home on more advantageous terms than ever before in the history of Brainerd.

For further particulars inquire of C. B. SLEEPER OR J. L. SMITH, Sleeper Block.

O. H. HAVILL,

REAL

Estate

AND

Loan Broker

Improved and unimproved property for sale in all parts of the city.

Money to loan on real estate on chattle security. Mortgages bought, etc.

RICHLY REWARDED are those who read this and then act; they will find honorable employment that will not take them from their homes and families. The profits are large and sure for every industrious person, many have made and are now making several hundred dollars a month. It is easy for any one to make $5 and upwards per day, who is willing to work. Either sex, young or old; capital not needed: We start you. Everything new. No special ability required. You reader, can do it as well as any one. Write to us at once for full particulars, which we mail free. Address Stinson & Co., Portland, Maine.

Wisconsin Central Line.

The Parlor Sleeping and Palace Car Route to Chicago.

Departing trains from	Minneapolis.	St. Paul
Chicago Day express:	A12:10 m.	12:45 p. m.
Chicago night express	A7:35 p. m.	8:15 p. m.
Prentice and Ashland	A7:50 p. m.	8:15 p. m.
Trains Arrive at	Minneapolis.	St. Paul
Chicago fast express.....	A7:50 a. m.	7:15 a. m.
Prentice and Ashland	A7:50 a. m.	7:15 a. m.
Chicago day express	A4:20 p. m.	3:40 p. m.

A Daily. B Daily except Sunday.

THROUGH CAR SERVICE.

All trains carry elegant day coaches, superb sleepers and luxurious dining cars without change between Minneapolis, St. Paul and Chicago. For tickets, rates, berths in sleepers, and all detailed information apply to the

CITY OFFICES

MINNEAPOLIS—No 19, Nicollet House Block, Corner of Nicollet and Washington Avenues. F. H. Anson, Northwestern Passenger Agent,

ST. PAUL—No. 173, east Third street, Merchant's Hotel block. C. E. Robb, City Ticket Agent.

W. S. MELLEN, General Manager, JAMES BARKER, Gen'l Pas'r & T'k't A'g't Milwaukee.

Minneapolis and St. Louis RAILWAY

AND THE FAMOUS

ALBERT LEA ROUTE

TWO THROUGH TRAINS DAILY. from St. Paul and Minneapolis

To Chicago,

Without Change, connecting with the fast train of all lines for the

East and Southeast.

The direct and only line running through Cars between St. Paul, Minneapolis and

DES MOINES, IOWA

Via Albert Lea and Fort Dodge. Also "Short Line" to Watertown D. T.

SOLID THROUGH TRAINS BETWEEN

MINNEAPOLIS and ST. LOUIS

and the principal Cities of the Mississippi Valley, connecting in Union Depot for all points south and Southwest.

MANY HOURS SAVED and the only line running two trains daily to Kansas City, Leavenworth and Atchinson, making connections with the Union Pacific and Atchinson, Topeka and Santa Fe Railways.

Close connections made in Union Depot with all trains of the St. Paul, Minneapolis & Manitoba; Northern Pacific St. Paul & Duluth Railways, from and to all points north and north west.

150 LBS. of Baggage Checked Free. Fare always as low as the lowest. For Time Tables, Through Tickets, etc., call upon the nearest ticket agent or write to

S. F. BOYD, Gen'l Tkt & Pass. Agt. Minneapolis, Minn

Will You Read and Profit by Reading

The Unusual announcement of

SLAUGHTERING GOODS,

UNTIL JAN. 1, '88, BY

LEOPOLD BROS.

MEN'S YOUTH'S CLOTHING BOYS' Children

At And

Below Cost.

UNDERWEAR.

SHIRTS, DRAWERS.

From 50c to $2, former price $1 to $3.

LARGE LINE OF HOLIDAY GOODS IN

Silk Handkerchiefs,
Gents Smoking Jackets,
Neckwear, Suspenders, Etc.

Don't miss the best chance while our line is complete.

LEOPOLD BROS.

LEADERS OF POPULAR PRICES, FRONT ST.

Big Boom For Brainerd!

The New Railroad is a Settled Fact, and Property is Advancing.

NOW is the time to buy.

NOW is the time to sell.

If you want to Buy or Sell, call and see me. Some Choice North Side Property at Bottom Prices. Houses and Lots for Sale on Monthly Payments. Money to loan on improved Real Estate. Rents collected and Taxes paid for non-residents.

Fire Insurance A Specialty.

J. L. SMITH, Agent.

Room 2, Sleeper Block.

I Wish to Announce

That I have an immense stock of goods yet, notwithstanding my store was robbed, and I ask a share of your patronage. It will help us both, as I promise you EXTRA LOW PRICES FOR THE HOLIDAYS. The folllowing are a very few of the bargains I have to offer.

Waterbury Watches only $2.50 each.

A Quick train, expansion balance, stem wind and stem set watch for $5.00. A written warrant with every watch. Unheard of Bargains.

Gold, Silver and Filled Watches correspondingly low.

Watch Chains 30 per cent. off regular prices.

20Chains 25 cents and up. Ladies Lace pins. Finest lot in the city.

c. and upward. Bracelets 30 per cent. off.

Sleeve buttons 50c. and upward. Ladies' and gents' all elegant gold spectacles and eye-glasses.

Silverware, all quadruple plate, away down prices.

Please call and see me. Remember all my goods are from best houses and are all warranted. I have everything in my line, and respectfully ask your patronage. Please call and examine if you do not buy.

ANDREW E. VEON,
NO. 19, FIFTH STREET

WE HAVE JUST

Received From the Eastern Markets,

The Very Latest NOVELTIES in

Dress Goods,

NOTIONS, ETC.,

And are selling selling them at a very low margin. We still have lots of goods left from the

BANKRUPT STOCK

Of Young & Co.,

That We are selling AT AND BELOW COST. You will miss it if you do not call and get our price before buying elsewhere.

F. A. FARRAR & CO.

NO. 4, CALE BLOCK, FRONT STREET.

M. HAGBERG,

Wholesale and Retail

GROCER,

has a large and complete stock of

Staple and Fancy Groceries, Flour and Feed, Provisions, etc.

M. HAGBERG,

Odd Fellows' Block.

Brainerd Dispatch.

INGERSOLL & WIELAND, Publishers.

BRAINERD, - MINNESOTA

The national debt was reduced over thirteen and one-half millions the past month.

The accession of Lieut. Gov. Morehouse to the Governorship of Missouri is the third case of the kind which has come to pass during the present year, the other two being in Maine and California.

New York has dropped to the position of the sixth state of the Union in the number of miles of her railroads. Illinois stands at the head, followed by Iowa, Kansas, Texas, Pennsylvania, New York and Ohio.

New York's new buildings last year cost $67,000,000, or about $9,000,090 in excess of 1886. If the metropolis keeps on at this rate she will soon overtake the big figures of some third class cities at the West.

The finest cotton in the world is grown in the United States. The best authority says: "The Sea Island cotton is the finest and best kind of cotton produced anywhere, and commands the highest price." The best Egyptian cotton is the next in quality.

For the twelve months ending December 21, the imports of gold exceeded the exports by more than forty-five million dollars. During the same time the exports of silver exceeded the imports by more than ten million dollars.

Jacob Sharp was frequently announced as being at death's door (that is while it was a gain to make such announcements), but already he has survived one of the Judges (Rapallo), before whom the boss briber's case was heard.

E. C. Knight, of Philadelphia, is one of the weaithiest men in the Quaker City. He is president of three railroads, and is prominently connected with many important enterprises. He was once a boy in a grocery store on the banks of the Delaware river and received $4 a week for his services.

Newspapers which continually boast of their circulation are appalled by the statement that the Petit Journal of Paris, a little four-page newspaper, each of whose pages measures only 15 1-2 by 20 1-2 inches, has at present an average circulation of 950,000 copies a day. It was founded in 1863.

This is certainly getting to be a trust-full country. We have now a whisky trust, a sugar trust, an oil trust, a cotton seed trust, a lead trust, a rubber trust, a salt trust, envelope and paper bag trusts, a cordage pool, and many others, the latest to be organized being the refined lard trust.

Now it turns out that McNeally the Saco bank clerk who stole several hundred thousand in bonds and cash is a kleptomaniac. That is his explanation of the robbery, and the bank officials have accepted it by compromising with him. There are dozens of instances of individuals who are afflicted with this irresistible inclination to take other people's property.

The American colony of thieves in Canada has received a distinguished acquisition in the person of Mr. Frank McNeally whilom of Biddeford, Me., recently commorant in Europe, who after the successful conclusion of his negotiations with the owners of the property he has stolen will settle down to a life of indolence and ease under the protection of the British lion.

Australia has 82,000,000 sheep or about twenty-seven for every man, woman, and child in the country, and the increase alone, last year, was almost two to every person on the great island-continent. Most of these sheep are of the finest breeds in existence, and in every respect the wealth of the antipodean-colonists in flocks surpasses anything known in modern times. Australia is quite an infant in the family of nations.

The report of C. B. Morton, Commissioner of Navigation, sets forth in detail the various aids and advantages enjoyed by the shipping of other nations, and concludes that it is impossible without a change of the present conditions for our navigation to regain its lost supremacy in the foreign trade. He says that our vessels must be put on an equality with foreign ships or they must be gradually forced out of the contest.

The following announcement from the Hazel Green (Wolfe County, Ky.) Herald, throws an interesting light on mountain prices, and indicates that the rural editor of the south is pretty well fed: "How you may get the Herald without money. Bring us twenty pounds of pork, or ten pounds o pork sausage, or two bushels of sound, Irish potatoes, or five bushels of sound turnips, or ten good chickens, or ten pounds of good lard, or one bushel of good onions. Any person bringing us any of the above, in the quantity named, will receive the paper until January 1, 1889; for half the quantity we will send it half the time."

The fifteen-hundred dollar license law just enacted for Atlanta is about the most stringent measure of that kind that has yet appeared. In addition to the big fee, it is optional with the mayor to refuse licenses for the worst parts of the city, and confine saloons to the principal business streets. Every person applying for a license must file a description of his place and affidavits of two good citizens that he is a fit person to be trusted with a license. He must furnish a bond for $1,000, signed by two freeholders who have no interest of any kind in the application. The saloonkeeper must carry on his business openly. He can use no screens, no blinds, or painted glass, and cannot conduct his business in a basement. He cannot allow gambling, cards, billiards, pool, or tenpins to be played in his place. If a drunken person is found on his premises his license will be revoked.

RESUME OF THE NEWS.

Washington News Items.

Anti-prohibitionists fear that a law will be passed prohibiting the sale of liquor in the District of Columbia.

Senator Blair is busy trying to find out how the advance sheets of his book got into the hands of the editors.

Mr. Lamar formally resigns the secretaryship of the Interior Department and the President parts from him with great reluctance.

The friends of Judge D. M. Bowring of Illinois are not yet able to ascertain what his chances are to be appointed the successor of Sparks.

Secretary Lamar removes John W. Le Barnes, law clerk in the land office, who is said to have been the author of the obnoxious land policy of Sparks.

The bill, or whatever it may be called, prepared by secretary Fairchild is said to be approved by seven members of the ways and means committee.

The postal telegraph bills will be taken up soon by the senate post-office committee, and it will then be decided whether or not persons interested in the passage or the defeat of the bill shall be allowed to make arguments.

The following pensions have been granted: Wisconsin—Widow of D. Fulkerson, Darien; L. Netter, alias L. Nettan, Green Bay; P. Arnlet, Luxembourg; A. T. Sweeney, National Milwaukee Home. Dakota—D. N. Shepard, Plankinton; G. M. Stormont, Iroquis; H. Pfenning, New Salem. Minnesota—J. B. Sheldon, Mazeppa.

Capt. Amos Cliff, a clerk in the pension office and formerly a member of Gen. Sheridan's staff, died at Providence hospital in Washington a few days ago without the knowledge of his friends, and was buried in the potter's field. The discovery was made that his remains had been removed from the cemetery and sold to a medical college.

Postoffices established: Dakota: Cashel, Walsh county. Discontinued: Iowa—Garfield, Appanoose county; Kirkwood, Appanoose county. Postmasters commissioned: Dakota—Grafton, T. A. Brown; Sutley, J. H. Cummings. Wisconsin—Alma, G. M. Reinhardt; Pembile, I. C. Crusoe; Boscobel, G. Meyers. Fourth class postmasters appointed: Wisconsin—Stewart, A. Stuffancker.

Representative Springer, chairman of the house committee on territories, referring to the probable action of his committee, says: The committee will recommend in this congress the admission of four territories as states—Dakota as a whole, one state, Montana, Washington Territory and possibly New Mexico. Referring to the disputed points as to the division of Dakota, Mr. Springer says that his committee would be likely to consider the element of population and not of acres in agreeing upon admission.

Mr. Lamar has undoubtedly increased the chance of his confirmatin "by burning his bridges behind him," and retiring from the interior department. That is the general expression of opinion at the capitol even on the part of those Republican senators who assert that they oppose his confirmation. Another source of strength for Mr. Lamar is a letter of Senator Stewart of Nevada which was published by the New York Times. It was wholly unanticipated by Mr. Lamar's friends, and was certainly a great surprise to most of the Republican senators.

The following patents have been issued: Wisconsin: F. C. Bailey, Rib Lake, car coupler; C. G. Cross, Sun Prairie, car coupler; F. N. Gaskill, Juda, can; J. P. Runkell, Milwaukee, car coupler; H. C. Starke, Milwaukee, sea cock; Minnesota: M. Casselman and T. F. McGann, Minneapolis, apparatus for heating cars with hot air; J. Clayton, Wadena, end gate; S. W. Kennedy, Minneapolis, grain binding harvester; N. Nilson, Minneapolis, grain separator; M. Barker, Barnesville, and J. E. Tupper, Rothsay, water gauge; C. Seiter, New Ulm, sash cord fastener; C. K. Sherburne, Minneapolis, sewer shoe; A. D. Stevens, Minneapolis, lighting cars by electricity; J. B. St. Louis, Minneapolis, steam feed for saw mill; Montana: H. Warmington and B. Bugler, Virginia City, running gear for vehicles.

Personal News Notes.

Mrs. Senator Stanford has $1,000,000 worth of diamonds.

Hon. James S. Rollins, an ex-member of congress and one of the most prominent and influential public men of Missouri, died at Columbia Mo.

Dr. Peter Parker died in Washington, aged eighty-four. He was minister to China thirty years ago, and had lived in Washington since 1858. He was regent of the Smithsonian institution for many years.

At San Francisco, Gen. Washington Seawell died at his apartments at the Berkshire hotel. His disease was enlargement of the liver, which, combined with a weight of years, caused his death. He leaves only two relatives—his sons Bullitt and J. M. Seawell, who will inherit the bulk of his large fortune.

Vanzandt, the alleged forger from Butte, Mont., arrested twice since coming to Manitoba and latterly released on his own recognizance, has skipped the country, going, it is said, to Alaska. Sheriff Lloyd of Butte, who left Winnipeg a few days ago to look for witnesses in the case against Vanzandt, has not yet returned.

Col. H. C. Corbin stated in Chicago that Gen. Alfred Terry is seriously ill at the Grand Hotel in New York. "I do not think Gen. Terry is in any immediate danger," added Col. Corbin, "but I fear his disease will ultimately prove fatal. I should say that he is in about the same condition that Secretary Manning was for a long time."

J. W. Kendrick, who succeeds Gen. A. Anderson as engineer-in-chief of the Northern Pacific railroad, has from the first been one of his ablest lieutenants. Mr. Kendrick is a Massachusetts man, graduated from the Worcester Polytechnic institute in 1873, and after a number of years of varied practice in the East he went to Montana.

Criminal Calendar.

Burglars at Cumberland Mills, Maryland, beat Mrs. Stack so badly that she died.

At Holdredge, Neb., while laboring under a temporary fit of insanity, G. M. D. Davis, one of the leading real estate men shot himself through the heart with a shotgun. He had a wife and three children.

Thomas Boutin of St. Rounald, Canada, while under the influence of liquor, visited the house of Mrs. Cyrile Laroque. As he was leaving he slapped Mrs. Laroque in the face, whereupon she shot him in the back, inflicting injuries from which he died.

At Camden, N. J., Isaac Merrick shot his young daughter dead at their home, and then turned the weapon on himself with fatal effect. The child was an adopted daughter, an engaging girl of fifteen years. Merrick was forty-five. No cause can be assigned except insane jealously. The child was a general favorite and any attention shown her angered him. Both shots were instantly fatal.

Nuggets of Foreign News.

The remains of the celebrated temple of Kabeiroi have been discovered by German excavators near Thebes.

The present calm in Europe is declared deceptive, presaging great danger if not absolute certainty of war.

Emperor William says that the worst fears regarding the condition of his son, the crown prince, have passed.

Gen. San-Marseno, the commander of the Italian expedition, has asked that more mountain batteries be sent to Massowah immediately.

A swine plague prevails in the south of France. Thirty thousand animals have died in the Marseilles district within a month. Prof. Cornil has gone to study the pestilence.

In the election for Assinniabola at Winnipeg, for the legislature Frank Ness, the candidate of the new Harrison ministry, was completely routed by Duncan MacArthur, independent, who was elected by a majority of two to one over his opponent.

At Cork, Ireland, Dr. Philip Cross, formerly a surgeon in the Fifty-third regiment, was hanged for the murder of his wife by poisoning last June. He walked to the scaffold without faltering. He made no remarks. Dr. Cross murdered his wife that he might marry a Miss Skinner, whom he wed within a week of his wife's death.

Trouble has been caused at Kileysart, County Clare, Ireland, over a refusal of the turf dealers to furnish the police with supplies. The police on being refused forcibly seized what they needed. The members of the National league took part with the dealers in resisting the police, and there was a lively scrimmage, which resulted in a victory for the police and the capture of the turf dealers.

Timothy Harrington, M. P., was placed on trial at Tralee on the charge of publishing in the Kerry Sentinel reports of meetings of suppressed branches of the National league. Harrington was found guilty and sentenced to six weeks' inprisonoment. Corcoran, publisher of the Cork Examiner, was tried and sentenced to two months' imprisonment without hard labor, for publishing reports of suppressed branches of the league.

Vienna advices are opposed to the peace predictions. Col. Zenliff, Russian military attache at Vienna, in official communications to the Austrian court authorities, stated that he was permitted to inform them that his government had decided to move to more divisions of troops to the frontier. The announcement is regarded as clear evidence of the continued seriousness of the situation. The fact that Col. Zeuliff was instructed to give the notice is considered part of the diplomatic game which Russia is unfolding.

Record of Casualties.

The spirit thermometer registers 52 deg. below zero in Montana, several people are frozen to death and stock suffering.

A Northern Pacific passenger train is derailed by a snow drift in Montana, the engineer and fireman losing their lives.

A fire at Louisa Court House, Va., destroyed twenty-one out of the twenty-four business shops in the town. Losses, $25,000; insurance, $10,000.

B. S. Helland of Bachelor's Grove, near Grand Forks, was frozen to death in the storm of the 2d inst. He had gone to Louisiana, two miles distant, to procure medicine for his sick wife, and was lost when returning on foot.

At Edson station, the west-bound Union Pacific passenger train was run into from behind by a freight, and two emigrant cars were telescoped and burned. All the injured were removed before the flames reached them, except a three-year-old son of Mrs. Street of London, England, who was under the debris, and was burned to a crisp.

General News Items.

The Duluth, South Shore & Atlantic is to bridge St. Louis river.

A. Cottrell, an extensive farmer of Black Hawk county, Iowa, fails for $40,000.

Statistics show that Southern and Western lands are fast passing into the hands of Scotch, English and Eastern money lenders.

During the year ending Dec. 31, 1887, the business at the Helena, Mon., United States land office amounted to 252,841 acres, of the value of $16,059,347. This is the largest year's business ever done by the office.

Edwin Booth and Lawrence Barrett, the tragedians, closed at the Academy of Music in New York, one of the most successful engagements ever played by any company in that city. The gross receipts for the two weeks' performance were over $50,000.

Anthony Comstock, as the head of the Society of the Prevention of Vice, at the head of a lot city police, made a raid on the anatomical museums of the city of New York. About half a dozen of them were visited and their proprietors and the employes arrested.

Before the beginning of the last storm in Montana cattle were reported to be in excellent condition, and well prepared for winter. Stockmen are somewhat uneasy, and should the inclement wheather hold for two weeks the losses would be considerable. Grass is in much better condition than during last winter.

President Davidson of the Montana Board of Trade received the following reply in answer to the resolution of the board of trade concerning mineral lands: No patents of the land referred to are being issued, and the question as to the necessity of non-mineral affidavits by the railroad company is pending before the department and no action will be taken until that question is decided, and no patent will be issued within sixty days. In the meantime any proof that you have to offer will be fully considered. L. C. Q. LAMAR.

The annual report of the board of managers of the National Home for Disabled Volunteer Soldiers was laid before the house. The average number of inmates present during the last fiscal year was 9,718, an increase in five years of 2,980, or 44 per cent. The existing branches are now filled to their utmost capacity, and in the opinion of the board, only one, or at most, two of them should be further enlarged. The report says that if it be the intention of congress to care for all disabled soldiers entitled to admission to the home under existing laws, legislation will be required to establish additional branches, materially enlarge existing branches, encourage the states to establish state homes, or to make appropriations for out-door relief for those soldiers who cannot be admitted to existing branches.

Congressional Autobiographies.

Cincinnati Cammercial Gazette: It is well known that the senators and congressmen write their own biographies that appear in the Congressional Directory. This fact makes them all the more interesting. The statesmen are allowed in a general way to say what they please, but there are instances where the compiler of the directory has to do some pretty thorough pruning. One Arkansas congressman wrote in answer to the usual request what would have filled a dozen pages of the directory. He gave the full history of his and his wife's families, the characteristics of his children, the names of the husbands and wives and children of those married, and introduced several illustrated sketches of incidents in bear and bce and coon hunting. He introduced a poem on "Spring" written by his second oldest son, gave the names of two young fellows, rivals for the hand of one of his daughter named "Pink," and described the distress he was suffering over the question of which she would choose. The compiler cut the "biography" down to eighty lines. A Kentucky congressman in his biography described a stock farm owned by him, named the horses, gave their pedigrees, records and prices. Another Kentuckian mentioned among other events of his eventful life, the number of fights he had been in, and gave descriptions of two, in each of which he had killed a man, and gave the names of the men he had slaughtered. One Ohio man gave the number of sheep he owned, the fluctuations in the prices of wool in an elaborate table, and introduced a strong protest against a reduction of the duty on wool, all of which was sacrificed. A congressman from Iowa sent in his biography in verse, and very bad verse, too. Another from the same state stated that he was living separate from his wife, but, in a detailed statement, laid all the blame upon her, and appealed to his brother congressmen to overlook the matter, and to the speaker not to allow himself to be influenced by it in assigning him to committees.

Another Bad Railroad Accident.

A frightful accident occurred to the Portland, Me., express train on the way to Boston, near Haverhill, Mass. Two cars of a Portland Express train left the track, crushing into a water tank house. Seven persons are known to have been killed and the list of the injured is a very long one.

The list of killed is as follows: L. B. Adams, Newton, Mass.; C. N. Cole, wife and child, Lawrence, Mass.; Josephus Shaw, Boston, of the firm of Shaw & Thayer; Clarence Hazlewood, Boston Highlands; A. L. Walker, Harrison, Me.; William Taylor, Bradford, Mass.; John O'Brien, Bradford, Mass.

The following is a partial list of the wounded: George B. Wentworth, of Dover, N. H., scalp wounds and shoulder blade broken. Rebecca McLay of Somerville, N. B., compound fracture of one leg. Fred McKeon, Somerville, newsboy, scalp wound and severe head contusions. Niles Bolin of Brockton, head and arm injured. Hugo Slettengren of Brockton, back and leg injured. W. F. Kimball, of Kimball Bros., Boston, fracture of leg. John Madden of Bradford, compound fracture of right leg. Mr. Hart of Portland, Me., bruised arm and bad scalp wounds. Dennis Shannon of Bradford, feet and leg badly crushed and scalp wounds; probably fatally injured. An unknown woman, apparently about thirty-five years old, with dark hair and wearing a breastpin marked "J." injured on the head and internally; probably fatally. Mrs. John P. Felt of Warsham, Mass., injuries not serious. Miss Etta Owen, right leg and hand badly bruised. At the residence of Richard Dwyer, Bradford. John Kellogg of Boston, several scalp wounds, but so slight that he continued his journey.

The Barbed Wire Monopoly.

Recently the Washburn-Moen Manufacturing company, before Judge Shiras of the United States district court in Dubuque brought suit against the Beat-Em-All Barb Wire Company of Waterloo, Iowa, for the infringement of a patent issued in 1874 to Jos. F. Glidden, in which Glidden claimed as his invention the original barb wire used in fences. The testimony consisted of nearly a wagon load of evidence in the form of briefs. The case was closely contested to a finish. Judge Shiras on the 5th rendered his decision. He held that the second wire, twisted about the fence strand for the purpose of holding the barb in place, was an old device, being clearly shown in a patent issued to Michael Kelley in 1868, and that the mode of constructing the bark as shown in the Glidden combination had been brought into use by Alvin Morley of Delaware county, Iowa, as early as 1859. Consequently the patent issued to Glidden was void for want of novelty. The case will undoubtedly be appealed to the United States supreme court, but the decision of Judge Shiras is thought to foreshadow the final defeat and overthrow of this giant monopoly.

The Business Review.

Bradstreets, in its review says that special telegrams report that the total movement of merchandise continues of the relatively small volume incident to the opening week of the year. In almost all directions, except industrial regions dependent for fuel on Southeastern Pennsylvania, the outlook for the near future is regarded as promising, notably at St. Paul, Chicago, Omaha, Kansas City, St. Louis, Cincinnati, Detroit and Cleveland.

CONGRESSIONAL COMMITTEES.

The Speaker Finally Announces the Committees in the House of Representatives.

The Work of the Speaker Being Considered, as a General Thing, Quite Satisfactory.

Following is the full list of committees, the first-named member of each being chairman:

Ways and Means—Mills, Tex.; McMillan, Tenn.; Breckenridge, Ark.; Breckenridge, Ky.; Turner, Ga.; Wilson, W. Va.; Scott, Pa.; Bynum, Ind.; Kelley, Pa.; Browne, Ind.; Reed, Me.; McKinley, O.; Burrows, Mich.

Appropriations—Randall, Pa.; Forney, Ala.; Burnes, Mo.; Foran, O.; Sayers, Tex.; Clements, Ga.; Felix Campbell, N. Y.; Gay, La.; Rice, Minn.; Cannons, Ill.; Ryan, Kan.; Butterworth, O.; Long, Mass.; McComas, Md.; D. B. Henderson, Ia.

Judiciary—Culbertson, Tex.; Collins, Mass.; Seney, O.; Oates, Ala.; Rodgers, Ark.; Glover, Mo.; Henderson, N. C.; Buckalew, Pa.; Stewart, Ga.; E. B. Taylor, O.; Parker, N. Y.; Stewart, Vt.; Caswell, Wis.; Adams, Ill.; Fuller, Ia.

Banking and Currency—Wilkins, O.; Snyder, W. Va.; Howard, Ind.; Dorgan, S. C.; Hutton, Mo.; Bacon, N. Y.; Landes, Ill.; McKenney, N. H.; Dingley, Me.; Brumm, Pa.; Woodburn, Nev.; Whiting, Mass.; Wilbur, N. Y.

Coinage, Weights and Measures—Bland, Mo.; Norwood, Ga.; Hemphill, S. C.; Tracey, N. Y.; Wilson, Minn.; Wilkinson, La.; Martin, Tex.; Hall, Tex.; Hall, Pa.; Payson, Ill.; Kean, N. Y.; Vandever, Cal.; Belden, N. Y.; Wickham, Ohio; Toole, Mont.

Commerce—Clardey, Mo.; Crisp, Ga.; Tarsney, Mich.; Raynor, Md.; A. R. Anderson, Iowa; Logan, La.; Wilson, Minn.; Bryce, N. Y.; Phelan, Tenn.; O'Neill, Pa.; Dunham, Ill.; Davis, Mass.; J. Anderson, Kan.; Davenport, N. Y.; Browne, Va.

Rivers and Harbors—Blanchard, La.; Jones, Ala.; Stewart, Tex.; Catchings, Mo.; Wise, Va.; Snyder, W. Va.; Gibson, Md.; Fisher, Mich.; Thompson, Cal.; Henderson, Ill.; Baine, Pa.; Grosvenor, Ohio; Nutting, N. Y.; Stephenson, Wis.; Cogswell, Mass.

Merchant Marine and Fisheries—Dunn, Ark.; McMillan, Tenn.; Morse, Mass.; Springer, Ill.; Hatch, Mo.; Breckenridge, Ky.; Cummings, N. Y.; MacDonald, Minn.; Dingley, Me.; Hopkins, Ill.; Felton, Cal.; Farquhar, N. Y.; Clarke, Wis.

Agriculture—Hatch, Mo.; Davidson, Ala.; Stahlnecker, N. Y.; Morgan, Miss.; Glass, Tenn.; Burnett, Mass.; McClammy, N. C.; Biggs, Cal.; Whiting, Mich.; Funston, Kan.; Hires, N. J.; Laird, Neb.; Conger, Ia.; Pugsley, O.; Patton, Pa.; Dubois, Idaho.

Foreign Affairs—Belmont, N. Y.; McCreary, Ky.; Norwood, Ga.; C. E. Hooker, Miss.; Russell, Mass.; Raynor, Md.; Chipman, Mich.; Cathran, S. C.; Ketcham, N. Y.; Phelps, N. J.; Hitt, Ill.; Rockwell, Mass.; Morrow, Cal.

Military Affairs—Townshend, Ill.; Tillman, S. C.; Hooker, Miss.; Maish, Pa.; Spinola, N. Y.; Ford, Mich.; Robertson, La.; Yoder, O.; Steele, Ind.; Laird, Neb.; Cutcheon, Mich.; Gear, Ia.; Fitch, N. Y.; Carey, Wyo.

Naval Affairs—Herbert, Ala.; Wise, Va.; McAdoo, N. J.; Whitthorne, Tenn.; Rusk, Md.; Cockran, N. Y.; Elliott, S. C.; Abbott, Tex.; Harmer, Pa.; Thomas, Ill.; Goff, W. Va.; Boutelle, Me.; Hayden, Mass.

Postoffices and Post Roads—Blount, Ga.; Dockery, Mo.; Merriman, N. Y.; Ermentrout, Pa.; Enloe, Tenn.; Anderson, Ill.; Anderson, Miss.; Montgomery, Ky.; Rowland, N. C.; Bingham, Pa.; Guenther, Wis.; Peters, Kan.; Allen, Mass.; White, N. Y.; Lind, Minn.; Caine, Utah.

Public Lands—Holman, Ind.; Laffoon, Ky.; Stone, Mo.; McRae, Ark.; Wheeler, Ala.; Washington, Tenn.; Stockdale, Miss.; Payson, Ill.; Jackson, Pa.; Herman, Ore.; McKenna, Cal.; Erastus J. Turner, Kan.; Voorhees, Wash.; J. L. Macdonald, Minn.

Indian Affairs—Peele, Ark.; Allen, Miss.; Shively, Ind.; Perry, S. C.; Hudd, Wis.; McShane, Neb.; Cobb, Ala.; Hare, Tex.; Perkins, Kan.; Nelson, Minn.; Lafollette, Wis.; Darlington, Pa.; Allen, Mich.; Gifford, Dak.

Territories—Springer, Ill.; Barnes, Ga.; Cox, N. Y.; Elliott, S. C.; Hayes, Iowa; Kilgore, Tex.; Mansur, Mo.; Ford, Mich.; Struble, Iowa; Baker, N. Y.; Dorsey, Neb.; Symes, Colo.; Warner, Mo.; Joseph, N. Mex.

Railways and Canals—Davidson, Fla.; McRae, Ark.; Stone, Ky.; Pidcock, N. J.; Hayes, Ia.; Bryce, N. Y.; Cobb, Ala.; Carlton, Ga.; Plumb, Ill.; Wilber, N. Y.; McCormick, Pa.; Gaines, Va.; Russell, Conn.

Pacific Railroads—Outhaite, O.; Crain, Tex.; Richardson, Tenn.; Barnes, Ga.; Collins, Mass.; Caruth, Ky.; Tracy, N. Y.; Granger, Conn.; Weber, N. Y.; Holmes, Ia.; Damsell, Pa.; Hovey, Ind.; Mason, Ill.

Levees and Improvements of the Mississippi River—Catchings, Miss.; Glass, Tenn.; Tarsley, Mich.; Lawler, Ill.; Montgomery, Ky.; Walker, Mo.; Robertson, La.; Hall, Pa.; Whiting, Mass.; Morrill, Kan.; Grant, Vt.; Scull, Pa.

Education—Candler, Ga.; Mahoney, N. Y.; Crain, Tex.; Caruth, Ky.; Buckalew, Pa.; Lane, Ill.; Cobb, Ala.; Pennington, Del.; O'Donnell, Mich.; J. D. Taylor, Ohio; Russell, Conn.; Belden, N. Y.; White, Ind.

Labor—O'Neill, Mo.; Tarsney, Mich.; Felix, Campbell, N. Y.; Davidson, Ala.; Compton, Md.; Candler, Ga.; French, Conn.; Burnett, Mass.; Buchanan, N. J.; Bound, Pa.; Plumb, Ill.; Nichols, N. C.; Houghen, Wis.

Pensions—Bliss, N. Y.; Hutton, Mo.; Dougherty, Fla.; Henderson, N. C.; Barry, Miss.; Bankhead, Ala.; Carlton, Ga.; Russell, Mass.; Struble, Ia.; Butler, Tenn.; Findley, Ky.; Scull, Penn.; Delano, N. Y.

Manufactures—Bacon, N. Y.; Breckinridge, Ark.; Wilson, W. Va.; Bynum, Ind.; McKinney, N. H.; Grimes, Ga.; Herman, Ore.; Bunnell, Pa.; Hopkins, N. Y.; Crouse, Ohio; Smith, Wis.

Mines and Mining—O'Ferrall, Va.; Foran, Ohio; Candler, Ga.; Neal, Tenn.; Greenman, N. Y.; Whiting, Mich.; Lynch, Pa.; Biggs, Cal.; Woodburn, Nev.; McCullough, Pa.; Gest, Ills.; Flood, N. Y.; Nichols, N. C.; Smith, Ariz.

Public Buildings and Grounds—Dibble, S. C.; T. D. Johnston, N. C.; Sowden, Pa.; Neal, Tenn.; Newton, La.; McShane, Neb.; Bankhead, Ala.; Hogg, W. Va.; Milliken, Me.; Wade, Mo.; Lehlback, N. J.; Kennedy, Ohio; Post, Ills.

Militia—McAdoo, N. J.; Forney, Ala.; Sowden, Pa.; Seney, Ohio; Gibson, Md.; Blanchard, La.; Stewart, Tex.; Spinola, N. Y.; Lehlback, N. J.; Wade, Mo.; Owen, Ind.; Vandever, Cal.; McCormick, Pa.

Patents—Weaver, Iowa; Tillman, S. C.; Cowles, N. C.; Grimes, Ga.; Greenman, N. Y.; Lane, Ill.; Martin, Tex.; Vance, Conn.; West, N. Y.; Osborne, Pa.; Smith, Wis.; Thomas, Ky.; Arnold, R. I.

Invalid Pensions—Matson, Ind.; Pidcock, N. J.; Chipman, Mich.; Yoder, O.; Lane, Ill.; Lynch, Pa.; French, Conn.; Walker, Mo.; Thompson, Cal.; Morrill, Kas.; Sawyer, N. Y.; Gallinger, N. H.; Spooner, O.; Hunter, Ky.

Claims—Lanham, Tex.; Dougherty, Fla.; Shaw, Md.; T. J. Campbell, N. Y.; Taulbee, Ky.; Simmons, N. C.; French, Conn.; Lynch, Pa.; Mansur, Mo.; Baker, Ill.; McCullough, Pa.; Cheadle, Ind.; Kerr, Iowa; Bowden, Va.; Laidlaw, N. Y.

War Claims—Stone, Ky.; Bliss, N. Y.; Lawler, Ills.; Stockdale, Miss.; Granger, Conn.; O'Neall, Ind.; Pennington, Del.; Wilkinson, La.; Heistand, Pa.; Thomas, Wis.; Crouse, O.; Gaines, Va.; Brower, N. C.

Private Land Claims—McCreary, Ky.; Weaver, Ia.; Glover, Mo.; Ferry, S. C.; Sayers, Tex.; Washington, Tenn.; Cockran, N. Y.; Latham, N. C.; Dorsey, Neb.; Thomas, Wis.; Bowen, Va.; Wickham, O.; Gest, Ill.; Smith, Ariz.

District of Columbia—Hemphill, S. C.; J. E. Campbell, O.; Compton, Md.; Heard, Mo.; Mahoney, N. Y.; Latham, N. C.; Lee, Va.; Vance, Conn.; Rowell, Ill.; Grout, Vt.; Atkinson, Pa.; Romeis, O.; Brewer, Mich.

Revision of the Laws—Oates, Ala.; Turner, Ga.; Townshend, Ill.; Burnes, Mo.; Matson, Ind.; Dibble, S. C.; Lanham, Tex.; Hogg, W. Va.; Finley, Ky.; Brewer, Mich.; Yardley, Pa.; Boothman, Ohio; Butler, Tenn.

Expenditures in the State Department—Morse, Mass.; Belmont, N. Y.; Stewart, Ga.; Lee, Va.; Atkinson, Pa.; Bower, N. C.; Kerr, Iowa.

Expenditures in the Treasury Department—Wheeler, Ala.; Culberson, Tex.; Simmons, N. C.; Hall, Pa.; Farquhar, N. Y.; Gallinger, N. H.; Bowden, Va.

Expenditures in the War Department—Laffoon, Ky.; Jones, Ala.; Wilkins, Ohio; Rice, Minn.; Warner, Mo.; Arnold, R. I.; Delano, N. Y.

Expenditures in the Navy Department—Scott, Pa.; Herbert, Ala.; Morgan, Miss.; Roneis, Ohio; Sawyer, N. Y.; Maffett, Pa.

Expenditures in the Postoffice Department—Dockery, Mo.; Cowles, N. C.; Merriman, N. Y.; Anderson, Miss.; Brown, Ohio; Post, Ill.; Moffett, N. Y.

Expenditures in the Interior Department—Hudd, Wis.; Bliss, N. Y.; O'Neill, Mo.; Washington, Tenn.; Brumm, Pa.; West, N. Y.; Brown, Va.

Expenditures in the Department of Justice—Cowles, N. C.; Forney, Ala.; Hutton, Mo.; Greenman, N. Y.; Thompson, Ohio; Sherman, N. Y.; Hopkins, Va.

Expenditures on Public Buildings—T. J. Campbell, N. Y.; Dougherty, Fla.; Barry, Miss.; Walker, Mo.; Milliken, Me.; Yardley, Pa.; Yost, Va.

Accounts—Shaw, Md.; Sowden, Pa.; Hays, Iowa.; Grimes, Ga.; Lee, Va.; O'Donnell, Mich.; Bound, Pa.; Flood, N. Y.; Boothman, Ohio.

Library—Stahlnecker, N. Y.; Davidson, Fla.; Gay, La.; O'Neill, Pa.; Owen, Ind.

Enrolled Bills—Fisher, Mich.; Enloe, Tenn.; Carlton, Ga.; Kilgore, Tex.; Holmes, Ia.; Kennedy, Ohio.

Printing—Richardson, Tenn.; Gibson, Md.; Hiestand, Pa.

Reform in the Civil Service—Clements, Ga.; Dargan, S. C.; Stone, Mo.; Bryce, N. Y.; Rusk, Md.; Phelan, Tenn.; Abbott, Tex.; Anderson, La.; Bayne, Pa.; Hopkins, Ill.; Spooner, R. I.; Fitch, N. Y.; Thomas, Ky.

The Election of President and Vice President—Ermentrout, Pa.; Crain, Tex.; Peel, Ark.; Cummings, N. Y.; Lagan, La.; Lawler, Ill.; Cothran, S. C.; Rowland, N. C.; Baker, Ill.; Osborne, Pa.; Brown, Ohio; Baker, N. Y.; Kean, N. Y.

Eleventh Census—Cox, N. Y.; Blount, Ga.; Holman, Ind.; Clardy, Mo.; Seney, Ohio; Taulbee, Ky.; Perry, S. C.; Newton, La.; McKenna, Cal.; J. D. Taylor, Ohio; Hopkins, Va.; Maffett, Pa.; Sherman, N. Y.

Indian Depredation Claims—Whitthorn, Tenn.; Dunn, Ark.; Howard, Ind.; Allen, Miss.; Shivley, Ind.; Hare, Tex.; Biggs, Cal.; Buchanan, N. J.; Symes, Colo.; Bunn, Pa.; Brown, Va.; Hopkins, N. Y.; Williams, Ohio.

Ventilation and Acoustics — Landes, Ind.; Compton, Md.; Davidson, Ala.; Vance, Conn.; White, Ind.; Haugen, Wis.; Williams, Ohio.

Alcoholic Liquor Traffic — J. E. Campbell, Ohio; Bland, Mo.; Merriam, N. Y.; McRae, Ark.; Anderson, Ill.; McClammy, N. C.; Hunter, Ky.; Cheadle, Ind.; Moffett, N. Y.; Yost, Va.

Girls Had Dolls in Pharaoh's Time.

Philadelphia Times.

Dolls has amused the girls for ages, and seem to have been well known in the days of the Pharaohs; for in the tombs of ancient Egypt, figures of painted wood, of terra cotta, of ivory and of rags have been found whose limbs were made movable for the delight of children. It is quite probable that Pharaohs daughter threw aside a mimic child for the real baby which she discovered in the famous bulrush basket. In the tombs of Etruria—by the way, where was Etruria?—similar toys have been discovered. They were spread in the East, and in China, as well as in India, movable figures were made to act from time immemorial by hand and on strings, or as shadows behind a curtain. The ancient Greeks were experts in the manufacture of puppets, including wax dolls, and several of their poets allude to offerings of dolls to Artemis and Aphrodite made by maidens before their marriage.

MINNESOTA NEWS.

GOV. McGILL ON HIGH LICENSE.

He Explains the Provisions and Probable Effect of the High License Law in a Letter to a New York Paper.

The following letter, was written by Gov. McGill in reply to a letter from A. P. Miller, of the New York Mail and Express, asking for information regarding the effects of the high license law in Minnesota:

St. Paul, Jan. 6, 1888.—Owing to the time at which licenses were issued the law did not go into effect in this city until Jan. 1, and in consequence of the delay in preparing for the law here, saloonkeepers were granted until about Feb. 1, prox., in which to comply with its requirements, so that it will be impossible at this time to state any concise facts regarding results in St. Paul. With a very few exceptions the law throughout the state is in force, and, generally stated, there has been a reduction in the number of saloons of over 1,600. While the effects of the law with regard to the dimunition of drunkenness must naturally be of a more or less speculative denomination, still there are many facts which fairly warrant an inference that there is much less than before the law went into operation. As evidence of this I quote you the opinion of Bishop Ireland, together with some of his personal observations in the southern half of the state, known as the parish of St. Paul:

"In Winona," said the bishop, "there is a very large Polish population, perhaps eight hundred families, mainly composed of mill hands, and formerly there was a good deal of intemperance among them. There is now but one saloon in Winona instead of ten, and the bank deposits of the Polish people are unusually large. Caledonia, Houston county, was formerly composed of a large drinking population. Now there are but four saloons where there were formerly fifteen. In many of the smaller places drunkenness has disappeared altogether. Kilkenny, formerly a constant source of disorder, is now one of the quietest villages in the state. All classes of people are pleased—Germans, Polanders and French—all through the country. If there was a popular vote to-day as to high license in Minnesota the majority would be overwhelmingly in its favor. It is the solution of the temperance question; its benefits are already appreciated by the people, and it would be impossible to change the high license law of Minnesota to-day. The financial feature of the Minnesota law is one of its many admirable features."

It is doubtful if any one in the state is better able to judge of the general effect of this law with respect to drunkenness than Bishop Ireland, and I have therefore quoted him at some length. What the operation of this law may be in St. Paul, it is, of course, difficult to say; but the number of applications already made is misleading as to the number of licenses that will be taken out, from the fact that time yet remains for the saloonkeepers to determine whether or not they will continue to sell under the new law. It is not probable that there will be more than 350 licenses taken out in this city, where heretofore there have been 750 saloons. Very truly, yours. A. R. McGILL.

News is received of S. H. Baker, the Minneapolis defaulter, from his home in Canada.

Mrs. Sabin gives a brilliant reception at Washington.

The Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul railway company will build the finest hotel at Minnetonka in excelsior this spring.

At the annual meeting of the Duluth, Fergus Falls & Southern railroad the following officers were elected for the ensuing year: President, Jacob Austin of Fergus Falls; vice president, C. E. Gray of St. Louis; treasurer, E. E. Corliss of Otter Tail county; secretary, James A. Brown, Otter Tail county.

Pensions granted to citizens of Minnesota J. P. Wilson, St. Cloud; D. S. Estabrook, Minneapolis; J. McKnight, Crow Wing; J. Hand, Morristown; A. A. Mudge, Blue Earth City; A. W. Clark, Dassel; J. Patterson, Dassel; W. W. Gillett, Hector; W. F. Smith, Oakdale; P. O. Fiskum, alias P. Ohleson, Pelican Lake; J. H. Bonesteel, Spring Valley; L. Cantleberry, Otto; J. Bitzer, Wacouta; I. Ballard, Waseca; J. Earley, Jr. Fountain.

President Washburn, General Manager Underwood and Engineer Rich, of the Soo road, are now at Sault Ste. Marie conferring with Sir Donald Smith and other officials of the Canadian Pacific road in regard to the operation of regular through trains from Minneapolis to the seaboard.

At St. Peter Operator Obland, of the Omaha depot, surprised three men who had broken into the depot. They got out but left their tools. They had just commenced drilling the safe. The operator notified the police, who followed them up and caught five of the gang at Kasota. He also received $150 of stolen property. They gave their names as Frank Spencer, Daniel Clark, M. Connelly James Ryan and John Bailey.

The first regular flour shipment over the newly opened Soo road was made on the 5th, and was a novelty in its way. The so-called flour train was really made up of five distinct freight trains, and will travel thirty minutes apart between Minneapolis and Sault Ste. Marie, where they will be transferred to the Canadian Pacific and carried to tide water, at Montreal.

The transfer of the Northwestern Car company's property to the Minnesota Thresher company is completed at Stillwater. The price at which Referee Williston, who was present at the transfer, knocked down the property to the Thresher company was $1,105,000.75. Of that amount $100,000, in accordance with an order of court, accompanied the bid; $440,000 cash was paid into court by the Thresher company; $23,700 collected by Receiver Brown was applied on payment of the purchase price and bonds were given to secure payment of the balance.

Tim Barrett's sentence was suspended at Minneapolis until Jan. 12.

The new science hall at Hamline University near St. Paul was formally dedicated recently. Science hall is the finest of all the Hamline buildings, being constructed of red brick, is three stories in height, 96x58 feet ground dimensions, with a one-story wing, 92x45, which is devoted to a laboratory. The structure cost over $30,000, and was presented to the president of the university free from debt. The two main floors are divided into eight class rooms, and the basement is being fitted for a gymnasium. The university is free from debt and has a large and growing endowment fund.

The daughter of Mrs. Erickson, the woman murdered near Rush City, is said to have been outraged by a Minneapolis man. When arrested Heinaman admitted the act, but denied that he used force to accomplish it.

The Mankato board of trade has elected the folowing directors for the ensuing year: John A. Williard, John N. Hall, J. C. Wise, J. C. Noe, John Klein, J. Washburn, G. E. Brett, G. T. Barr, W. Farr, W. K. Geddes, M. G. Willard, B. Tuttle, H. P. Christensen, F. G. Heinze, E. M. Pope, M. O. Sundt, W. B. Walker, S. F. Barney, H. P. Jensen, James Shoemaker.

At Northfield the college begins the new term prosperously, counting among its many blessings a new legacy of $14,000, bequeathed by the late David Whitcomb of Worcester, Mass., to be used for the assistance of indigent students. Of this amount $5,000 is payable now, and the remainder within five years.

The Rice County Union Agricultural society has elected the following officers: W. G. Sawyer, president; E. Spear, vice president; C. H. Pierce, secretary; B. F. Woodman, treasurer; J. J. Alexander, Joel P. Heatwole and A. W. Riddell, delegates to the annual meeting of the state society.

The old English custom of holding Twelfth Night Frolics was observed in St. Paul by members of St. Paul and Christ churches.

The examining board granted a commission to H. P. Sweet as captain of the First Minnesota battery, vice Captain Shay, dismissed. Captain Sweet's standing was 95.

At St. Paul, postmaster William Lee took formal possession of his office Friday morning 6th inst., and ex-postmaster David Day took final leave. The employes of the postoffice assembled in the large room occupied as the postmaster's office, and presented Dr. Day with a handsome French clock.

George Abresch, twenty-one years old, and a resident of Oakdale, was held by Judge Nethaway at Stillwater in $1,000 to appear at the next term of the district court to answer the charges of seduction under the promise of marriage. The complainant, Miss Tillie Otto, is twenty-two years of age, and lives in St. Paul. The defendant admits the criminal intimacy, but denies the promise of marriage.

Rev. N. W. Jordan was appointed to succeed Rev. F. O. Holman as pastor of Foss church Minneapolis.

A spoonful of gold was found in the crops of two geese at Lanesboro.

George H. Strait, alias George Brown, was arrested at Ortonville on a charge of forgery committed two years ago at Brainerd. He endorsed a note to Foote Bros., druggists at that place. Foote Bros. have recently moved to Ortonville and when Strait presented his card to them as George Brown, agent for the White Sewing Machine company, he was at once arrested. Afterward Strait made a gastly attempt at suicide.

Rev. S. G. Smith preached his first sermon in the Opera House at St. Paul Sunday the 8th inst., to a large congregation.

Minnesota Matters in Congress.

Mr. Nelson has introduced a bill providing for the payment to Anna W. Osborne of $600 for property destroyed by the burning of the post hospital at Fort Ripley, July 21, 1870. Mr. Lind introduced a bill granting a pension to John Waddams of Smith's Mill, Minn., for injuries received in the Black Hawk war while a member of Capt. Searles' company; also a bill grating a pension to Kelsey Curtis. Mr. Rice introduced a bill granting a pension to Sarah C. Webster, and also a bill amending Section 2506 of the revised Statutes, by adding the following:

The produce of the forests of the State of Minnesota on the Rainy Lake river and the Lake of the Woods and their tributaries owned by American citizens and sawed in Ontario and Manitoba by American citizens, the same being in part manufactured, shall be admitted into the ports of the United States free of duty under such regulations as the secretary of the treasury shall prescribe.

Also a bill to fix the monthly pay of ordnance sergeants, commissary sargeants and post quartermaster sargeants at $45, they to receive the usual increased pay for length of service allowed by law. Mr. Rice also introduced a bill identical with the one offered by Senator Davis in the senate, creating an additional custom district in Minnesota.

Minnesota G. A. R. Matters.

According to the returns received at the national headquarters of the G. A. R. at Minneapolis for the quarter ending Sept. 30, the total membership of Minnesota posts in good standing was 7,377. This is a gain of 256 over the preceding quarter, which is widely distributed over the state, but has been exceptionally heavy in the local posts. Commander-in-Chief Rea will leave Minneapolis shortly to visit the state encampments in New England, which will be held in succession in order that the commander may be enabled to appear at each. After completing the tour of the New England encampment the commander will proceed to Washington, and then go to Kansas City and other points.

At Fergus Falls, before sentence was pronounced upon Eugene Lucy—that of imprisonment for life—he said: All I have to say is that if Gates came to his death by these blows upon his head, he came to his death by the blows of a naked fist. If my sentence depends upon my having hit him with some weapon, then I am innocent, for all I did was to hit him with my naked fist.

At Melrose, N. M., Freeman's drug store was totally destroyed by fire; loss, $4,000; insurance, $3,000. D. Green's harness shop was damaged $1,000; fully insured. The Masonic lodge lost all its furnishings and Dr. J. E. Campbell his library and instruments, worth $500.

Dr. Dana, as vice president of the state board of corrections and charities, has been invited to attend a convention of those interested in reformatory work to be held in London next March.

The Northern Pacific has given notice of its reduced carnival rates which will be one fare and one-fifth from all points within 150 miles. The rate that obtains at 150 mile will be used from points beyond until it merges into one fare, when the latter will be used. Consequently the one-fare rate will apply from all points beyond Verndale.

Erick Erickson, a farmer living near Rush City choked his wife to death with a scarf. He is regarded insane. He is forty-five years old.

Thomas Anderson of St. Paul was scalded to death in a collision between a passenger and freight train on the Duluth road near Superior.

At the last meeting of the board of trustees of Hamline university a resolution was passed granting a leave of absense to President Bridgman from June 1 to Jan. 1, 1889, with continued salary, to enable him to make a European trip.

At the annual meeting of the Anoka County Agricultural society Thomas Coleman of Fridley was elected president; C. G. Jackson of Anoka, vice president; Alvah Eastman, secretary; C. S. Guderian of Ramsey, treasurer; G. W. Morrill and P. B. Morse of Anoka and J. S. Lawson of Grow, executive committee.

Hutchinson, McLeod county, claims to have doubled its population since 1886.

At Good Thunder, Sohre & Schroeder have made a voluntary assignment to L. N. Flanagan for the benefit of their creditors. The assets are $13,800, and liabilities $10,000.

State Auditor Braden has been busy signing vouchers for the payment of forestry improvements. The appropriation of $20,000 for this purpose was not sufficient last year, so a portion of the accounts will have to be laid aside until next year. The reports show 13,000 acres of forest trees to have been planted in Minnesota during the past two years. The state pays $3 per acre for the cultivation of these trees, and the number planted last year made the yearly appropriation of $20,00 too small.

At Faribault, Miss Elizabeth Spencer, was united in marriage to D. I. Phelps.

Congressman Rice introduces a bill for a new postoffices building in St. Paul.

Hal Reid gets fifteen years in state prison for assaulting Maud Compston at West St. Paul.

George G. Jacoby, a Minneapolis liquor dealer, is in financial trouble, with some $40,000 debts and assets 40 or 50 per cent of that amount.

Invitations have been sent to the editors of all the Minnesota newspapers, and also of adjoining states and territories, informing them that special arrangements have been made for their reception and comfort during the carnival season, and a room at the carnival headquarters set aside for their exclusive use.

The horticulturists of Southern Minnesota met at Rochester and organized the Southern Minnesota Horticultural society. The officers are: President, A. W. Sias, Rochester; vice president, J. A. Harris, La Cresent; second vice president, C. H. Pond, Kasson; secretary, E. Deacon, Rochester; treasurer, W. Stedman, Rochester; executive committee, William Somerville, Viola; E. G. Ballard, Rochester; J. Bamber, Rochester.

The Scandinavian-American Building Society of St. Paul filed articles of incorporation with the secretary of state. The capital stock is $3,000,000. The highest amount of indebtedness allowable at any time will be $50,000. The charter is for thirty years, and the company will go into business when $175,000 of the shares are taken up and paid.

A dispatch from San Francisco announces the death of Paul Kingston, an old resident of Dakota county. He left two weeks ago for the Pacific coast, and was slightly injured in a wreck on the Union Pacific railroad, but whether this hastened his death is not known. Mr. Kingston leaves a wife and thirteen children.

The proprietors of the Tremont exchange in St. Paul are held for trial on the indictments charging them with keeping a gambling establishment.

Hon. Levi Butler of Minneapolis, died some years ago hopelessly insolvent. He left considerable property, however, much of it being pine lands. Through the lapse of time and the consequent increase in values, the creditors have been able to realize dollar for dollar. After all the creditors have been paid off Mrs. Butler, the widow, has about $5,000 left.

Clerk Sheardown's annual report to the commissioner of statistics shows the following facts for Winona county: Marriage licenses issued, 254; divorces, 8; naturalization papers issued, German, 18; Scandinavian, 3; English, 3; other nationalities, 4; total, 28.

The annual report of the secretary of the state historical society shows that during the year 1887 this society has added to its collection 1,071 bound volumes, 582 pamphlets, 8 maps, 14 curiosities, 20 pieces of currency and coins, 21 photographs and pictures and 7 manuscripts. The total number of pamphlets on hand Dec. 31 was 13,141, and books of all kinds 27,828. The growth of the library is rapid and the space is crowded.

At St. Hilliare, the flour and saw mills owned by J. W. Howes, burned on the 2d. Loss, about $15,000; insurance, $6,500 in eight non-board companies, names no known.

At Owatonna, the Church hotel, together with two small barns near by, were totally destroyed by fire caused by gasoline exploding. The loss on the hotel and barns is $3,000; insurance $2,000.

The wheat crop for the county of Marshall the past year reaches the amazing sum of 1,600,000 bushels.

The Chisago county murderer was nearly lynched for his terrible deed. The body of the murdered woman was brought into town by order of the coroner. Several witnesses were sworn who were present just before and immediately after the tragedy, and the fifteen-year-old son of the prisoner testified that he saw his father twist a scarf about his mother's neck, drag her from the room and throw her into the shed, when he ran for help.

At Spring Valley, Mabel, the daughter of Editor Van Leuven, of the Vidette, was buried recently. Services in all the churches being suspended to join in the obsequies.

Dr. G. W. Wood, of Faribault, who was reported as gaining in health, is now said to have had a set back and is not so well. He is unable to leave his bed. His trouble is inflammatory rheumatism.

The Grant County Farmers' Alliance complains of the railroad companies and timber dealers and indorses congressman Nelson's position on the tariff.

THE ANNUAL DEATH ROLL.

Familiar Names That the World Once Knew—Scientists, Heroes, Soldiers, Poets and Rulers.

The necrology of the year will be found to include unusually prominent names in every department of life. The year 1887 has been peculiarly sad in the loss of strong men in literature and the sciences. The list follows:

January 2. Bishop Horatio Potter.

January 8. Brev. Brig. Gen. Thomas Duncan.

January 9. William Ballentine, English jurist.

January 10. John Roach.

January 11. Lord Iddesleigh.

January 14. Henry B. Stanton.

January 16. Gen. W. B. Hazen.—Prof. Edward Olney, mathematician.

January 18. Prof. E. L. Youmans.

January 23. Cardinal Caxenat of Lyons.—Sir Joseph Whitworth, inventor.

January 24. Gen. Charles P. Stone.

January 28. Commodore P. C. Johnson.

February 8. Charles Wehle, composer.

February 9. Mrs. Henry Wood.

February 13. Bishop Wm. Mercer Green of Mississippi.

February 14. Philip Bourke Marston, poet.

February 28. Cardinal Jacobini.

March 4. Mother Angelia of the Sisters of the Holy Cross.—Ex-Senator James Mackin

March 5. Charles J. Peterson, author.

March 8. Henry Ward Beecher.—Capt. James B. Eads.

March 10. William R. Travers.

March 15. Eben Pillsbury, Maine politician.

March 24. Eliza Wethersby, actress.

March 29. Dr. Ray Palmer, poet and clergyman.

March 31. John G. Saxe, poet.

April 4. Catherine L. Wolfe.

April 6. Gen. Thomas W. Conway.

April 12. Bishop Albert Lee of Delaware.

April 19. Earl of Longford.—Ex-Congressman Archibald J. Weaver.—President Alexander Mitchell of the C. M. & St. P. R. R.

April 20. Lieut. John W. Danenhower, explorer.

May 5. W. C. De Pauw, philanthropist.

May 6. James Grant, novelist.

May 9. Samuel Cousins, R. A., engraver.

May 14. Justice W. B. Woods.

May 22. Col. Richard West, Kentucky horseman.

May 24. Dr. Thomas F. Roochester, Buffalo.

May 26. Lewis B. Lent, showman.

May 29. Ben: Perley Poore.

June 1. Thomas Spencer Baynes, logician.

June 4. Ex-Vice President Wm. A. Wheeler.

June 6. Ex-Chief Justice Mercer, Pennsylvania.

June 8. Prof. Hermann, prestidigitator.

June 9. Major John H. Ewing, uncle of James G. Blaine.—Editor C. D. Keep of the Wall Street News.

June 11. Bishop Stevens of Pennsylvania.

June 15. Sinclair Tousey, publisher.

June 16. President Hitchcock of Union theological seminary.

June 17. Mark Hopkins.

July 2. Judge Luke P. Poland of Vermont.

July 4. Ex-Governor Anson P. Morrill of Maine.

July 5. Edward Lamb, comedian.

July 14. Herr Alfred Krupp, gun founder.

July 15. Vice President, A. C. Hill New York stock exchange.

July 18. R. M. T. Hunter, confederate secretary of state.

July 19. Mrs. Thomas Scott, Philadelphia society leader.

July 20. Miss Jennie Collins, working girls' friend.

July 25. President John Taylor, Mormon.

July 28. Frederick Nelson, New York society man.

July 29. Agostino Depretis, diplomat.

August 9. Henry Hastings, Boston, merchant.

August 10. John M. Clay, son of Henry Clay.

August 18. Prof. O. S. Fowler, phrenologist.

August 19. Alvan Clark, telescope maker.—Spencer Fullerton Baird, scientist.—George Brinsky, Cleveland's substitute.

August 22. Aaron J. Vanderpoel, jurist.

August 31. Camp meeting John Allen of Maine, agen 92.

September 2. Bishop Wm. L. Harris.

September 4. Mrs. J. B. Vincent, actress.

September 13. Capt. Mike Cregan.

September 14. Ex-Governor Luke P. Blackburn, Kentucky; Lady Brassey, author.

September 17. Col. Joseph Cilley, New Hampshire, oldest ex-senator.

September 21. Gen. Wm. Preston, Kentucky.

October 3. Mlle. Aimee, actress.

October 6. Ex-Governor Wm. B. Washburne.

October 8. Maurice Strakosch.

October 11. Thomes C. Manning, United States minister to Mexico.—George Fordham, English jockey.

October 12. Mrs. Craik (Dinah Maria Mulock), authoress.

October 22. Ex-Minister Elihu B. Washburne.

November 17. Baker Pasha (Col. Valentine Baker), English army.

November 19. Miss Emma Lazarus, poetess.

December 5. Lord Lyons, ex-British minister to the United States.

December 18. S. P. Rounds, ex-public printer.

December 24. Daniel Manning.

Does Sugar Cause Cancers.

From the London Times.

For some time past it has been rumored that a new method in the treatment of the crown prince's illness has been adopted, and the Munich Neueste Nachrichten recently stated that this new treatment was based on a theory launched by Dr. Freund, of Vienna, who found that the blood of patients suffering from cancer contained an abnormal quantity of sugar, and that cancerous growths might be destroyed by reducing the sugar in the blood to its normal quantity. This statement is brought into notice by telegrams from San Remo stating that the crown prince began the new treatment on November 20, and that since then his condition has been steadily improving.

Dr. Freund is no specialist, and is still a young man. He took his degrees last year, but his name became known by a paper published in the Wiener Medicinische Blatter in February, 1885, in which he proved the connection between sugar and cancer. Another paper of his on the non-coagulation of blood on oiled surface was mentioned last year, and since then he has discovered that tuberculous growths invariably contain cellulose.

How to be Healthy.

In a recent lecture at Indianoplis, Ben Hogan, the reformed pugilist, said: "I have seen thousands of young men apparently on the verge of the grave grow strong by following this daily routine: When you get up in the morning rub yourself with a rough towel until the blood is in circulation, and then take a cold bath. Never take a cold bath without getting the blood in circulation, for it is dangerous. After the bath rub the flesh for three-quarters of an hour. Then take a cup of tea and eat some toast, and start out for a half-hour's walk. Don't plod slowly along the streets, but walk as rapidly as your legs will carry you. When you return you are ready for breakfast. Eat rice, mutton chops and toast, and drink tea. **If you are a business man you are ready for business.**

The Story of a Voice.

Charles E. Coon, ex-Assistant Secretary of the treasury, sat smoking a cigar late one evening in the corridor of the Fifth Avenue Hotel. He had just returned from the opera and was enjoying a cigar before going to his room.

"Yes, the opera was very fine tonight," said a voice near him. He turned and saw a man well dressed, leaning on a cane, and like himself quietly smoking a cigar. Mr. Coon did not recognize him, but thought he might be a lover of music, and mechanically replied, "Yes." The unknown coolly sat down on the settee by him and said. "You have a tenor voice, but you have never aspired to sing, and do not know what lyrical ambition is."

After waiting a few minutes and receiving no reply he continued: "I lost a golden opportunity to become a great singer, and ever since I have been a disappointed man. Seven years ago I was in Russia, and while there I began to sing. I discovered I had a phenomenal voice, but absolutely had no control of it. I could go as high as F in altissimo without any effort. My means were moderate at that time, and I felt that my voice needed cultivation. One night in St. Petersburg I sang in a concert, and received quite an ovation. After the concert a card was handed to me, which read:

THE PRINCESS PROWCAROSKOW.

My heart fluttered with excitement, for I had heard she was not only young and beautiful, but a great patron of young artists. I shall never forget what occurred after I met her."

He paused and said nothing for a few moments. Mr. Coon was interested and naturally asked: "Well, what did occur after you met the Princess?"

The unknown's voice grew sad as he continued his narrative: "She said I had a wonderful voice and it ought to be cultivated. I was invited to see her at her palace, and entertained in a style befitting a king. Instead of thinking of my voice I fell desperately in love with the princess. But she did not return my love; she only admired my voice. One day she told me if I really loved her I would accept money and go direct to Paris in order to complete my musical education. I consented to go, and was told to come back to the palace the next day for instructions. When I saw her the next day a sad look was on her beautiful face. She said she had heard bad news from a dear friend at Geneva, and asked me if I would not consent to stop there on my way to Paris and deliver a sealed package. Without hesitating I took the package and started on my journey. I swore to the Princess when I parted from her that I intended to return a great singer and win her love with my voice. On my way to Geneva I was arrested and the sealed package sealed my doom. The Princess was a Nihilist, and was making me the means of communicating with another member of the confraternity. I was sent to Siberia to serve a term of five years. Oh! the torture, the misery I endured in that wild, desolate country. Better death outright a thousand times than imprisonment in that cruel, barren country. For a year I was so crushed in spirit I could not form my plans of escape. Finally I found that my jailer was susceptible to certain influences, although really at heart a noble fellow, and I escaped."

Mr. Coon looked at the narrator and then asked: "And how did you influence the jailer?"

"I worked upon his feelings with a long and pathetic story, and he not only let me escape but he gave me half a dollar to spend on the way."

"Well, here is a quarter for your voice, now go," said Mr. Coon, as the Russian exile fled out with his phenomenal voice still uncultivated and thirsting for dampness.—New York Commercial Advertiser.

How a Dime is Coined.

Just at present there is a lively demand all over the country for silver dimes, and hundreds of thousands of dollars of them are being shipped to New York, Chicago, Cincinnati, St. Louis and other eastern cities. Two of the money presses are, and have been for some time, running exclusively on this coin. The demand is so great that these machines are not even stopped on Sundays, and will be run on that day through the present month.

The process of dime-making is an interesting one. The silver bullion is first melted and run into two-pound bars. These in turn are run through immense rollers and flattened out to the thickness of the coin. These silver strips are then passed through a machine, which cuts them into the proper size for the presses, the strips first having been treated with a kind of tallow to prevent their being scratched in their passage through the cutters. The silver pieces are then put into the feeder of the printing presses, and are fed to the die by automatic machinery at the rate of 100 per minute, 48,000 dimes being turned out in a regular working day of eight hours. As the smooth pieces are pressed between the ponderous printing dies they receive the lettered and figured impression in a manner similar to that of a paper pressed upon a form of type; at the same time the piece is expanded in a slight degree, and the small corrugations are cut into its rim. The machine drops the completed coin into a receiver, and it is ready for the counters' hands.

The instrument used by the counter is not a complicated machine by any means, as one might suppose. It is a simple copper covered tray having raised ridges running across its surface at a distance apart the exact width of a dime. From the receiver the money is dumped on to this board or tray, and as it is shaken rapidly by the counter the pieces settle down into the spaces between the ridges. All these spaces being filled the surplus coin is brushed back into the receiver and the counter has exactly 1,520 silver dimes, or $125 on this tray, which number is required to fill the spaces. The tray is then emptied into boxes and the money is ready for shipment.

The dime does not pass through the weigher's hands as does the coin of a larger denomination. One and one-half grains is allowed for variation or "tolerance," in all silver coins from a dollar down, and the deviation from the standard in the case of the ten-cent pieces is so trifling that the trouble and expense of weighing coins of this denomination is dispensed with.

The French President's Perquisites.

From the New York Tribune.

The president of France is allowed firewood, candle and gaslight, men servants, the wages and board of whom the state pays, as well as the liveries of whom it buys, two carriages, a carriage for his secretaries, two military secretaries, three civil secretaries, house linen and cost of washing it, vegetables for his table from the ex-royal gardens, flowers for his greenhouse and ballrooms from the city nursery gardens, valuable preserves in the forests of Marly and Rambouillet, which not only supply his table with all the game it can consume, but enables him to put away about $9,000 a year. The president has a box at the opera and at the Francais paid for by his state. His sitting-room is fitted up with telephones, which enables him and his family to hear operas without stirring from his chimney corner. This, too, is paid for by the nation.

THE SOLDIER.

His Busy Life in Times of Peace.

From New York Times.

The laws and regulations governing the army are clearly defined and comprehensive and many of them have remained unchanged since the founding of the Government. Like all of Gaul the geographical limits of military jurisdiction are divided into three parts, known as the Military Divisions of the Atlantic, the Missouri, and the Pacific, each commanded by a Major General of the army. These grand division headquarters are at Governor's Island, Chicago and San Francisco, respectively. The army consists of 25 regiments of infantry, 10 of cavalry and 5 of artillery, a battalion of engineers, consisting of 4 companies and a detachment of ordnance. The Ninth and Tenth Regiments of cavalry and the Twenty-fourth and Twenty-fifth Regiments of infantry are colored soldiers.

These regiments are in all respects on the same military footing as all others. The non-commissioned officers are selected and promoted from the ranks of their own regiments, and the commissioned officers are assigned to the regiments as vacancies occur. Each colored regiment has a Chaplain.

A detailed description of the duties of soldiers, even in peace times, would require too much time and space, but a general idea of the daily routine will correct the erroneous impression so generally entertained that a soldier's life is one of idleness. Reveille is sounded at or near sunrise, the exact time varying somewhat at different posts. At the first note the garrison flag is hoisted. All soldiers on duty must turn out in ranks at this and all roll calls. Drill for an hour or more follows soon after at a time fixed by the commanding officer. The ceremony of guard mounting takes plate at 9 o'clock; fatigue call comes next in order (the sick call which intervenes not being, of course, a call for duty,) when such men consisting of the old guard and others designated in turn to perform the necessary fatigue and police duty of the post. At 11 o'clock First Sergeant's call is sounded, when these functionaries repair to the adjutant's office for the perfecting of the rolls of the sergeant major, thus enabling him to keep his roster correctly, and also to receive such information and instructions as may be necessary concerning their troops, batteries or companies. Dinner is at noon. At an hour designated by the post commander, afternoon drill call is sounded, when the troops exercise in such manœvers as are prescribed. Dress parade usually takes place just before sunset, and is so timed that retreat is sounded just after the "troop beats off" during that ceremony. The flag is lowered at the last note of retreat. Supper soon follows dress parade. Tattoo roll call is at 9 o'clock and taps or lights out a half an hour later. While attendance at religious ceremonies is not compulsory in the army, many of the men attend divine service at those posts, of which there are thirty-four, that have chaplains, and more observance is given to the day than was the case in former years.

Men are detailed for guard duty with such frequency as the strength of the force at the post where they are stationed renders necessary. There are three reliefs of a prescribed number of men, with one Corporal to each relief and one Sergeant of the guard. Two hours on the post and four hours off, during the tour of twenty-four hours, is the unvarying routine. Each sentinel is instructed by the Officer of the Guard, who is a Lieutenant under authority of the Officer of the Day, to take charge of this post and all Government property in view; salute all officers according to rank; in case of fire alarm the guard, and such other orders as are deemed necessary are given. The order is given to the sentry on No. 1 "to turn out the guard for all General officers, the commanding officers the Officer of the day, and for all armed parties." Any breach of discipline while on guard is an aggravation of the offence and it behooves the soldier to have his wits about him and to attend strictly to duty during his tour. Guard duty is, like the reading of the Koran, an endless task.

Our military posts are in many instances isolated communities themselves, and in many respects as different from civilian settlements or villages as well can be imagined. There are post schools, at which enlisted soldiers can, if so disposed, pick up a fair common school education during one term of enlistment. The subject of compulsory education in the army has been exhaustively discussed of late, and so accomplished an officer as Brevet Major General James B. Fry has given it as his opinion that enlisted men should not be compelled against their wills to attend post schools. About ten years ago James A. Garfield and Robert Schenck, while serving on the committee on military affairs in the House of Representatives, prepared a clause in the Revised Statutes, section 1231, which afterward became a law, and which is as follows:

"Schools shall be established at all posts, garrisons, or permanent camps at which the enlisted men may be instructed in the common English branches of education, and especially in the history of the United States; and the Secretary of War may detail such officers and enlisted men as may be necessary to carry out this provision." etc.

School hours for soldiers are from half an hour after retreat until tattoo roll call. The post schools are not at present kept up to the standard of excellence intended by the provisions of the law, and at many posts the letter of the law alone is observed.

The men of the army have various amusements, which, however, vary much at different posts. Amateur theatricals and minstrel performances are of frequent occurrence at some during the winter months. The post and the company libraries are sources of comfort to soldiers, and gymnastic exercises, field sports and athletic games serve to amuse them. Marksmanship may be said to have begun with the advent of the foreign team that came here fifteen years ago. Such development of sharpshooting as followed has rarely been known until now. Marksmen and sharpshooters predominate in the ranks of the army. The practical life of a soldier and the technical studies necessary to a thorough knowledge of his duties are far greater and more exhaustive than is generally understood. The citizen soldier has little idea of these things as a rule, and the civilian, with rare exception, none at all. How many can tell the thickness of ice necessary to bear cavalry, artillery or infantry? How many know of what a soldier's ration consists, and the thousand and one other things as pertinent as these in times of active service?—New York Times.

Looks Like Ben Butler.

Senator Davis, of Minnesota, is doomed to hear it stated several thousand times this winter that he looks enough like Ben Butler to be his son. This is due in great measure to a fact that occasions the new Senator from Minnesota more trouble than a little. A year ago in a political campaign, he sat in the full glare of an electric light at an open-air meeting on a chilly night. He caught a severe cold, and his left eye seemed for the time paralyzed. For a time it winged him completely. He has now become accustomed to it. The sight is not restored, though the vitality of the eye may return as suddenly as it vanished. The misfortune to his eye has greatly increased Senator Davis' resemblance to old Ben Butler, which has always been a subject of remark.—[Washington Cor. Milwaukee Sentinel.

FIFTIETH CONGRESS.

Abstract of the Proceedings of the Senate and House.

SENATE.

Upon the assembling of the senate after the holiday recess, Senator Sherman made a speech more carefully prepared than is his custom, every word of it having been reduced to writing. It is to be considered in many respects as the platform of a presidential candidate. He was followed by Senators Voorhees and Teller. Several recess nominations were sent to the senate, including those of the interstate commissioners and Eugene Semple as governor of Washington Territory.

Senator Davis offered in the senate a memorial from the St. Paul chamber of commerce, praying for the establishment of more collection districts for the State of Minnesota and various other memorials and petitions.

HOUSE.

Among Minnesota private bills introduced in the house were the following:

By Mr. Rice, granting a pension to Mary Monti; to F. W. Travis, for services rendered in the war with the Florida Indians; to Frederick Eichler; to Albert Achley; $12 per month to L. W. Hucklin, for services in the Sioux outbreak; to Eli n St. Cyr; to Thomas Weekly; to remove the charge of desertion against the name of A. H. Tobey; a bill for the relief of Minnesota mounted rangers.

The latter bill provides that all persons who served a full time of year or more shall receive $100; those who served six months or any time less than a year, $66, and those who served less than six months $33.33. He also introduced a bill to allow Charles A. Ruffee, late agent at White Earth agency, $1,350, being the difference between the pay as agent of the White Earth agency alone and agent of consolidated Leech Lake, Red Lake and White Earth agencies. The agency consolidated March 21, 1879, and Ruffee served from that time to Sept. 30, 1881 at the old salary.

PRESENTED BY MR. NELSON.

By Mr. Nelson:

To remove the charge of desertion from the record of Alvin Milligan; granting a pension to I. P. Johnson; granting increase of pension to John Rowe; granting a pension to Joseph Millioron; to Jacob Neibels; to Morgan Johnson; to refer the claim of B. H. Beaulieu to the court of claims; for the relief of citizens engaged in the Sioux Indian war in 1862; for the relief of C. A. Lounsberry; granting a pension to the widow and children of Abner St. Cyr; for the relief of Hartwell Silver.

Mr. Nelson also introduced his bill placing lumber, coal and sugar on the free list; his bill of last session for the improvement of the condition of the Red Lake Indians; for a public building and term of court at Duluth, and the railroad bills which have already been mentioned. Mr. Lind introduced a bill placing books and pamphlets on the free list and a bill to amend the interstate commerce law. His amendment to the fourth section provides:

It shall also be unlawful for any common carrier, subject to the provisions of this act, to charge or receive any greater compensation per ton per mile for the contemporaneous transportation of the same class of freight for a shorter than for a longer distance over the same line in the same general direction or from the origin point of or to the same point of arrival; but this shall not be construed as authorizing any common carrier, subject to the provisions of this act, to charge a higher rate per ton per mile for a longer than a shorter distance.

WISCONSIN AND IOWA BILLS.

Senator Spooner presented the petition of the board of supervisors of St. Croix county, praying certain legislation defining and construing the granting and indemnity clauses of the act of May 5, 1864, granting land to Wisconsin to aid in the construction of railroads. Mr. Spooner introduced a bill to-day providing for the establishment of a port of entry at Superior, Wis. Mr. Gear of Iowa today introduced the following bills in the house:

Authorizing the construction of a railroad, wagon and foot bridge across the Missippi river at or near Burlington, Iowa; appropriating $80,495 for completing the work of improving the Des Moines rapids in the Mississippi, and $16,250 for completing the dry dock at Des Moines rapids in the Mississippi, and that the $25,000 appropriated for the completion of a pier at the outer wall of the Des Moines rapids canal may be used to construct a floating boom connecting the wall with the upper draw rest of the bridge of Keokuk.

DAKOTA.

Delegate Gifford of Dakota introduced two bills for the admission of North and South Dakota, already printed in the PIONEER PRESS; bills allowing the Duluth & Manitoba road right of way through the Fort Pembina military reservation; throwing open to settlement abandoned and useless military reservations; providing for a commission to negotiate with the Sisseton and Wahpeton Sioux Indians for a modification of present treaties and agreements; granting section 16, near Rapid City, to that town; granting certain sections of land near Grand Forks to the North Dakota university, and granting the Yankton & Missouri Valley railroad right of way through the Yankton Indian reservation. Gifford also introduced a bill providing for the opening of the Great Sioux reservation. It is practically the old Dawes bill with the tribal patent clause stricken out. He also offered bills granting the Duluth, Watertown & Pacific road the right to build a bridge across the Missouri river at some available point in Charles Mix county, Dak.; to establish two new land districts with the land officers at Pierre and Chamberlain contingent upon the opening of the Great Sioux reservation; granting a section of land to Aurora county, Dak., for the establishment of a reform school, and providing for an inquiry into the losses sustained by settlers who had been deprived of their rights on the Crow creek and Winnebago reservations by the summary closing of the reservations by order of President Cleveland.

SENATE.

Mr. Mitchell in the senate called up the joint resolution directing the selection of a site for a navy yard on the coast north of the forty-second parallel of north latitude in Oregon, Washington and Alaska. Mr. Mitchell spoke in favor of the resolution.

Mr. Dolph said: Puget sound possesses all the advantages that can be found for a first-class naval station. We cannot afford to allow foreign conquests and acquisitions to be carried to our very doors. If we do we shall abdicate the position which our power, influence, wealth and territorial location entitle us to maintain among the nations of the earth.

The resolution was referred to the committee on naval affairs. Senator Reagan made a speech in opposition to the Blair educational bill, which came up in the senate. It was not to the purposes of the bill but to its methods that he was opposed.

Mr. Plumb offered an amendment to the second section, providing that the money shall be distributed among the states and territories in proportion to their population according to the census or 1880. No action was taken on the bill.

Among the nominations sent to the senate recently were the following:

Postmasters: T. B. Conn, Kilbourn City, Wis.; N. J. Benson, Torah, Minn.; Thomas Hall, Preston, Minn.; H. L. Atchison, Chatfield, Minn.; Henry Silkkerveer, Orange City, Iowa; F. A. Winchell, Kingsley, Iowa; L. J. Foulton, Casselton, Dak.; C. E. Dudley, Marysville, Mont. Register of land offices: Gilbert W. Carrington, Ashland, Wis.; Henry Cornelius, Menasha, Wis.; W. M. Blanding, St. Croix Falls, Wis.; William Porter, Des Moines, Iowa; J. R. Whiteside, Deadwood, Dak.; William Colville, Duluth, Minn.; James Creely, Redwood Falls, Minn.; J. M. Adams, Spokane Falls, Wash. Indian agents: J. D. Jenkins of Iowa, Sisseton Agency, Dak.; R. D. Gwydir of Kentuckey, Colville Agency, Wash.

HOUSE.

The speaker announced the standing committees of the house.

The president sent to congress a communication from the secretary of the interior submitting the draft of a bill "to provide for the protection of the Round Valley Indian reservation" in California.

Following is a comparative showing of the way Minnesota fared in the present congress compared with the Forty-ninth:

Fiftieth Congress—Rice, appropriations and expenditures in the war department; McDonald, merchant marine and fisheries and public lands; Wilson, commerce and coinage, weights and measures; Lind, postoffices; Nelson, Indian affairs.

Forty-ninth Congress—Strait, public lands and education; White, agriculture and mines and mining; Nelson, Indian affairs; Gilfilan, patents and revision of the laws; Wakefield, postoffices.

All the Minnesotians seemed satisfied over the appointments, and spoke as though they had gotten all that they could expect.

Both Houses adjourned for several days to allow the committees to get in working order.

SENATE.

In the senate Mr. Sabin presented resolutions adopted by the Farmers' Alliance of Washington County, Minn., asking for legislation and the enforcement of the law to bring about certain reforms. They demand the reduction of railroad rates and control by the government of telegraph lines, favor the improvement of all feasible waterways, demand the reduction of the public debt, the use as money of both precious metals, that the silver dollar be of the same value as a gold dollar; that taxes shall be reduced on the necessaries of life, and protest against reduction of tax upon whiskey and tobacco, etc. Senator Sabin presented resolutions adopted by the city of Duluth, requesting an appropriation of money sufficient to reimburse the city for its expenditure in the construction of a ship canal across Minnesota Point. Senator Sabin also presented a petition from the letter carriers of St. Paul asking for increased compensation. He also presented a petition from citizens of Minnesota protesting against the addition of Utah as a state. Senator Davis presented a petition from the ex-prisoners of war of Minnesota asking for pensions.

The Blair educational bill came up. Mr. Nest opposed the bill. If he was called upon, he said, to frame a title for it, he would call it "An act to erect a monument to the memory of Alexander Hamilton, and to encourage mendicancy in the Southern states."

To accept money under the terms of the bill would be to surrender all that made state authority respectable. He concluded: If this bill becomes a law it will be by Southern votes in this senate and in the other house of congress. But there is one place of refuge still left in the constitution, the brave and honest man who is now president of the republic. Unless he is false to the principles of his whole life and of the great party which elected him he will interpose his executive veto in the path of this most abominable and undemocratic measure.

The senate took up the resolution offered by Mr. Brown for the repeal of the internal revenue system to be an outrageous system of espionage, injustice and wrong that ought to have been abolished long ago.

Senator Sherman introduced a bill to provide for the investment of certain funds in the treasury. It directs the secretary of the treasury from time to time to invest not exceeding 80 per cent of the fund held in the treasury for the redemption of notes of national banks "failed," "in liquidation" and "reducing circulation," by the purchase in open market of any bonds of the United States bearing interests. On motion of Mr. Spooner the senate passed a bill appropriating $1,100,000 for a government building at Milwaukee.

HOUSE.

Congressman Lind offered the following resolution, which was sent to the committee on public lands:

Whereas, Congress, by an act entitled "An act making an additional grant of land to the state of Minnesota, etc., approved July 4, 1886," made a grant of land to said state for the benefit of the Hastings & Dakota. By Mr. Lind to allow one day's pay and allowances for every 20 miles traveled by discharged commissioned officers of the rebellion who had served three years continuously during the war.

Mr. McDonald introduced a bill providing for the repeal of so much of Section 4693, Revised Statutes, as provides that no claim of a state militiaman for pension on account of disability from injuries received in battle with rebels or Indians while temporarily rendering service shall be valid unless presented to a successful issue prior to July 4, 1874. Mr. McDonald also introduced a bill providing that any bona fide resident of the United States who may have or who hereafter enlist in the army shall be considered from the time of such enlistment a citizen of the United States. Mr. Peel of Arkansas introduced a bill in the house to open to settlement a portion of the Sioux reservation in Dakota.

SENATE.

Senator Edmunds, from the judiciary committee, made an adverse report in the senate the on nomination of L. Q. C. Lamar to be associate justice of the supreme court, and Senator Pugh, in behalf of the minority of the same committee, submitted a favorable report. Calendar. Senator Edmunds made a favorable report from the judiciary committee on the nomination of William F. Vilas to be secretary of the interior. Calendar. Senator Sawyer, from the postoffice committee, made a favorable report on the nomination of Don M. Dickinson to be postmaster general. Calendar. The division in the committee in Lamar's case was on strictly party lines. The conclusion reached as to Vilas and Dickinson were unanimous.

In the senate Mr. Sawyer, from the postoffice committee, reported with a recommendation of indefinite postponement Mr. Butler's resolution for the appointment of a select committee on the postal telegraph. The resolution was indefinitely postponed.

HOUSE.

Mr. Phelan of Tennessee introduced in the house a joint resolution proposing an amendment to the constitution authorizing congress to grant aid to the public schools of the states to an amount not to exceed $10,000,000 annually.

The deficiency appropriation bill was reported to the house. It appropriates $2,951,303. Among the principal items of the bill which failed to pass the last congress and omitted in this one is one for about half a million dollars on account of postal deficiencies, and another of $260,000 for the navy that was not included in the revised estimate.

The house committee on banking and currency reported favorably what was known in the last congress as the McPherson bill, relating to the national banks. This bill provides that the national banks may take out circulation to the amount of the par value of the bonds deposited by them as security for circulation instead of the 90 per cent which is now authorized by law.

In the house recently Mr. Milliken of Maine introduced a bill to repeal all internal revenue taxation and to admit free of duty sugars imported from countries which do not lay an export duty on such sugar. This provision in regard to the free importation of sugar is not to apply to sugars imported in vessels other than those of the exporting country and the United States, nor to sugars imported from countries refusing to United States vessels the same treatment in regard to port and other charges which is granted to vessels of such country in American ports. There shall be paid out of the treasury to American producers of sugar a sum equal to the present rate of duty on that product, the sum to be paid each producer to be ascertained through the internal revenue and custom officers.

Among the other bills introduced in the house were the following: Mr. Harmer, to increase the pension of those who have lost eyes or limbs or who are deaf. This is the bill endorsed by the United States Maimed Soldiers' league and the G. A. R. Mr. Tillman, to prohibit the use of stoves or oil lamps on railway passenger trains. Mr. Guenther, to create a commission for the investigation of combinations having for their object the enhancement of the price of articles of interstate commerce. Mr. La Folette, to punish any officer of a national bank who receives a deposit when the bank is insolvent.

Nationality in Beards.

Nationality in beards is thus discussed by the Boston Advertiser: An observant friend who had been examining a collection of faces representing a large number of the public men in the United States, made the following general conclusions in regard to national types in the cutting of the beard, which contain more than a grain of truth. "The simple mustache, with the rest of the face clean shaved, is the prevailing American type," he said. "The old Yankee chin whisker, like that of the traditional Uncle Sam, is no longer the national cut. In the same way the old French type of the imperial, or heavy mustache and long gotee, has given way in France to the present type of close-cut full beard trimmed to double points on the chin. The German and Russian national types are heavy full beards, parted at the middle of the chin. The English type is a small, short-cropped mustache, with small square side growths. The general south European type of Spain or Italy is either an entirely clear-shaven face or else a very small mustache and gotee crowded close about the mouth."

Senator Stanford's Trouble.

Senator Stanford is confronted with a novel opposition to his plans for establishing a great university in California. A large portion of the lands which the Senator has included in his endorsement of the institution are at present devoted to vineyards from which vast quantities of wine are produced annually, and the idea of an educational establishment deriving its origin or support from such sources is so distasteful to certain interests that they are making a vigorous objection to the enterprise. The Rev. F. F. Jewell, a Methodist clergyman of San Jose, is at the head of the opposition, and under his direction all religious and temperance organizations are urged to petition Senator Stanford, asking him not to endow the new university with any funds or property accumulated by the sale of wine. This opposition may not be prudish, narrow-minded and unreasonable, but it is impossible to beleive that the Senator will be converted to that way of thinking.

Hon. A. C. Call, one of the pioneers of Northwest Iowa and a well known resident of Algona, Iowa, died at San Francisco, Cal., where he went last fall to spend the winter.

THE SKEIN WE WIND.

If you and I to-day
Should stop, and lay
Our life work down, and let our hands fall
where they will—
Fall down to lie quite still;
And if some other hand should come and
stoop to find
The threads we carried so that it could
wind,
Beginning where we stopped; if it should to
keep
Our life work going, seek
To carry on the good design
Distinctively made yours or mine,
What would it find? * * *
If love should come,
Stooping above, when we are done,
To find bright threads
That we have held, that it may spin them
longer, find but shreds
That break when touched, how cold.
Sad, shivering, portionless, the hands
will hold
The broken strands, and know
Fresh cause for woe.

—New York Mail.

HOW CAME IT THERE.

BY MARGERY DEANE.

But one thing marred the home Kate and I made for ourselves in Belleville, just after we were married, and that one thing marred it very little in the first years. It was a trifle—merely that the next house was reputed haunted, and being empty presented rather a desolate appearance. Neither Kate or I took much stock in the villagetales of ghosts who dwelt there; yet we often wished for neighbors and would have been glad for some life at the blinded windows.

The two houses stood a little back from the village street in pleasant grounds, and were not a hundred feet apart. The haunted house was large and handsome. The place was in the care of a trusty gardener, who kept the keys, entering at intervals the rear door to see that the elements were kept out. He cared for the grounds and cultivated for himself the large garden behind it.

Kate had more than once confided to me that the place "gave her the creeps," and I had comforted her by the assurance that since the house showed no decay and the grounds were well kept up no neighbors were vastly better than bad ones.

The house had been vacated many years before we came to Belleville. The story ran that a stranger bought it of its builder for a summer residence. Except that this stranger "looked like a lord," and was very austere in manner, nobody could describe him, for nobody could have the courage to approach him. His young wife was a very beautiful Polish woman, who spoke not a word of English. The two usually talked in French, and as they walked down the village street, conversed so earnestly together as to seem unconscious of any one whom they met or passed. Often there were tears in the great, black eyes of the lovely Pole, and frequently she had been seen to burst into a fit of weeping while sitting on her veranda and to go quickly into the house, her handkerchief pressed against her face.

I can well understand the effect of this mysterious sorrow upon certain people in the village, whose neighbor's joys and woes are to them even greater than their own. Unfortunately for Belleville gossips, neither the man servant nor the maid servant who came with this couple could speak a word of English. This indeed was cruel.

It was said by a workingman who made some repairs to the furniture which had been brought in huge, foreign-looking cases, that such furnishing had never been seen in Belleville; that there were rooms whose walls were hung with silk damask with huge flowers wrought upon it, and that the bed hangings were of the same rich stuff. The furiture new, all foreign and carved. While people yet wondered about the interior, it was suddenly stripped of all its adornment, and the big cases went off. The gentleman and servants left town at midnight, but it has been asserted that the beautiful Polish lady never was known to go away. She certainly was not left in the house, for half the villagers trooped through it to satisfy their curiosity, and then it was shut up and the gardener kept the keys.

How the story started that the house was haunted I do not know. Possibly had I known all this, I might have hesitated a little before buying our home, for Kate is a bit nervous, and being a physician I had to leave her often at night. Thoughtless persons told her tales of the haunted house, only one of which I recall, and that said that the Polish lady had been seen at night to pass in and out of the locked, closed door, it offering no resistance to her.

It was late one night when our doorbell rang and I answered it myself. A strange gentleman—I knew every man by sight in the village—asked me to come and see a very sick lady. I begged him to enter and sit down, while I made preparations to accompany him, during which I asked:—

"Where is the patient?"

"She is in the next house," he replied.

"Surely, not in the next house," I answered. "That is empty. No one lives there!"

"She is in the next house, sir."

"I beg your pardon. I did not know that anyone had moved in."

Kate, overhearing us, entered the room and remarked a little excitedly.

"There is certainly no one next door. The house is wholly unfurnished."

"Look!" said the stranger, drawing aside the curtain, and pointing to the second story, where in the middle of the house were two brilliantly lighted windows.

Kate was pale. It did not seem possible that even a footstep on the gravel path could be have fallen unheeded by her; that even a lamp could have been conveyed into the house and she not know it.

The stranger was tall, fine-looking, and gave the impression of tremendous reserve force. His manner was genial and exceedingly courteous; but he spoke as one accustomed to command, and with few words. Telling Kate that it was undoubtedly the owner of the place just arrived, and that I must obey a professional call, I left her with her little womanly fears and all her womanly curiosity creating quite a turmoil within her.

We passed out of my gate and into that of the next enclosure. The stranger led the way up the steps and easily opened the door. He had the manner of a man entering his own house. The hall and all the lower rooms were empty and desolate. A light streamed from a door of the upper room, flooding the staircase, up which I followed my guide, who, without a word led me into the lighted apartment. It was midwinter and the lower part of the house had felt chill and damp; here, however, was an agreeable warmth, and the apartment struck me as one of great luxury and comfort, and of a character decidedly original and foreign. On my way to the bed, I noticed that the walls were hung with a large flowered damask, very rich in texture, but a little faded. The bed curtains were of the same, and all the furniture was carved in high relief.

On the bed lay a very beautiful woman. Her face was a perfect oval, her eyes were large and black, and full of inexpressible sadness. She was in great pain, but very beautiful even in agony. In response to my first question she spoke in a language strange to me.

"Madame will speak French," suggested the gentleman, asking with a glance if I did also, and I immediately began to question her in that language.

I soon ascertained the trouble and felt there was little or no chance of her surviving long. I took out my prescription book, noted the case, the disease, and its stage, etc., at the top of the leaf. I wrote the prescription below and tore it off, placing it upon the end of the mantel, with orders to administer the remedy every hour until morning, when I would return.

My inclination was to offer neighborly assistance, but the gentleman's manner, polite in the extreme, showed me very plainly that nothing more was expected of me, and I was ushered out of the room, down the stairs and out of the door by my new neighbor, who so noisily closed the door behind me that Kate heard it and was ready to greet me as I entered my own. With wide eyes she listened to my description of apartment and patient, and went to sleep asking the puzzling question, "How could they have moved in, and I not have heard them?"

In the morning after my coffee, I went again to my mysterious patient. I had little hope of finding her alive and none at all of finding her better. I noticed a light snow lay unbroken upon the steps as I went up them, and yet it had not snowed for two days. I attempted to enter without knocking, but on turning the knob I found the door fastened. I knocked at first gently, then louder, and at last with my fist on the central panel so noisily as to bring the old gardener from his hens in the rear. He looked at me as if my senses had flown, and asked:—

"Please sir, an' wot are you doing?"

"I want to get in."

"And wot ever do you want to get in for," exclaimed the gardener.

"I want to see the sick lady, if she is still alive."

"The sick lady! But there's no sick lady, nor never a soul in the house, an' hasn't been these 10 years."

"You are mistaken. I was here last night. I must go in again. I saw the gentleman and lady myself. It is the owner come back, I fancy."

The gardener smiled sadly, and as if to humor me, took from his pocket a key.

"It is the key of that door," he said, "and the only key to that door, and never myself for years have I put it in that lock, comin' and goin' as I do by the kitchen; but to show you that the house is empty, I will open it and you shall go in."

He cleared the keyhole of an accumulation of dust and bits of dried leaves, looking significantly at me, and still more so as the door creaked and turned stiffly on its hinges, disclosing as it opened, loose pieces of paper, and little dirt heaps that laid against it on the inside. The once polished floor and staircase was covered with a coating of dust which surely could not have been disturbed for many a month. I began to feel dazed. All was empty and desolate below, as on the night before. I bounded up the stairs feeling the cobwebs brush across my face. The door of the sick woman's apartment was open. I took one step across its threshhold—

It was cold, damp and empty! It was devoid of any movable thing; a few nails showed where once had been hangings on the walls, and from these hung festoons of cobwebs, heavy with the dust of years. I staggered as one struck with blindness, seeing not what he knows to be there. I was as one who realizes his reason to be leaving him; the old gardener stood motionless before me, pale, and as if stricken with a nameless fear. Suddenly I rallied and called out: "Look! look! on the mantel!—at the end—you will find it there—my prescription! and it fits to this," taking my note book from my pocket.

And he looked and it was there.

I wrote that prescription for the Polish woman, December 17, 1884.

I believe the good gardener has intimated that the doctor is not quite right in his head, and that once he saw him clean out of it. Kate's nerves prevented our talking together very much of this one mystery in our lives. Toward spring it occurred to me to buy the property, move the house away and add the grounds to our own. Inquiries made in Europe where the owner was supposed to be, resulted in my receiving the following letter:—

Dear Sir:—The former owner of the property, whom you seek to find, died some years since. It fell to his widow, who, after his death, was again known as before her marriage, La Countess Marie Krasicka. We find that she is no longer living, having died December 17, 1884. The enclosed addresses of her heirs will aid you, and there is little doubt that the American estate can be purchased by you.

Yours very truly,

The house is gone, the grounds are ours. I know I placed that prescription on the mantel. I know that never in the flesh could I have entered that door that night. How came it there?

Tales of the Dark and Bloody Ground.

New York Sun.

It would do Price McGrath and John Harper good to see the Blue Grass horsemen of "Old Kaintuck" gather about a Hoffman House table these nights, drink whisky and talk of the old times of the race track. These Kentuckians are all such big men that three of 'em completely surround and fill up a table. They never seem to be able to fill themselves up. Major Dougherty, of Lexington, saw a man a night or two since who reminded him of a gallant young Kentcukian named Offatt, and an adventure Mr. Offatt had with his brother-in-law. He had a notion to forbid this brother-in-law to come to town while he was there. One day in coversation with Major Dougherty at a store door Offatt said: "Pardon me, Major, I want to speak to my brother-in-law for a moment," and seizing a double-barreled shotgun from the corner, he stepped quietly into the street, and riddled his brother-in-law for his disobedience. He returned without a word, leaving the dying man on the sidewalk, and was surprised that the Major didn't seem to feel like resuming their conversation where it had been interrupted. This same Offatt, who was the black sheep of a good family, told a friend who expostulated with him: "So help me Gawd, sah, I nevah killed a niggah in my life, 'ceptin' I war in liquor." At that time he had five notches on his stick, each of them figuring for a corpse he had made.

Another Kentucky story told at this table was by the handsome and gigantic ex-Mayor Walsh, of Hot Springs, Ark. He struck up a pleasant traveling acquaintance with a fellow passenger on a Kentucky railroad. As the train slacked up at a way station his new acquaintance said: "Excuse me, but you'd better move to one side, hadn't you. I see a man on the platform I may have a little trouble with, and you're just in line for a shot." Mayor Walsh moved, the shooting began, and when the train steamed away in a few moments the man on the platform was still there, and not likely to leave it except feet foremost. Then old Colonel Zeb Brown, Price McGrath's chum, and the same almost as a son to him, remembered walking down a street of Versailles, Ky., one day, and seeing a man on the opposite side of the street stop and kiss a very pretty woman. She was the kisser's wife, too, but she hadn't turned one corner before her brother, with a knife in his hand, turned another, and, before they could cross the street, the husband had received thirty-five cuts, and was dead, on his back. The brother-in-law, who had warned the husband he would kill him on sight, staggered away with a dozen or so cuts, leaving a bright red trail on the pavement.

General O. M. Mitchel.

The most notable lectures on astronomy that Mitchel delivered were given at the Academy of Music, in New York, in 1860, to create a fund for the erection of an observatory in Central Park. The immense audiences were composed of the most cultivated citizens. The final lecture ended with the following remarkable example of eloquence, containing the speaker's ripest generalizations on the subject of astronomy:

"Now my friends, I must close this long course of lectures. We have passed from planet to planet, from sun to sun, from system to system. We have reached beyond the limits of this mighty stellar cluster with which we are allied. We have found other island universes, swe-ping through space. The grand unfinished problem still remains. Whence, whence this magnificent architecture, whose architraves rise in splendor before us in every direction? Is it all the work of chance? Who shall reveal to us the true cosmogony of the universe by which we are surrounded? Is it the work of an omnipotent architect? If so, who is this august being? Go with me to-night in imagination, and stand with old Paul, the great apostle, upon Mars Hill, and there look around you as he did. Here rises that magnificent building, the Parthenon, sacred to Minerva, the goddess of wisdom. There towers her colossal statue, rising in its majesty above the city of which she was the guardian, the first object to catch the rays of the rising, the last to be kissed by the rays of the setting sun. There are the temples of all the gods; and there are the shrines of every divinity. And yet I tell you these gods and these divinities, though created under the inspiring fire of poetic fancy and Greek imagination, never reared this stupendous structure by which we are surrounded. The Olympic Jove never built these heavens. The wisdom of Minerva never organized these magnificent systems. I say with Saint Paul: 'Oh, Athenians! in all things I find you too superstitious; for in passing your streets I find an altar inscribed "To the unknown God"—Him whom ye ignorantly worship. And this is the God I declare unto you—the God that made heaven and earth, who dwells not in temples made with hands.'

"No, here is the temple of our Divinity. Around us and above us rise sun and system, cluster and universe. And I doubt not that in every region of this vast empire of God hymns of praise and anthems of glory are rising and reverberating from sun to sun, and from system to system, heard by Omnipotence alone across immensity and through eternity."

Boys, Don't do it.

A few days ago a young man came in who had started, a year before, in a machine shop and foundry, intending to serve his time of three or more years and become a thorough master of his trade. He had begun with small pay, less than $1 per day, but being apt, quick to learn, comprehend and execute, he had gradually advanced and his pay increased, till he was getting $10 per week and a good line of work. He had just received an offer of $12 per week to quit his place and take an entirely different position; in fact, a fireman's job, and he came in for advice and to talk it over with us. As his case is analogous to many young men who are similarly situated and tempted, and as we hold that the continued supremacy of the United States in machinery and mechanical construction is in the keeping of the young men who are to-day learning their trades, we feel impelled to rise and remark: "Boys, don't do it." Your firm took you on trust; you were not worth to them when you began $1 a week, but with an abiding faith in your abilities and honor, they gave time, tools and patience to get your dormant, untutored mechanical ideas bent in the right direction. You occupied a lathe and spoiled stock, and secured them a loss that even a medium workman would easily have changed into a handsome profit. As you advanced, became shopwise, and could do passable work, they advanced you, went all over the same or similar ground with you again, until you were again worthy of an advance.

And so it goes on; some of you have put in one, some two years, on your trade. If you've been smart, faithful, and done for yourself what you could and ought to have done, and what the firm designed you to do, you can take this or that journeyman's place, if he is absent from the shop for a day or two.

You are worth something to the firm that has made you what you are. Then somebody comes along and offers you $2 per week more than the firm is paying you. Seeing you are active, smart, capable, they wish to acquire (and that is a mild form to apply to it) the benefit of the schooling, the education, the other firm has given you.

Boys, don't do it. You stultify and debase your inborn noble nature when you take it; you disgrace an honorable record, the best heritage you've got or can get, when you entertain seriously such proposals.—Sanitary Engineer.

What Cheese Can Do.

Norwich, Conn., Special: A religious meeting in the First Baptist church of this city was barbarously broken up the other night by a bad West side boy, who slipped into the church kitchen and dropped a pound and a half of effete Limburger cheese on the glowing stove. The boy had bought the cheese in New London, asking for the worst and oldest cheese in the market, and the man who sold it to him threw in the assurance gratuitously that it would "break up any meeting, short of 'them anarchists,' inside of thirty minutes."

"Right after that cheese was dropped on the stove," said a member of the church afterward, "the oder of the damned poured in from the kitchen and smote us. It crept through the sanctuary and rolled laboriously up the aisles. Excuse me, but it was the most infernal odor that I ever smelled."

In the presence of the miasma the voice of prayer and exhortation was hushed, and the worshipers gathered up their wraps and, bolted out of the building. The cheese exhalation followed them for a few rods and then gave up the pursuit. "It was a little short of twenty minutrs," commented a member of the congregation, "from the appearance of the odor before the last man and woman were going down the front steps for home. The congregation would like to catch that boy."

Executions in Austria.

London Telegraph.

The Austrian method of executing criminals differs greatly from that in vogue in this country, and though apparently more horrible in the deliberate rigor of the arrangements, is more speedily effective. The condemned man is placed against a post, at the top of which is a hook, and at the bottom a pulley. A rope having a loop at each end is passed around the neck of the victim, another is tied around his feet, the end being passed through the pully. Two assistants then lift the man by means of the rope around his neck about six inches, and suspend him from the hook at the top of the post. At the same time the other assistants pull with great force at the rope attached to the feet. Death ensues usually instantaneously, though there is range from one to two minutes in many cases.

"WHAT'S KILLING US?"

The Wonders Which the Microscope Reveals.

One of the leading scientific publications states that many people are now using the microscope to discover the real cause of disease in the system, and to detect adulterations of food and medicines.

This wonderful instrument has saved many a life. A microscopical test shows, for instance, the presence of albumen, or the life of the blood, in certain derangements of the kidneys, but medicine does not tell us how far advanced the derangement is, or whether it shall prove fatal.

The microscope, however, gives us this knowledge.

Bright's disease, which so many people dread, was not fully known until the microscope revealed its characteristics. It greatly aids the physician, skilled in its use, in determining how far disease has advanced, and gives a fuller idea of the true structure of the kidney.

A noted German scholar recently discovered that by the aid of the microscope the physician can tell if there is a tumor forming in the system, and if certain appearance are seen in the fluids passed, it is proof positive that the tumor is to be a malignant one.

If any derangement of the kidneys is detected by the microscope, the physician looks for the developement of almost any disease the system is heir to, and any indication of Bright's disease, which has no symptoms of its own, and cannot be fully recognized except by the microscope, he looks upon with alarm.

This disease has existed for more than 2,000 years. It is only until recently that the microscope has revealed to us its universal prevalence and fatal character. Persons who formerly died of what was called general debility, nervous breakdown, dropsy, paralysis, heart-disease, rheumatism, apoplexy, etc., are now known to have really died of kidney disease, because had there been no disorder of the kidneys, the chances are that the effects from which they died would never have existed.

As the world becomes better acquainted with the importance of the kidneys in the human economy by the aid of the microscope, there is greater alarm spread through the communities concerning it, and this accounts for the erroneous belief that it is on the increase.

As yet neither homeopathist nor allopathist is prepared with a cure for deranged kidneys, but the world has long since recognized, and many medical gentlemen also recognize and prescribe Warner's safe cure for these derangements, and admit that it is the only specific for the common and advanced forms of kidney disorders.

Formerly the true cause of death was discovered only after death. To-day the microscope shows us, in the water we pass, the dangerous condition of any organ in the body, thus enabling us to treat it promptly and escape premature death.

As the microscope in the hands of laymen has revealed many diseases that the medical men were not aware of, so that preparation, like many other discoveries in medicine and science, was found out by laymen; outside the medical code; consequently it comes very hard for medical men to indorse and prescribe it. Nevertheless, Warner's safe cure continues to grow in popularity and the evidences of its effectiveness are seen on every hand.

Some persons claim that the proprietors should give the medical profession the formula of this remedy, if it is such a "God-send to humanity," and let the physicians and public judge whether or not it be so recognized.

We, however, do not blame them for not publishing the formula, even to get the recognition of the medical profession. The standing of the men who manufacture this great remedy is equal to that of the majority of physicians, and the reason that some doctors give for not adopting and prescribing it—viz.: that they do not know what its ingredients are—is absurd.

Mr. Warner's statement—that many of the ingredients are expensive, and that the desire of the unscrupulous dealer or prescriber to realize a large profit, from its manufacture by using cheap and injurious substances for those ingredients would jeopardize its quality and reputation; and that Warner's safe cure cannot be made in small quantities on account of the expensive apparatus necessary in compounding these ingredients—seems to be a reasonable and sufficient one.

The universal testimony of our friends and neighbors, and the indisputable evidence that it, and it alone, has complete mastery over all diseases of the kidneys, is sufficient explanation, and conclusive proof that it is, perhaps, the most beneficient discovery known to scientific medicine since the microscope revealed to us the all-important nature of the organs it is designed to reach and benefit.

De Mores' Beef-Purveying Plant Sold.

A New York dispatch says: The Marquis de Mores has sold out his beef-purveying plant—or rather the sheriff at Kansas City did it for him—recently. The buyer was Mr. W. Howard Gilber, of the New York Stock Exchange, house of Gilder & Farr. Property that had originally cost $175,000 or more was knocked down to Mr. Gilder, who represents a New York-London syndicate, for $71,000, the property including ten acres of land on the Kansas River water-front, and within Kansas City's limits. Mr. Gilder is just home from the trip. He talks of the Wild West and what is going on out there, but refuses to discuss the beef-purveying system beyond telling that he bought it. The Marquis de Mores announces that he will go to India and hunt the tiger in his native jungle. He will be accompanied by his handsome American wife, who is not a whit behind him in hunting accomplishments. She was Miss Hoffman. The Marquis de Mores has given up being a rich man, because the experience didn't suit him. He started in well four or five times, but his enthusiasm cost money, and he was swallowed.

It is now known definitely that the vessel wrecked near Waterford, Ireland, was the American ship Alfred O. Snow, Capt. Henry, which left San Francisco Aug. 31 for Liverpool. The ship was lost in Herrylock bay off Arthurstown at the entrance to Waterford harbor. There is no doubt that every member of the crew perished.

ST. JACOBS OIL.

WHAT IT HAS DONE.

Relief.—In any climate at any season one or two applications of St. Jacobs Oil relieves; often cures permanently. This is the average experience in ten years.

Cures.—The contents of a bottle have cured thousands of extreme chronic cases. Used according to directions there is a cure in every bottle.

The Testimony.—Thousands of testimonials substantiate the above statements in the cure of all kinds of painful ailments.

The Proof.—To make sure of this showing, answers to inquiries concerning the permanency of the cures resulted as follows; *That from date of healing to date of response every cure has remained permanent without recurrence of pain.*

Its Supremacy.—The twenty million bottles sold can be justly rated as so many cures; in almost every case a permanent cure. Its price is the surety of every bottle being the same, every bottle being a cure and the poor are protected.

Sold by Druggists and Dealers Everywhere.

The Charles A. Vogeler Co., Balto., Md.

It Wasn't an Earthquake.

San Francisco Wasp.

A lady lately arrived from the Eastern States was walking up California street, and stopped on the sidewalk to speak to a gentleman friend. Suddenly she turned deadly pale and clutched her friend by the arms with the hold of a drowing man.

"Save me! save me!" she cried.

Her friend, who is an old Californian, was so taken aback that for a second he did not know what to say. In the meantime the Eastern lady, still clinging to him but somewhat reassured at his coolness, hysterically cried:

"It's an earthquake, isn't it?"

The Californian then explained that the oscillations were to be accounted for by the fact that they were just then standing on a weighing machine, which formed part of the sidewalk. The lady blushingly asked him not to tell a soul about it; it was too good a joke to be hidden under a bushel.

MARKETS.

CHICAGO:—Wheat, No. 2 spring, 73½c; No. 3 spring, 65c; No. 2 red, 74½c. Corn, No. 2, 44½c. Oats, No. 2, 26½c. Rye, No. 2, 52½c. Barley, No. 2, 77c. Flax seed No. 1, $1.17½. Timothy seed, prime $2.31. Mess pork, per barrel, $13.25. Lard per 100 lbs., $6.60. Butter, creamery, 28c; dairy, 24c. Eggs, 21c.

DULUTH:—No. 1 Northern, 68c; No. 2 Northern, 66c; No. 3 Northern, 62c.

MINNEAPOLIS:—Wheat, No. 1 hard, 74c; No. 1 Northern, 68c; No. 2 Northern, 65c. Flour, $4.15. Bran and shorts, $10.50 to $12.50. Corn, No. 2, 39c. Oats, No. 2 white, 26c. Barley, 50c to 60c. Flax, $1.13½. Feed $14.50 to $15.50. Hay, wild, $7.00 to $9.00. Timothy, $12 to 12.50.

ST. PAUL:—Wheat, No. 1 hard, 71c; No. 1 Northern, 68c; No. 2 Northern, 64c. Corn, No. 2, 39c. Oats, No. 2 mixed, 63c; No. 1 white, 32c; No. 2 white, 26c; No. 3, 25c. Barley, No. 2, 55c; No. 3, 48c. Rye, No. 2, 43c. Ground feed, No. 1 $14.50; No. 2, $14.00. Corn meal, unbolted, $14.75. Bran, bulk, $11.00. Hay, No. 1 wild, $8.50; No. 1 upland prairie, $9; No. 2 do, $7; Timothy $12.00. Flax seed, $1.08. Timothy seed, $1.90. Clover seed, $3.40. Potatoes, 65c. Eggs, 21c. Butter, creamery, 23c to 25c; dairy, 12c to 21c; packing, 8c to 10. Turkeys, live, 6c to 7c. Chickens, 5c to 6c. Tame ducks and geese, 8c to 9c. Dressed poultry weak, turkeys, 7c to 9c; chickens, 6c to 7c.

MILWAUKEE:—Wheat, 71½c. Corn, No. 3, 44½c. Oats, No. 2 white, 28½. Rye, No. 1, 53½c. Barley, No. 2, 73c. Pork, $13.25. Lard, $660. Butter, dairy, 21c. Eggs, 18½c. Cheese, 11½c.

Literary Humor.

From Harper's Magazine.

The following is from Prof. Longfellow's private journal, under date of January 5, 1853:

Lowell gave a supper to Thackeray. The other guests were Felton, Clough, Dana, Dr. Parsons (Dante's translator), Fields, Edmund Quincy, Estes and myself. We sat down at 10, and did not leave the table till 1—very gay with stories and jokes.

"Will you take some port?" said Lowell to Thackeray.

"I dare drink anything that becomes a man."

"It will be a long time before that becomes a man."

"Oh no," cried Felton; "it is fast turning into one."

As we were going away Thackeray said, "we have staid too long."

"I should say," replied the host, "one long and two short—a dactylic supper."

What a Boston Girl Yearned to Know.

From the New Orleans Picayune.

The Boston girl's style of conversation is not so grossly burlesqued by the funny papers as you might suppose. At a party the other evening I was introduced to a very young woman—one of this season's "buds"—who affected somewhat the ingenue style. She said nothing for a long time while I talked to her, simply staring at me in a babyish way as I spoke of dancing and such frivolities. It was not until I had well nigh exhausted my conversational resources that, after a long pause, she exclaimed, with a suddenness quite startling: "Do tell me, are you a believer in the substantiation of the Eucharist?"

We take pleasure in recommending the use of Hall's Vegetable Sicilian Hair Renewer as safe and reliable for restoring gray hair to its natural color.

At Albert Lea a series of revival meetings, lasting over two weeks, have just closed, and about 60 are said to have been converted.

John Mack, alias Johnson, a colored gambler from Richmond, Ind., being worsted in a quarrel over a game of "scraps" in a State street saloon, remarked carelessly before leaving the place that he would kill some one. After swallowing a glass of whisky at the bar Mack pulled his revolver, and taking deliberate aim at an inoffensive spectator, Frank Ball, colored, put a bullet through his heart.

Some one has declared conceit worse than consumption, and the comparison is a true one. Many are the "conceited" who cry down legitimate remedies, and who delude suffering humanity, whose only salvation is the immediate use of Dr. Bull's Cough Syrup.

"He jests at scars, who never felt a wound," and a man may stand with his hands in his pockets and laugh at a poor, worn rheumatic, but if he is a gentleman, he'll step into the nearest drug-shop and buy him a bottle of Salvation Oil for 25 cents.

The sweetheart of James Buchanan's youth and for whom he lived all his days a bachelor, dies as Mrs. Bovee in Lake City, Minnesota, lacking only one year of being a centenarian.

Helpless 40 Days

The great agony caused by rheumatism is indescribable, and the gratitude of those who take Hood's Sarsaparilla and are cured is often beyond expression. The following is from a well-known Wisconsin farmer, and is endorsed by the editors of the Neilsville, Wis., Times as entirely true:

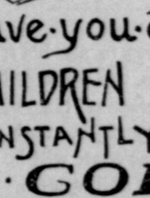
"For 25 years I have suffered with sciatic rheumatism. Last November I was taken worse than ever, and was unable to get out of the house. I was almost helpless for forty days, suffering great agony all the time. In December I commenced taking Hood's Sarsaparilla. After the second bottle I was able to be out and around and attend to business. I took five bottles, and am now so free from rheumatism that only occasionally I feel it slightly on a sudden change of weather. I have great confidence in Hood's Sarsaparilla." CHARLES HANNAH, Christie, Clarke Co., Wis.

N. B. If you make up your mind to try Hood's Sarsaparilla, do not be induced to take any other.

Hood's Sarsaparilla

Sold by all druggists. $1; six for $5. Prepared only by C. I. HOOD & CO., Apothecaries, Lowell, Mass.

100 Doses One Dollar


Mothers

Have you delicate CHILDREN WHO ARE CONSTANTLY TAKING ... COLD.. and subject to CROUP YOU WILL FIND IN ALLEN'S LUNG BALSAM

A SAFE AND SURE REMEDY.

THE PRICE 25¢ 50¢ & $1.00 PER BOTTLE

Brings it within reach of all

NO HOME SHOULD BE WITHOUT IT



ALL DRUGGISTS SELL ALLEN'S LUNG BALSAM

Judge Nelson declines to grant an injunction against the Sabin party in the Northwestern Car company.

'Tis Frequently Recommended.

Mr. H. C. Mooney, of Astoria, Ill., writes us that Allen's Lung Balsam, which he has sold for fifteen years, sells better than any other cough remedy, and gives general satisfaction. 'Tis frequently recommended by the medical profession here.

Mr. Thomas Sexton, lord Mayor-elect of Dublin, who has been ill with typhoid fever is pronounced out of danger.

An ugly complexion made Nellie a fright
Her face was all pimply and red,
Though her features were good, and her blue eyes were bright,
"What a plain girl is Nellie!" they said
But now, as by magic, plain Nellie has grown
As fair as an artist's bright dream;
Her face is as sweet as a flower new-blown,
Her cheeks are like peaches and cream.
As Nellie walks out in the fair morning,
Her beauty attracts every eye.
And as for the people who called her a fright,
"Why, Nellie is handsome;" they cry.

And the reason of the change is that Nellie took Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery, which regulated her liver, cleared her complexion, made her blood pure, her breath sweet, her face fair and rosy, and removed the defects that had obscured her beauty. Sold by druggists.

The Railway Age publishes its record of foreclosure sales and receiverships in the United States, showing that no less than thirty-one different railways, aggregating 5,578 miles and representing an apparent capital investment of $328,000,000, were sold in bankruptcy during 1887.

How to Select a Wife.

Good health, good morals, good sense and good temper, are the four essentials for a good wife. These are the indispensables. After them comes the minor advantages of good looks, accomplishments, family position, etc. With the first four, married life will be comfortable and happy. Lacking either, it will be in more or less degree a failure. Upon good health depends largely good temper and good looks, and to some extent good sense also, as the best mind must be affected more or less by the weaknesses and whims attendant on frail health. Young man, if your wife is falling into a state of invilidism, first of all things try to restore her health. If she is troubled with debilitating female weaknesses, buy Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription. It will cure her.

At Kasson, an old settler and one of the first business men died.

The North Star Lung and Throat Balsam is a sure cure for Coughs and Colds.

Ammi Baldwin, late cashier of the Fidelity National Bank of Cincinnati, is dead.

Pierce's Pleasant Purgative Pellets Possess Powerful Potency, Pass Painlessly, Promote Physical Prosperity.

A fight in England between Jack Burke, the Australian champion, and Jake Kilrain, in accordance with the former's challenge, will probably be arranged. Several English sportsmen have expressed a willingness to back Kilrain and Burke.

BROWN'S BRONCHIAL TROCHES for Coughs and Colds: "I do not see how it is possible for a public man to be himself in winter without this admirable aid."—Rev. B. M. Devens, Pocasset, Mass.

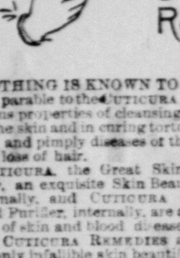
Princess Metternich, who has long been famous for the elegance of her attire, astonished the Parisians lately by appearing in costumes which were actually shabby.

Consumption Surely Cured.

To the Editor:—Please inform your readers that I have a positive remedy for the above named disease. By its timely use thousands of hopeless cases have been permanently cured. I shall be glad to send two bottles of my remedy free to any of your readers who have consumption if they will send me their Express and P. O. address. Respectfully, T. A. Slocum, M. C., 181 Pearl st. N. Y.

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SYMPTOMS—Moisture; intense itching and stinging; most at night; worse by scratching. If allowed to continue tumors form, which often bleed and ulcerate, becoming very sore. SWAYNE'S OINTMENT stops the itching and bleeding, heals ulceration, and in many cases removes the tumors. It is equally efficacious in curing all Skin Diseases. DR. SWAYNE & SON, Proprietors, Philadelphia. SWAYNE'S OINTMENT can be obtained of druggists. Sent by mail for 50 Cents.


BEAUTY of Skin & Scalp RESTORED by the CUTICURA Remedies.

NOTHING IS KNOWN TO SCIENCE at all comparable to the CUTICURA REMEDIES in their marvellous properties of cleansing, purifying and beautifying the skin and in curing torturing, disfiguring, itching scaly and pimply diseases of the skin, scalp and blood, with loss of hair.

CUTICURA, the Great Skin Cure, and CUTICURA SOAP, an exquisite Skin Beautifier, prepared from it, externally, and CUTICURA RESOLVENT, the new Blood Purifier, internally, are a positive cure for every form of skin and blood disease, from pimples to scrofula. CUTICURA REMEDIES are absolutely pure and the only infallible skin beautifiers and blood purifiers. Sold everywhere. Price, CUTICURA, 50c.; RESOLVENT $1; SOAP, 25c. Prepared by the POTTER DRUG AND CHEMICAL CO., Boston, Mass.

Send for "How to Cure Skin Diseases."

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HEALS DISEASED LUNGS AND CURES COUGHS AND COLDS.

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PATENTS J. F. Williamson, 15 Collom Block Minneapolis, Attorney and Solicitor Late examiner U. S. Patent Office.

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BIG G. Cures in 1 TO 5 DAYS. Guaranteed not to cause Stricture. Mf'd only by the Evans Chemical Co. Cincinnati, Ohio. Trade Mark.

I prescribe and fully endorse Big G as the only specific for the certain cure of this disease. G. H. INGRAHAM, M. D., Amsterdam, N. Y.

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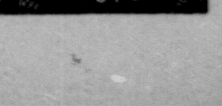
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The Largest and Most Complete Stock of

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Never Shown in the Northwest. Prices ALWAYS LOWEST.

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The very best Sausage sold in this Market.

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At No. 60, Front Street, bet. 5th and 4th,

Keeps constantly on hand a large and complete stock of

Diamond Rings, Studs, Scarf Pins,

Plain 18 and 14 Carat Solid Gold Rings, Solid Gold, Boss Filled, Solid Siver and Nickel Watches of all American makes and grades. Also emblem pins and rings, 150 different styles Set rings, solidsilver and plated ware, Wm Gilbert Clock Co's clocks, etc., etc., at

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We Aim to Keep a First-lass Stock of

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N. McFADDEN, Prop.

Brainerd Dispatch.

Official Paper of Crow Wing County, Also Cass and Itasca.

N. H. Ingersoll, F. W. Wieland, } Editors and Proprietors.

Issued every Friday morning at Brainerd, Crow Wing county, Minnesota, from rooms 5 and 7, Sleeper block. Terms $1.50 per year. Finest job printing office in the city.

Entered at the Post Office at Brainerd, Minnesota as second class matter.

LOCAL TIME TABLE.

Arrival and Departure of Northern Pacific Trains.

No. 1 arrives from the South at 8:40 p. m. Departs going West at 8:50 p. m.
No. 2 arrives from the West at 1:35 p. m. Departs going South at 1:45 a. m.

These are through trains between St. Paul and the Pacific coast, and stop only at principal stations between St. Paul and Pasco, and run daily.

No. 3 arrived from the South at 1:25 a. m. Departs going West at 1:45 a. m.
No. 4 arrives from the West at 1:45 a. m. Departs going South at 1:55 a. m.

These trains run daily between St. Paul and Jamestown, and haul through sleeper between St. Paul and Wahpeton, via. Wadena.

No. 5 arrives from the South at 1.10 p. m. Departs going West at 1:35 p. m.
No. 6 arrives from the West at 12:20 p. m. Departs going South at 12:40 p. m.

These trains run daily through to the Pacific and haul emigrant sleepers.

No. 7 arrives from Duluth, Superior and Ashland at 12:30 p. m., daily.
No. 8 departs for Duluth, Superior and Ashland at 1:50 p. m daily,

No. 18 freight goes south 6:00 a. m. ex. Sunday.
No. 20 " " east 9:30 a. m. ex. Sunday.
No. 22 " " " 10:00 p. m. daily.
No. 39 " " " 7:00 a. m. ex. Sunday.

These freight trains carry passengers who are provided with tickets, but may not be relied upon for regularity of movement, as they are liable to be cancelled without notice.

No. 17 freight arrives from South 7:10 p. m.
No. 19 " " " east 7:00 p. m.
No. 21 " " " " 4:30 a. m.
No. 30 " " " west 4:15 p. m.

Local News

C. C. Neal, of Aitkin, was in the city Monday.

Geo. S. Canfield and wife have gone to Chicago.

An Oddfellows lodge is to be organized at Motley soon.

Dr. Courtney, we are pleased to state, is slowly on the mend.

Agent Walker's boys have returned to their studies at Faribault.

Dr. Rosser was called to Aitkin on a professional visit yesterday.

Fred Allen is at the Sanitarium suffering with an attack of typhoid fever.

Lumbermen are complaining on account of the immense body of snow that has fallen.

M. McFadden has been in attendance at the grand lodge of Masons at St. Paul this week.

The proposed dance at Lake View has been postponed on account of the extremely cold weather.

Charlie Johnson denies the rumor, nevertheless that did not stop a flood of congratulations.

The gatherer of statistics in regard to births and deaths for the past year is making his annual rounds.

J. W. Laughlin, night wire chief at the N. P. office, has been sojourning in the twin cities for the past few days.

"Muldoon's Picnic" promises to be one of the most interesting and amusing entertainments yet presented to the Brainerd public.

The Northern Pacific road has received the third rotary snow plow at this city which will be set up at the shops here and sent west.

W. A. Hufty, an operator in the N. P. office, left on Saturday last for Bloomington, Ind., where he will spend several weeks visiting with his parents.

Henry Cohen and C. M. Patek have rented the Barber residence on Seventh street north, and will move into their new home in a couple of weeks.

Yesterday's storm was fully as bad as any that has raged in this section this winter. Trains were delayed and railroad business generally suspended.

Jeane Baptiste Bellauger, one of the oldest pioneers in Minnesota and well known in Brainerd, died at White Earth Monday at the advance age of 90 years.

The register of deeds collected fees during the year 1887, amounting to $1,309, and the clerk collected during the same time, counting fees on land office notices, $1,285.

Geo. Smith will raffle off the beautiful music box which he won at Johnson & Bain's on New Years eve. The raffle will take place at Smith's restaurant on the evening of the 20th.

There will be a W. C. T. U. meeting on Tuesday, Jan. 17th, at 3 p. m. with Mrs. E. C. Smith, No. 35, Fourth street, north. Subject: "Advance in Temperance Work in the last Century.

John Dye, the cook who was injured in Spalding's lumber camp some time ago, and who is at the Sanitarium, is getting along nicely, notwithstanding that his death was reported in the St. Paul Globe.

The case of John Doyle against the Northern Pacific railroad company for $10,000 damages, was settled on Monday by the company paying the plaintiff $2,200. The case has been ably conducted for the plaintiff by Attorneys Fleming and Donaldson, of this city.

Round trip rates to St. Paul Ice Palace and Carnival are fixed at $6.40 from Brainerd to St. Paul and return—sale beginning Jan. 24, 1888, and close Feb. 2, limited to return Feb. 6,—and passengers MUST REACH THEIR DESTINATION on or before Feb. 6th at midnight.

The county treasurer is sending out New Year's greetings to all his friends. The bottom lines on the communication read thusly: "Personal tax becomes delinquent February 29th, real estate May 31st, and ten per cent. will be added to personal tax when delinquent.

The Detroit Record says that the Northern Pacific has put on a night track walker on each section where there are many curves, and the track not of the best. This man goes over the road before each passenger train. This is certainly a good move on the part of the company.

Over one hundred thousand dollars worth of material was sent out from the N. P. store room during the month of December, this being the largest amount sent out in any month in the history of the road. More men are now employed in the shops than at any time since the big lay-off in 1883, and the number will probably have to be increased in order to get out the work that is accumulating.

The old government building at White Earth, which was used as a school boarding house and dormitory for girls, was burned to the ground on Monday night. This building was looked upon by the people of the reservation as the "home" of the Indians. The fire orginated from an imperfect stove pipe, their being two families occupying it at the time. The loss is placed at $6,000.

Ah there, Mr. Dewey, what time is it?

H. Rosenblatt is in Chicago this week on business.

L. P. White went to Perham Tuesday on business.

It is rumored that the Germania Verein will give a masquerade ball in the near future.

A social hop will be given at the Commercial Hotel this evening. A good time is expected.

Frank White returned to Minneapolis on Monday to resume his studies at the state university.

Will. Spencer, Aitkin's popular pill vender, was in the city the first of the week shaking hands with his old friends.

A pleasant party was given at the resident of Mr. and Mrs. A. E. Taylor on Tuesday evening, the occasion being the 20th birthday of their son, Charlie.

The meeting for Bible study for men only will be held at the Y. M. C. A. rooms Sunday at 3:30 p. m. All young men are invited to be present and bring their Bibles.

There will be a district convention of the Y. M. C. A., at St. Cloud, from Jan. 20th to 23rd. The St. Cloud Association are making a special effort to secure suitable rooms in which to carry on their work.

Bert Hines, formerly of this city, but lately running an engine for the N. P. company in the Minneapolis yards, had the misfortune to have his hand badly crushed on Tuesday. He is now at the Sanitarium in this city.

F. E. Forrest has resigned his position as superintendent's clerk in the N. P. office here, and has accepted a similar position on the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fee road, at Topeka, Kansas, for which city he left on Wednesday night's train.

Dr. Groves returned to Brainerd Wednesday, after an absence of several weeks, during which time he was sojourning at the home of his parents, at Bradford, Pa. We are glad to welcome the doctor back with renewed health and spirits. He will resume his practice again with his former success.

The Brainerd delegates to the state firemen's convention, at Albert Lea, returned Wednesday night, and are enthusiastic in their praises of the treatment they received. Our city received recognition in the appointment of A. F. Leopold, as first vice-president. The next meeting of the convention will be held at Alexandria, and then Brainerd will be honored next.

The worst snow storm that has been experienced in the northwest since the winter of 1881, has raged throughout Minnesota and Dakota for the past three days, completely stopping travel on all the railroads. Trains from the west are over two days late, and not a single train arrived from the south yesterday, all being abandoned except No. 1, which was started out of Minneapolis last night, but stuck all of Thursday night in the snow at Clear Lake. She did not reach Brainerd until late this evening. The storm in this section has stopped, but the snow is drifting so badly as to impede travel almost as much as the storm. On the Missouri and Dakota divisions of the N. P the storm is reported as the worst ever known. On these divisions travel has been entirely stopped, and no effort will be made to move trains of any kind until the storm ceases, as it is utterly impossible to do so. However, it will take the company but a very short time to clear the track with their new rotary ploughs after the storm ceases.

A Shocking Death.

On Monday Chas. Kerch received word that his half-brother, John Moeller, had been killed in a lumber camp of the Gull River company on Sibley lake. He and a fellow workman were engaged in felling a tree and when they had it partly sawed the trunk split up and broke and came down on Moeller, striking him upon the head and crushing him to the ground, killing him instantly. His limbs were broken and he was nearly doubled up when the tree was removed. The remains were brought to this city and taken to Losey & Dean's, where they were prepared for burial, and Mr. Kerch accompanied them to Waverly, Iowa, Tuesday night, where the funeral and burial was to take place.

Settlement With Aitkin County.

We find the following in the Aitkin Age in regard to the settlement between Aitkin and Crow Wing counties:

In the matter of settlement of accounts of Crow Wing and Aitkin counties, the following resolution was offered to-wit: Be it resolved that the settlement of Crow Wing county and Aitkin county court expense account amounting to the sum of seven hundred, seventy six and 62-100 dollars as agreed upon by Geo. W. Holland, county attorney of Crow Wing county, and A. Y. Merrill, county attorney of Aitkin county, be accepted, and be it further resolved, That upon filing a verified statement by Crow Wing county official for the amount agreed upon together with a receipt in full for all claim of Crow Wing county upon Aitkin county on account of such court expense to date, that an order for said sum be issued to Crow Wing county for said amount thirty days from date of said filing. Which resolution was adopted unanimously.

Fifty dozen infant's and children's turned shoes, in kid and goat stock just opened at Day & Meagher's.

Cord wood for sale at
DAY & MEAGHERS.

Muldoon's Picnic.

This most laughable of all comedies will be presented at Sleeper's opera house on Thursday and Friday evening, Jan. 19th and 20th, by Mr. John Blacker, lately of Foote's Dramatic Co., assisted by the best local talent in the city. Mr. Blacker will appear in that funniest of characters, Mulcahey, and we are informed by those who have seen him in this role, that he is irresistably funny. The proceeds of the entertainment go in part to Co. K., our local military organization. From the reports we hear of the progress made in perfecting arrangements, we have no doubt but that it will be a rare treat. The following is the cast of characters:

Mulcahey, } .....Mr. John Blacker
Muldoon, } .....Mr. Chas. Thompson
(Two Irish Aristocrats.)
Tim McCormack.....W. J. Davenport
(A Tough.)
Jack, Kitty's lover..... M. E. Goodwin
Capt. Harry Jones, Capt. Salvation Army
Mrs. Muldoon.....Mrs. E. Everhart
Jennie, } Muldoon's } Carrie Morrison
Kittie, } Daughters } Clara Boutin

Cord wood for sale at
DAY & MEAGHERS.

A Car Load

Of heating and cook stoves just received at Hoffman's Bazaar, corner 5th and Front streets.

Mens solid kid working shoes very cheap at Day & Meaghers.

Crown collars and cuffs made by Geo. B. Clutt Bros. & Co. are the best that can be found at Day & Meaghers.

DIED.

DODGE—In this city, at the residence of his brother-in-law, J. H. Burton, on Monday, Jan. 9th, 1888, L. H. Dodge, aged 40 years.

The deceased has been a resident of this city for the past five or six years, during which time he has been engaged in the saloon business. Although he has been in poor health for some time, his death was quite sudden and unexpected. He was at his place of business on Saturday although feeling worse than usual, became much worse on Sunday, and on Monday night he passed away. Mr. Dodge was a genial, whole-souled fellow, consequently he was well liked by all who knew him. He is an old railroad man, having been conductor on the Manitoba and Northern Pacific roads for several years previous to his residence in this city. The funeral will take place Sunday afternoon at one o'clock, under the auspices of the Masonic fraternity. Rev. E. A. Wood will conduct the funeral services, and the remains will be interred in Evergreen Cemetery.

SEYMOUR—At his home on Maple street, of heart disease, on Monday, Jan. 9th, 1888, Mr. Francis Seymour, aged 57 Years.

The deceased has been a resident of this city for several years, during which time he has conducted a blacksmith and wagon shop at the corner of 5th and Maple streets. He was an honest, upright and industrious citizen, and had the respect of all who knew him. He had plenty of this world's goods, leaving an estate at his death valued at $20,000. He had enjoyed good health until a few months ago, when his wife died, since when he has steadily been failing. His remains were interred in Evergreen cemetery on Wednesday, the funeral services being conducted by the Rev. J. A. Rowell, of the Congregational Church.

Married.

TRACY—BITHERS.—At the residence of the bride's brother, Mr. I. U. White, on Wednesday, Jan. 11th, 1888, by Judge Fleming, Mr. W. S. Tracy, of Gull River, and Mrs. May E. Bithers, of Brainerd.

The ceremony was performed about 12 o'clock, at which about twenty intimate friends and relatives of the contracting parties were present. After the ceremony the assembled guests partook of an elegant dinner that had been prepared for the occasion. The happy couple left for Gull River on the afternoon train where they will go to housekeeping at once. The groom is an employe of the Gull River Lumber company, having charge of the company's harness shop. The bride is a daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Ed White, Sr., and has been a resident of this city for many years. The DISPATCH extends congratulations and best wishes.

Caught at Last.

A telegram from Ortonville says: Sheriff Randall last evening arrested George H. Strait, alias George Brown, for forgery. Strait was in the employ of Foote Bros., at Brainerd, two years ago selling sewing machines, and forged the name of a member of the firm to a note and secured the money at a bank and skipped. Foote Bros. sold out at Brainerd and came to this place last summer. Strait changed his name to Brown and became traveling agent for the White Sewing Machine company, whose agents here the Foote Bros. are. Brown arrived here last evening and called upon the firm, not being aware of their identity. He was at once taken into custody. Afterward Strait made a ghastly attempt at suicide. He visited an outhouse about 7 o'clock, and after severing his windpipe with a small pocket-knife, made an attempt to escape, but in the darkness fell into an open creek and was nearly drowned. When found two hours afterward his face and hands were badly frozen and he was much exhausted from loss of blood. His chances of recovery are small.

Mr. Foote, in company with A. J. Coutu, followed Strait for several days after the forgery was committed but were unable to catch him. He was their agent at Wadena for organs and sewing machines also, and had disposed of goods and pocketed the entire proceeds.

We Want Wood.

Parties who have promised us wood on subscription will confer a favor by bringing it NOW. Wood at this season of the year is the same as cash to us, but it is very hard work to get up a "heat" on vacant promises.

Confectionery of all kinds at the "Annex," corner of 5th and Front streets. Smith's old stand.

Fireman and Engineer Killed.

An account of a wreck on the Northern Pacific road near Billings, M. T., says:

Local passenger train No. 6 on the Northern Pacific, bound east, making regular time, was derailed by snowdrifts near Gray Bluff, Mont., Tuesday, the entire train running free from the engine upon the prairies, where it now stands, leaving the road unobstructed. The engine fell upon its side, the tender falling upon it, Engineer Hugh Monroe and Fireman Eric Gustavson being killed. No one else was injured. Monroe leaves a wife and child. He was universally respected. Gustavson is unmarried. Both are well known on the Northern Pacific. A chinook was blowiug at the time, which packed the snow as solid as a rock, and when the engine struck the drift it doubled up like a jack knife.

A Car Load

Of heating and cook stoves just received at Hoffman's Bazaar, corner 5th and Front streets.

Will Put Them Together.

The president and Secretary Lamar have been at work upon a scheme to get the Indians massed on a reservation, says an exchange, and to thereby hasten their gradual approach to a life of civilization, besides putting a stop to the incessant clashing of settlers. The great expanse of country which the Indians own, and which is of no value to them, is a continual temptation to adventurous settlers. The idea is to give the Indians a fair recompense for the land, and to bring together the scattered tribes and hordes so that communities will be gradually formed, and the interdependence of social life may be established.

The Indians have no real grievances, and their way of sending half a dozen chiefs to Washington to confer with the great father has been pretty nearly stopped by the Indian bureau. They come here, not knowing what they want, full of preposterous requests, and on being taken up to the White House, telling their rigmarole through the interpreter, they all shake hands with the president, and the Indians fancy his handshake to be a solemn and irrevokable assent to their demands. It has been repeatedly explained to them that the handshake is a mere form, but they don't understand it and invariably charge that the agent will not do what the president has promised.

Cord wood for sale at
DAY & MEAGHERS.

Bids for County Printing.

Sealed proposals will be received at auditor's office up to 10 a. m. Feb. the 7th, 1888, for county printing during the ensuing year. The board reserves the right to reject any or all bids.

LOUIS TACHE,
County auditor.

Brainerd, Jan. 5th, 1888.

Cord wood for sale at
DAY & MEAGHERS.

A Contemptible Slanderer.

BRAINERD, January 12, 1888.

To the News reporter:—

You say you made certain accusations against us. This is right. In your sheet of December 30, you say: "His municipal divinity took it upon himself, in his high and mighty awfulness, to score the press for making sport of his court." This is the charge. You further say that we dare not meet this charge. This is false. We did meet it, but not, it is true, in the way it ought to have been met. Instead of pronouncing it a falsehood and proving it, as we will now proceed to do, we gave you, in a gentlemanly way, some kindly advice, which we hoped you would act upon. But you ignored our advice, and renewed you assault upon us. Very well—lay on. We say the charge that we "scored the press for making sport of our court," is false, and here is the proof: In this same editorial, after making this fearful charge, and after having referred to us as a "frail human," "hissing serpent," "apostle of meaness," and in other endearing terms, you say, "Being ignorant, we of course supposed that he must have referred to others, but on second thought, believing it to be a stab at the press, we think the charge needs a little notice." Here you put the operations of your own mind on paper, and thereby stamp the charge as false. Of course you supposed we referred to others, because it was to others we were talking, and you know it. You say that "on second thought" you believed it to be a stab at the press. You believed no such thing. But "on second thought" you did believe that this was a good opportunity to make an assault upon us; and out of this occasion you coined a lie for an excuse to do what he whose lick-spittle you are, so much desired to have done. Again Jan. 7th you say: "We entered your court room the other day merely as a spectator, and you had no call whatever to begin your abuse upon us." Only a short week ago you give as the reason for making an attack upon us, that "we scored the press for making sport of our court." Now you say it was because "we abused you." Here you have contradicted yourself, and again stamp yourself a most miserable liar. But neither of these charges is true. We made no mention of you or your paper, and did not know even that you were in the court room. Again as conclusive evidence that your accusations are false, I most respectfully refer you to the following letters:

BRAINERD, Jan. 11, 1888.

W. A. FLEMING, ESQ.,

DEAR SIR: I was in the court room at the time referred to in the Daily News. Nothing was said by the court on that occasion which could possibly be construed into any abuse of any reporter, nor was anything said reflecting on the press of the city for making sport of the court. The remarks of the court were directed wholly to another and nothing whatever was said to or of any reporter.

Respectfully,
[Signed] A. MAHLUM.

BRAINERD, Jan. 12, 1888.

I have read the foregoing letter of Mr. A. Mahlum, and in respect to the same, I beg to say, that every word therein is true.

Respectfully,
[Signed] MOSES DEROCHE.

How now, my gentle boy? What sayest thou? Would it not have been better to have acted upon our advice than to be thus convicted of being a most contemptible slanderer, and held up to the scorn and contumely of the world as a base and witless thing? When you penned those charges against us you knew they were false. They were coinings of your dwarfed and miserably constructed intellect "on second thought," and you made use of them to please the "boss," and to add one more insult to the many quips and flings that have appeared in your paper against us since you became connected with it. We were told some weeks ago that you were laying for us to give us a blast. But as we gave you no occasion to attack us, you had to manufacture one. At the proper time we shall be pleased to inform the public who and what stands back of all this onslaught upon us. Until then rest assured that no threats can have any effect whatever upon us. We will still "pursue the even tenor of our way," and laugh at your puny attempts to down us. You say our record will not bear notoriety. Al we have to say to this is, if you are "spiling" to read our record proceed—we are ready. If this is the kind of journalist you are, nobody is safe. We trust that the editor of the News will understand that nothing we have said has been directed to him, and that he has our best wishes.

Now, Mr. Reporter, you dared us to meet your accusations. We have done it, and here we drop you.

Yours,
W. A. FLEMING.

The monarch is the best wearing and best fitting shirt made, for sale by Day & Meagher.

The largest and cheapest stock of men's pants and overhauls in the city will be found at Day & Meagher's.

Wood Wanted.

Day & Meagher will take wood in exchange for goods out of their store.

Of Interest to Young Men.

I am to-day in receipt of $500 in cash from the Northwestern Mutual Endowment Society, of Minneapolis, being amount in full of the first half of my endowment, the total cost to date being $75. I consider this one of the best investments any single man can make, and for square and honorable dealing, I recommend the Northwestern to all.

E. C. THABES,
J. L. SMITH, Local Agent.
Jaquary, 9th, 1888.

Ladies and childrens hosiery in great profusion and at bottom prices at Day & Meaghers.

Valises! Valises! Valises! Immense line in all styles cheap at Day & Meaghers.

Confectionery of all kinds at the "Annex," corner of 5th and Front streets. Smith's old stand.

Bids for County Physician

Sealed proposals will be received at Auditor's office up to 10 a. m. January the 7th, 1888, for services as county physician for the ensuing year, he to furnish medicine. The board reserves the right to reject any or all bids.

LOUIS TACHE,
County Auditor.

Brainerd, January 5th, 1888.

D. M. Clark & Co. carry the most complete line of crockery, hardware, lamps, nails and everything pertaining to the business in the city. See them before buying, as you will save money by so doing.

Set of tote sleds and Brewster spring carriage for sale cheap. Address
S. W. GRAY,
Box 1572, Brainerd, Minn.

Genuine French balbriggan underware, the finest in the market, at Day & Meaghers.

A Car Load

Of heating and cook stoves just received at Hoffman's Bazaar, corner 5th and Front streets.

Confectionery of all kinds at the "Annex," corner of 5th and Front streets. Smith's old stand.

For Sale at a Bargain.

One thorough bred Holstein bull, 3 years old coming four; also one three-quarters Holstein bull calf seven months old, and one-half Holstein bull calf four months old. Enquire of

MILLSPAUGH & FORD,
at farm, 1½ miles south of Brainerd.

If you would enjoy your dinner and are prevented by Dyspepsia, use Acker's Dyspepsia Tablets. They are a positive cure for Dyspepsia, Indigestion, Flatulency and Constipation. We guarantee them. 25 and 50 cents. Sold by Johnson & Bain.

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BAKING POWDER

Absolutely Pure.

This powder never varies. A marvel of purity strength and wholesomeness. More economical than the ordinary kinds, and cannot be sold in competition with the multitude of low test short weight, alum or phosphate powders. Sold only in cans. Royal Baking Powder Co. 106 Wall street, N. Y.

For Sale by S. & J. W. Koop.

Christmas Goods !

Toys, Candies, Fruits,

Nuts, Tobaccos and Cigars,

Constantly on Hand

—AT—

STONE & CO'S

CONFECTIONERY STORE,

SIXTH ST, - NORTH SIDE.

Also Baker's Goods of All Kinds.

SIBLEY'S *TESTED* SEEDS

SEND for our new Illustrated CATALOGUE Vegetable, Flower, Field Plants, Bulbs, Implements SEEDS FREE by mail on application. Don't neglect writing for it.

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ROCHESTER, N. Y. 322-326 E. Main St. CHICAGO, ILL. 12-14 W. Clark St.

Professional Cards.

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DENTIST
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CITY ENGINEER.
CIVIL ENGINEER AND SURVEYOR,
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M. McFADDEN,
Register of Deeds and Insurance Agent
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(Successor to Frater & Fernald,)
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
Rooms 1 and 2 - - Sleeper Block

W. A. FLEMING, ATTORNEY AT LAW.
Office Room 8.
SLEEPER BLOCK, - - - BRAINERD

A. E. VEON,
NOTARY PUBLIC AND PENSION ATTORNEY,
No. 19, 5th Street.
Will attend to any business in either line.

L. M. ROBERTS,
Homeopathic Physician and Surgeon.
Office and Residence—Room No. 3, Hartley Block, Front Street, over W. A. Smith's Store.



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Democratic in principle, it is not controlled by any set of politicians or manipulators It is the PEOPLE'S PAPER, always ready to defend their rights and interests against the unjust encroachments of monopolies and syndicates.

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Our goods are all new and fresh and will bear a close inspection. Give us a call and see for yourseves.

Free Delivery to all Parts of the City.

If You Wish The Finest Article

For their respective purposes, use the following.

FRISBY'S MAY CREAM, for Chapped Hands, Face, Lips, and Roughness of the Skin."

MILES TAROLINE. As a Hair Tonic and Face Lotion it is unequalled.

SWINTON'S ENGLISH PRIMROSE TOOTH PASTE, is the best for cleansing the Teeth.

PERSIAN BOUQUET, is the finest of perfumes.

JOHNSON & BAIN, DRUGGISTS,

Keep All of the Above Named Goods.

Keep Your Eye

—ON THE—

Big No. 9,

Sixth Street, For

BOOTS & SHOES

Of Every Description.

R. F. WALTERS.

Custom Work and Neat Repairing as Usual.

EMPIRE

RESTAURANT AND HOTEL.

Corner Fifth and Front Streets.

C. E. SMITH, Proprietor.

I board at Smith's Empire Hotel

And Restaurant.



You see by my looks that I am sleek and fat. A word to the wise is sufficient. You can get a square meal, a good lunch, a downy bed or anything to make you comfortable.

OYSTERS IN EVERY STYLE

HARNESS SHOP

CORNER LAUREL AND SIXTH STREETS.

Keep on hand an assortment of everything in the line.

Harness, Nets Whips, Curbs

BRUSHES, BRIDLES, SADDLES, COLLARS.

D. W. WHITFORD.

Fine Outfits Made a Specialty

J. A. McCOLL,

Pianos, Organs, AND Sewing Machines,

Either of which would make an Elegant Present for Christmas.

WHAT SHALL I GIVE?
WHAT TOKEN SHALL I BUY?

SELECT, SUBSTANTIAL OR THE FANCY TRY?

STOP!

SEE THE

ELEGANT WHITE HOLIDAY

SUPERBLY CONSTRUCTED.

The Most Durable, The Most Beautiful and the Most Complete

SEWING MACHINE Ever Manufactured.

SOLID. SENSIBLE. SUBSTANTIAL.

SEE IT BEFORE YOU SELECT YOUR HOLIDAY OFFERINGS.

At J. A. McCOLL'S,

SEVENTH STREET, - - BRAINERD, MINN.

MONEY TO LOAN

Money, at the Brainerd Loan Agency, to loan on all kinds of personal property with or without removal. All business

Strictly CONFIDENTIAL

Office with Brainerd Furniture Co., corner of Fifth and Front Streets.

A. L. HOFFMAN, Agent.

Removed from Sleeper Block, Front Street.

THE BRAINERD DISPATCH.

VOLUME 7, NUMBER 7. BRAINERD MINNESOTA FRIDAY. JANUARY 13 1888. INGERSOLL & WIELAND, PUBLISHERS.

HAVE YOU NOTICED

The New Goods at

Dresskell & Shedd's

JEWELRY STORE.

They have added to their large stock a great variety of unique and artistic Silverware at LOW FIGURES, just the thing for Christmas Presents. Some of the prettiest 3 piece Tea Setts in Silver Repasse and Oxidized finish. Napkin Rings 25c. up to Solid Silver. Jewelry of all descriptions, new and pretty designs. Gold and Silver Watches of every pattern. Solid 18 carat gold rings set with Diamonds, Opal, Pearl, Turquoise, Emerald, Ruby, Garnet, Tiger Eye, Moonstone, Aquamarine, Etc., in any variety, style and combinatian. They take pleasure in showing goods, and we would add that anyone looking for presents will find just what they want at the store of these enterprising gentlemen.

F. L. MATTESON. W. A. FLEMING.

Fine Teas a Specialty.

Crockery Ware.

—AND—

GROCERIES, FLOUR AND FEED,

Keep a Full Line of

EAST BRAINERD.

F. L. MATTESON & CO.,

WHITE & WHITE,

CONTRACTORS AND BUILDERS

DEALERS IN

Sash, Doors, Blinds, Mouldings, Glass, Papers, Nails, and Builder's Hardware. A complete stock of

T. L. BLOOD & CO'S MIXED PAINTS,

Fully Warranted.

Also Dealers in Guns, Ammunition, Etc.

Call on us before letting your Contracts for Building and Repairs. It will pay you.

Winter is Here,

And so is

TOTTON'S Stock of ARCTICS

Ladies' and Gents' High Cut Jersey Arctics.

A FULL Line of Coasting Sole Arctics.

A complete stock of women's, misses and children's arctics. Ask to see our $3.50 hand sewed shoe in all sizes.

TOTTON, The Shoe Man,

Front Street.

ARBUCKLES'

name on a package of COFFEE is a guarantee of excellence.

ARIOSA

COFFEE is kept in all first-class stores from the Atlantic to the Pacific.

COFFEE

is never good after it is exposed to the air. Always buy in sealed packages, hermetically sealed ON A PIECE OF MACHINERY.

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" Grand Pacific Hotel.
" Tremont House.
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ST. PAUL—173 East Third Street.
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CHAS. S. FEE

General Passenger Agent. St. Paul Minn

S. H. RELF, C. E.,

City and County Surveyor.

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OFFICE AT COURT HOUSE

Brainerd, Minn.

Jacob Sharp is like unto the anarchists in that he charges his troubles to journalistic interference.

An author cannot take out a copy right in England unless he resides there ten days. This is the reason why Ignatius Donnelly is going to England.

Senator Wilson has been chosen to succeed himself by the Iowa legislature, and Senator Beck, of Kentucky, has also been elected his own successor.

Chicago has a Presbyterian clergyman who has resigned, stating as his reasons that he was afraid of starvation as he had received no salary for eighteen months.

It will cost the millionaire Arbuckle $45,000 for refusing to marry Miss Campbell after having promised to do so. New York juries believe in making people pay for their sport. A slight raise in coffee will make up for Arbuckle's loss.

The judiciary committee of the senate has reported adversely on the confirmation of Lamar, and it is probable that his appointment will be rejected. Senator Evarts opposes his confirmation on the ground of unfitness for the position

Fargo Special: Eva Fenton, with the Foote Dramatic company, took an overdose of morphine last night. Whether it was taken with suicidal intend or not is not known. By prompt methods she was restored to consciousness aud seems recovered to-day.

The Northern Pacific has arranged for patents in Minnesota and Dakota covering over 1,200,000 acres and invoyles paying to the United States the amount of over $39,000 for surveys. It has also arranged for patents for a few acres of land in Washington territory.

Hal Reid, on Monday, was sentenced by Judge Kelly to fifteen years in Stillwater prison at hard labor. An appeal will be made to the supreme court to grant a new trial. This cannot be done until May, and Reid will be compelled to don stripped clothes pending the appeal.

Brainerd was recognized at the sixteenth annual convention of the State Fire Association by the election of Chief A. F. Leopold to the first vice-presidency. Brainerd may expect to have the meeting of the Association after next year, Alexandria having been chosen as the place for 1889.

The sorting boom for St. Cloud will be put in by the St. Cloud Boom Co., under the direction of Senator Buckman. It will be so constructed as to throw the logs behind the Clark and Miller islands, which are to be connected by piers, so as to hold at least 200,000 to 300,000 feet of logs. An assorting boom will be constructed at the foot of the lower island, so as to assort the St. Cloud and Sauk Rapids logs.—Lumberman.

On account of the heavy fall of snow yesterday noon's passenger train from the south was abandoned, consequently the Daily Smut Mill's telegraph service failed to connect. However, it happened to have on hand a few feet of old miscellaneous plate which was used to fill its news columns, and we must say it was quite an improvement. Telegraph service by freight is not a roaring success in the winter time during a snow blockade.

The Lumberman says that T. B. Walker has sent word to the contractors in the lumber woods on the Clearwater to increase the log cut four million feet, and another camp has been added, and additional men hired to do the extra work. The reason given for the increase, is that Mr. Walker has recently made some extensive contracts with the Manitoba company for lumber and bridge material, along the new line of road between Crookston and Brainerd.

It must necessarily be a terrible malady that afflicts a paper struggling for existence in a community when it belittles itself enough to attack the social record of men who are far superior to the originator of the articles published. The people of this city are the ones who elected W. A. Fleming to the position of municipal judge, and the evening paper has the gall to condemn every man who cast his ballot for him. Mr. Flemings friends are just as numerous as before the smut mill began its upheaval of vomit, and the stench arising has disgusted many readers of the paper. There should be an asylum for people who get so "boiling mad" if their corns are touched that they resort to blackmailing and libelous newspaper articles upon men who are ably filling positions of trust to which they have been raised by the popular and unanimous vote of the people.

THERE'S MANY A SLIP.

It is significant that in all the lists published of the names of men available to succeed Hon. Knute Nelson in congress, the name of Hon. S. G. Comstock, of Moorhead, always comes first. It seems to be written that he is the man.—Ortonville Star.

It is quite evident that the Star editor has seen but one list, and that probably published in his own paper. The central part of the district will name Knute Nelson's successor, if there is to be one.

THEIR RECORDS COMPARED.

Judge Fleming has been three times honored by the citizens of Brainerd and Crow Wing county, by being elected by them to honorable and responsible positions. He has twice been elected superintendent of schools, each time by overwhelming majorities over capable and honorable citizens, and has filled the position in a manner creditable to himself and satisfactory to his constituency. Last spring he was elected municipal judge by the unanimous vote of the people of this city, and has most certainly filled that position in an eminently satisfactory manner. And if there ever was a case where the office sought the man, his certainly was one, as Mr. Fleming did not want the position, and only accepted it to gratify his friends, as by so doing he was compelled to give up a law practice that paid him double his present salary as judge. This is the honorable record Mr. Fleming has made while a resident of our city. Taking into consideration the esteem in which Mr. Fleming is held by the people of this city and county as shown by the above facts, we think the filthy, disgusting and sneaking attack made upon him by the contemptible sneak and blackguard of the News as one of the most outrageously indecent things we have ever heard, and believe it will be resented by the people of this community. Who is this disreputable blackguard and liar that he dare to thus attack the good name and character of our best and most repected citizens? Let us see how his record while in our city will compare with the honorable one made by Mr. Fleming. He was brought here to assist in teaching the high school, but after a few weeks' trial he was found to be so utterly incompent that he was discharged. Since then he has been employed on the News to lie, throw filth and do other dirty work for his even more contemptible employer. If the News, which for the past month has been on the verge of bankruptcy, expects to gain favor or prolong its life by these indecent assaults, it will find it is mistaken, They will have the opposite effect as it now begins to realize by a diminishing subscription list. The News when first started was a credit to the city, but since it employed this almond-eyed, indecent ignoramus as reporter, the paper has become too indecent to admit to the family circle.

INTERESTING STATISTICS.

Probably three-fourths of the people of Scandinavian origin in this country are in the following states and territories: Minnesota, Wisconsin, Dakota, Iowa, Illinois. Nebraska, Michigan, Kansas and Utah. Minnesota has not less than 400,000 people of Scandinavian decent. Wisconsin has from 225,000 to 300,000. Dakota may be credited with fully 150,000 and perhaps more. Iowa has a similar number, and it is possible that Illinois has more rather than less. Michigan, Nebraska and Kansas probably have from 40,000 to 75,000 each, and Utah has, unfortunately, 25,000 or more. It should be remembered that these estimates are intended to include the descendants of Scandinavian immigrants of the United States. The enumeration of the more important local settlements of each race can not be undertaken here. It may be worth while to note the fact that the percentage of Swedes in the cities and towns is much larger than the percentage of Norwegians. Thus about thirty per cent. of the Swedes and about fifteen per cent. of the Norwegians of Minnesota are in Minneapolis and St. Paul.

FATAL ACCIDENT ON THE N. P.

HELENA, Mont., Jan. 11.—Last evening local passenger train No. 6, on the Northern Pacific road, ran off the track near Gray Bluff. At the point where the train left the track the snow was drifted so hard that the wheels of the locomotive ran up on it and left the rails, taking the train with it. The entire train was dragged out on the prairie. The locomotive fell over on its side. Engineer Hugh Munroe, who stood at the throttle, in attempting to jump from the cab when the engine stopped sprang the wrong way. He was crushed beneath the tender. Eric Gustavson, the fireman suffered the same fate. Their bodies are still under the wreck. None of the passengers were injured and trains were not delayed by the accident.

The Northern Pacific railroad company will pay out over $6,000,000 this month for interest on its bonds.

On account of the snow blockade our patent sides did not arrive from St. Paul until Saturday afternoon, consequently our paper is printed one day late.

Tim Barrett, murderer of Street Car Driver Tollefson, was sentenced yesterday afternoon by Judge Lochren, to be hanged after four months. This is the first death sentenced ever prononuced in Hennepin county.

John Baker, son of the editor of the St. Paul Globe, was married yesterday to Miss Elizabeth Kitson a charming daughter of Commodore Kitson. A younger son of Baker's only a short time ago married another of the commodore's daughters. The Baker family evidently intend to own the Globe building and all if they can get it by marrying.

During the St. Paul ice carnival, the most famous painting of this age, Munkacsy's "Christ before Pilate," will be on exhibition in the saintly city at the brick church on Cedar Avenue, below 13th St. It was purchased last spring by Mr. Wannamaher, of Philadelphia, at a cost of $100,000, and brought to the United States, where it has since been seen by over a million people. People of this city who attend the carnival should not fail to see this famous painting.

At a meeting of the fire companies held at the hose house last evening, it was decided to attend the funeral of L. H. Dodge in a body, dressed in full uniform and white gloves. Arrangements were also made to hire the band to furnish music for the occasion. The flag over the hose house was ordered placed at half mast, out of respect for the deceased member. A committee was appointed to draw up resolutions of condolence to be published in the city papers, and a copy furnished the relatives of the deceased. Mr. Dodge was at one time chief of the department.

It is feared that James McCarthy, for some time past a cook in one of C. F. Kindred's cord wood camps, has been frozen to death. It seems that McCarthy left the camp about three o'clock Wednesday afternoon to come to town, and nothing has been heard of his whereabouts since, although his friends have searched for him diligently ever since his disappearance. It is known that he had a bottle of liquor on his person when he left the camp, and it is feared that he drank too freely there from, and becoming a little stupid has laid down and perished with the severe cold.

A cultured young lady from Worcester,
Was admiring a large game rooster,
When the Alderney bull
Hooked her squarely and full
In the bustle, and skyward did borcester,
—New Haven News.

NELSON'S PENSION BILL.

A special says that Hon. Knute Nelson has introduced a bill to give arrearages of pensions to those who filed applications prior to 1880, but were unable to get them through the pension office, owing to some technicality, but have been allowed pensions by private bills. In private conversation Mr. Nelson said: "This bill's simple justice; under the arrearages act of 1880, claimants got back pensions from the date of their discharge from the army. My bill gives the same benefit to the poor fellows who were kept out of their dues by some official crotchet."

WIDEST AT THE MOUTH.

Doc Ames, the man who made the let her-go-Gallagher campaign for the governorship of Minnesota something over a year ago, nominates himself for the second place on the next Democratic national ticket, and suggest a "wide open" platform. The most noticeable feature about this man is that he is always wide open, especially in the region of the mouth.—Chicago Times.

HOW BILLY PATTERSON WAS STRUCK.

About forty years ago, at one of the medical colleges of this country, the students had a trick of hazing every new man who entered the institution. They would secure him hand and foot, carry him before a mock tribunal and there try him for some high crime with which they charged him. He would be convicted, of course, and sentenced to be led to the block and decapitated. A student named William Patterson came along in time, and was put through the court and sentenced in the usual solemn and impressive manner. He was blindfolded and led to the block, and his neck placed in position. The executioner swung the ax and buried it in the block, allowing it, to be sure, to go nowhere near Patterson's head. The students laughed when the trick was at an end, but Patterson was dead. He had died from what we medical men call shock. All the students were put under arrest, and the question arose, "Who struck Patterson?" On the trial it was shown that nobody struck him, but the medical students retained the expression, and it has come down through them to the present day.—St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

A POINT ON COCKROACHES.

"Everything is in knowing how, you know," remarked an observant frequenter of the city hall. "If everybody knew as much about cockroaches as I do, the vermin would soon become extinct. They were the pest of my life when I was in the restaurant business several years ago. There was nothing that disturbed my peace of mind like the sight of a cockroach walking leisurely across the table in plain view of my customers. I bought insect powder by the quart and tried every means I could devise or hear of to get them out of my house, but everything was a dismal failure until finally an accident happened which gave me the information for which I had been squandering money uselessly. One night some one happened to leave a cake box —one of those japanned tin affairs —standing open. Next morning about a pint of cockroaches were found in the box. They had been able to climb the outer surface and get inside, but the interior surface was too smooth for them to scale, and they were corralled. Well, that put an idea into my head. I went to work next evening and steamed some cake so that the insects could smell it a long distance, and put it in the box. Next morning I had about half a peck of the vermin. I kept the thing going for a week, and captured every cockroach in the house. This is something that a cockroach-ridden people should know about."—Detroit Tribune.

NOT A CUSTOMER OF VICK'S.

"That's not a Sunflower, I want you to understand I don't grow Sunflowers. That's a Hi-an-thus, its more like a Dahlia than a Sunflower" Such were the words of an indignant woman who told she had a splendid specimen of Double Dwarf Sunflower, growing in her front yard. One acquainted with this flower (Helianthus multiflorus plenus) will not be surprised at the old lady's mistake, growing about four feet high, covered with golden-yellow double flowers about the size of a Dahlia it resembles the plant very much. This little incident shows clearly how important it is that every one having a garden or even a shrub should own and study Vick's Floral Guide published at Rochester, N. Y., price ten cents, and a due bill for ten cents worth of seeds accompanies the Guide.

Don't trifle with any Throat or Lung Disease. If you have a Cough or Cold, or the children are threatened with Croup or Whooping Cough, use Acker's English Remedy and prevent further trouble. It is a positive cure, and we guarantee it. Price 10 and 50c

Sold by Johnson & Bain.

JOINED THE BAND IN HADES.

The fate of an anarchist in eternity is an awful one. The spirits of Spies and Parsons materialized at a seance in Sioux City the other night. One was playing the jews-harp while the other was pulling away on an accordion.—Globe.

Can't Sleep Nights is the complaint of thousands suffering from Asthma, Consumption, Coughs, etc. Did you ever try Acker's English Remedy? It is the best preparation known for all Lung Troubles, sold on a positive guarantee at 10c., 50c.

Sold by Johnson & Bain.

SPECIAL EXCURSION RATES.

St. Paul Ice Palace and Carnival via the Northern Pacific R. R.

Excursion tickets will be sold to St. Paul and return for the Ice Palace and Carnival daily, commencing January 24th, until Feb. 2nd, at greatly reduced rates; tickets good to return to destination until Monday, Feb. 6th.

This without doubt will be the grandest carnival ever held, and every one should avail themselves of this opportunity to attend.

For full information apply to your local ticket agent.

Old and reliable Medicines are the best to depend upon. Acker's Blood Elixir has been prescribed for years for all impurities of the Blood. In every form of Scrofulous, Syphilitic or Mercurial diseases, it is invaluable. For Rheumatism, has no equal.

Sold by Johnson & Bain.

INVENTION has revolutionized the world during the last half century. Not least among the wonders of inventive progress is a method and system of work that can be performed all over the country without separating the workers from their homes. Pay liberal; any one can do the work; either sex, young or old; no special ability required. Capital not needed; you are started free. Cut this out and return to us and we will send you free something of great value and importance to you, that will start you in business, which will bring you in more money right away, than anything else in the world Grand outfit free. Address TRUE & Co., Augusta, Maine.

FACTS YOU CAN BET ON.

That the *oldest and largest* tobacco factory *in the world* is in Jersey City, N. J.

That this factory makes the popular and world-famed Climax Plug, the acknowledged standard for first-class chewing tobacco.

That this factory was established as long ago as 1760.

That last year (1886) it made and sold the enormous quantity of 27,982,280 lbs. or fourteen thousand tons of tobacco.

That this was more than one-seventh of all the tobacco made in the United States notwithstanding that there were 966 factories at work.

That in the last 21 years this factory has helped support the United States Government to the extent of over Forty-four million seven hundred thousand dollars ($44,700,000.00) paid into the U. S. Treasury in Internal Revenue Taxes.

That the pay-roll of this factory is about $1,000,000.00 per year or $20,000.00 per week.

That this factory employs about 3,500 operatives.

That this factory makes such a wonderfully good chew in Climax Plug that many other factories have tried to imitate it in vain, and in despair now try to attract custom by offering larger pieces of inferior goods for the same price.

That this factory nevertheless continues to increase its business every year.

That this factory belongs to and is operated by

Yours, very truly,
P. LORILLARD & CO.

Save the Children. They are especially liable to sudden Colds, Coughs, Croup, Whooping Cough, etc. We guarantee Acker's English Remedy a positive cure. It saves hours of anxious watching. Sold by

Sold by Johnson & Bain.

C. B. SLEEPER'S

Real Estate Circular!

Look Here!

In view of the certain raise in real estate the coming summer, now is the time to invest. For the next sixty days I will sell any of the following real estate on terms to suit purchasers:

Four business lots, corner Front and Broadway. The best bargain in Brainerd.

One lot adjoining Opera house, on Broadway.

Four lots on Front street.

Three lots rear of Opera house, 9th street, desirable residence property.

Three cottages, rear of Opera house, cheap.

Seventy-five lots, Sleeper's Addition—lots from $50 to $100—50x150—cheapest lots in Brainerd.

Seventy-five lots in Sleeper's Park addition—7th and 8th streets.

Sleeper Block, one or three brick stores on favorable terms.

This property will double in value within six months, and if any one desires a business location, or residence let, here is your chance.

All residence lots will be sold on the installment plan, so that laboring men and mechanics can secure a home on more advantageous terms than ever before in the history of Brainerd.

For further particulars inquire of C. B. SLEEPER OR J. L. SMITH, Sleeper Block.

MORTGAGE SALE.

Default having been made in the payment of the sum of Thirteen hundred and twenty dollars ($1320.00,) which is claimed to be due at the date of this notice upon a certain Mortgage, duly executed and delivered by Kate Hatton, a widow, to James McAndrews, bearing date the Tenth day of September, A. D. 1884, and duly recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds in and for the County of Crow Wing and State of Minnesota, on the 12th day of September, A. D. 1884, at 6:05 o'clock p. m., in Book "C" of Mortgages, on page 432; and no action or proceeding at law or otherwise having been instituted to recover the debt secured by said Mortgage, or any part thereof.

Now therefore, notice is hereby given, That by virtue of a power of sale contained in said Mortgage, and pursuant to the statute in such case made and provided, the said Mortgage will be foreclosed, and the premises described in and covered by said Mortgage, viz: the following real estate situate in the county of Crow Wing and State of Minnesota, to-wit:

Lots numbered thirteen (13) and fourteen (14) of Block numbered one hundred and one (101) of the town (now city) of Brainerd, according to the plat thereof filed, recorded or being in the office of the Register of Deeds in and for said Crow Wing County and State of Minnesota, with the hereditaments and appurtenances, will be sold at public auction, to the highest bidder for cash, to pay said debt and interest, and the taxes, if any, on said premises, and Twenty-five dollars attorney's fee, as stipulated in and by said Mortgage in case of foreclosure, and the disbursements allowed by law; which sale will be made by the Sheriff of said Crow Wing County, at the front door of the Court House, in the City of Brainerd, in said County and State, on the twenty-eighth day of January, A. D. 1888, at ten o'clock a. m. of that day, subject to redemption at any time within one year from the day of sale, as provided by law.

Dated December 6th, A. D. 1887.

JAMES McANDREWS, Mortgagee.

O'BRIEN & O'BRIEN, Attorneys fo. said Mortgagee, St. Paul, Minnesota.

O. H. HAVILL,

REAL

Estate

AND

Loan Broker

Improved and unimproved property for sale in all parts of the city.

Money to loan on real estate on chattle security. Mortgages bought, etc.

RICHLY REWAEDED are those who read this and then act; they will find honorable employment that will not take them from their homes and families. The profits are large and sure for every industrious person, many have made and are now making several hundred dollars a month. It is easy for any one to make $5 and upwards per day, who is willing to work. Either sex, young or old; capital not needed: We start you Everything new. No special ability required. You reader, can do it as well as any one. Write to us at once for full particulars, which we mail free. Address Stinson & Co., Portland, Maine.

Wisconsin Central Line

The Parlor Sleeping and Palace Car Route to Chicago.

Departing trains from	Minneapolis.	St. Paul
Chicago Day express;	A12:10 m.	12:45 p. m.
Chicago night express	A7:35 p. m.	8:15 p. m.
Prentice and Ashland	A7:35 p. m.	8:15 p. m.
Trains Arrive at	Minneapolis.	St. Paul
Chicago fast express.....	A7:50 a. m.	7:15 a. m.
Prentice and Ashland	A7:50 a. m.	7:15 a. m.
Chicago day express	A4:20 p. m.	3:40 p. m.

A Daily. B Daily except Sunday.

THROUGH CAR SERVICE.

All trains carry elegant day coaches, superb sleepers and luxurious dining cars without change between Minneapolis, St. Paul and Chicago. For tickets, rates, berths in sleepers, and all detailed information apply to the

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MINNEAPOLIS—No 19, Nicollet House Block, Corner of Nicollet and Washington Avenues. F. H. Anson, Northwestern Passenger Agent,

ST. PAUL—No. 173, east Third street, Merchant's Hotel block. C. E. Robb, City Ticket Agent.

W. S. MELLEN, General Manager. JAMES BARKER, Gen'l Pas'r & T'k't A'gt Milwaukee.

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TWO THROUGH TRAINS DAILY. from St. Paul and Minneapolis

To Chicago,

Without Change, connecting with the fast train of all lines for the

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The direct and only line running through Cars between St. Paul, Minneapolis and

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and the principal Cities of the Mississippi Valley, connecting in Union Depot for all points south and Southwest..

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Close connections made in Union Depot with all trains of the St. Paul, Minneapolis & Manitoba; Northern Pacific St. Paul & Duluth Railways, from and to all points north and north west.

150 LBS. of Baggage Checked Free. Fare always as low as the lowest. For Time Tables, Through Tickets, etc., call upon the nearest ticket agent or write to

S. F. BOYD, Gen'l Tkt & Pass. Agt. Minneapolis, Minn

Will You Read and Profit by Reading

The Unusual announcement of

SLAUGHTERING

GOODS,

UNTIL JAN. 1, '88, BY

LEOPOLD BROS.

MEN'S YOUTH'S CLOTHING BOYS' Children

At And

Below Cost.

UNDERWEAR.

SHIRTS, DRAWERS.

From 50c to $2, former price $1 to $3.

LARGE LINE OF HOLIDAY GOODS IN

Silk Handkerchiefs,
Gents Smoking Jackets,
Neckwear, Suspenders, Etc.

Don't miss the best chance while our line is complete.

LEOPOLD BROS.

LEADERS OF POPULAR PRICES, FRONT ST.

Big Boom For Brainerd!

The New Railroad is a Settled Fact, and Property is Advancing.

NOW is the time to buy.

NOW is the time to sell.

If you want to Buy or Sell, call and see me. Some Choice North Side Property at Bottom Prices. Houses and Lots for Sale on Monthly Payments. Money to loan on improved Real Estate. Rents collected and Taxes paid for non-residents.

Fire Insurance A Specialty.

J. L. SMITH, Agent.

Room 2, Sleeper Block.

I Wish to Announce

That I have an immense stock of goods yet, notwithstanding my store was robbed, and I ask a share of your patronage. It will help us both, as I promise you EXTRA LOW PRICES FOR THE HOLIDAYS. The folllowing are a very few of the bargains I have to offer.

Waterbury Watches only $2.50 each.

A Quick train, expansion balance, stem wind and stem set watch for $5.00. A written warrant with every watch. Unheard of Bargains.

Gold, Silver and Filled Watches correspondingly low.

Watch Chains 30 per cent. off regular prices.

20Chains 25 cents and up. Ladies Lace pins. Finest lot in the city.

c. and upward. Bracelets 30 per cent. off.

Sleeve buttons 50c. and upward. Ladies' and gents' all elegant gold spectacles and eye-glasses.

Silverware, all quadruple plate, away down prices.

Please call and see me. Remember all my goods are from best houses and are all warranted. I have everything in my line, and respectfully ask your patronage. Please call and examine if you do not buy.

ANDREW E. VEON,

NO. 19, FIFTH STREET

WE HAVE JUST

Received From the Eastern Markets,

The Very Latest NOVELTIES in

Dress Goods,

NOTIONS, ETC.,

And are selling selling them at a very low margin. We still have lots of goods left from the

BANKRUPT STOCK

Of Young & Co.,

That We are selling AT AND BELOW COST. You will miss it if you do not call and get our price before buying elsewhere.

F. A. FARRAR & CO.

NO. 4, CALE BLOCK, FRONT STREET.

M. HAGBERG,

Wholesale and Retail

GROCER,

has a large and complete stock of

Staple and Fancy Groceries, Flour and Feed, Provisions, etc.

M. HAGBERG,

Odd Fellows' Block,

THE BRAINERD DISPATCH.

VOLUME 7, NUMBER 7. BRAINERD MINNESOTA FRIDAY. JANUARY 13 1888. INGERSOLL & WIELAND, PUBLISHERS.

HAVE YOU NOTICED

The New Goods at

Dresskell & Shedd's

JEWELRY STORE.

They have added to their large stock a great variety of unique and artistic Silverware at LOW FIGURES, just the thing for Christmas Presents. Some of the prettiest 3 piece Tea Setts in Silver Repasse and Oxidized finish. Napkin Rings 25c. up to Solid Silver. Jewelry of all descriptions, new and pretty designs. Gold and Silver Watches of every pattern. Solid 18 carat gold rings set with Diamonds, Opal, Pearl, Turquoise, Emerald, Ruby, Garnet, Tiger Eye, Moonstone, Aquamarine, Etc., in any variety, style and combinatian. They take pleasure in showing goods, and we would add that anyone looking for presents will find just what they want at the store of these enterprising gentlemen.

F. L. MATTESON. W. A. FLEMING.

Fine Teas a Specialty.

Crockery Ware.

—AND—

GROCERIES, FLOUR AND FEED,

Keep a Full Line of

EAST BRAINERD.

F. L. MATTESON & CO.,

WHITE & WHITE,

CONTRACTORS AND BUILDERS

DEALERS IN

Sash, Doors, Blinds, Mouldings, Glass, Papers, Nails, and Builder's Hardware. A complete stock of

T. L. BLOOD & CO'S MIXED PAINTS,

Fully Warranted.

Also Dealers in Guns, Ammunition, Etc.

Call on us before letting your Contracts for Building and Repairs. It will pay you.

Winter is Here,

And so is

TOTTON'S Stock of ARCTICS

Ladies' and Gents' High Cut Jersey Arctics.

A FULl Line of Coasting Sole Arctics.

A complete stock of women's, misses and children's arctics. Ask to see our $3.50 hand sewed shoe in all sizes.

TOTTON, The Shoe Man,

Front Street.

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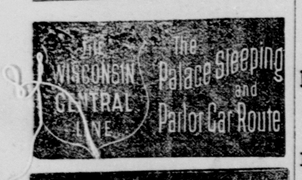
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is never good when exposed to the air. Always buy it hermetically sealed ONLY IN 1 lb. PACKAGES.





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" Depot Cor Polk St & 5h Av.
" Palmer House.
" Grand Pacific Hotel.
" Tremont House.
MILWAUKEE—395 Broadway.
" New Passenger Stat on
ST. PAUL—173 East Third Street.
Union Depot.
MINNEAPOLIS—Union Depot,
" 19 Nicollet House Blk

DEEP SEA WONDERS exist in thousands of forms, but are surpassed by the marvels of invention. Those who are in need of profitable work that can be done while living at home should at once send their address to Hallett & Co., Portland, Maine, and receive free, full information how either sex, of all ages, can earn from $5 to $25 per day and upwards wherever they live. You are started free. Capital not required. Some have made over $50 in a single day at this work. All succeed.

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PULLMAN PALACE SLEEPER AND ELEGANT DINING CARS.

NO CHANGE OF CARS BETWEEN ST PAUL AND PORTLAND.

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For Full information as to Time, Rates, Et Address,

CHAS. S. FEE

General Passenger Agent. St. Paul Minn

S. H. RELF, C. E.,

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OFFICE AT COURT HOUSE

Brainerd, Minn.

Jacob Sharp is like unto the anarchists in that he charges his troubles to journalistic interference.

An author cannot take out a copy right in England unless he resides there ten days. This is the reason why Ignatius Donnelly is going to England.

Senator Wilson has been chosen to succeed himself by the Iowa legislature, and Senator Beck, of Kentucky, has also been elected his own successor.

Chicago has a Presbyterian clergyman who has resigned, stating as his reasons that he was afraid of starvation as he had received no salary for eighteen months.

It will cost the millionaire Arbuckle $45,000 for refusing to marry Miss Campbell after having promised to do so. New York juries believe in making people pay for their sport. A slight raise in coffee will make up for Arbuckle's loss.

The judiciary committee of the senate has reported adversely on the confirmation of Lamar, and it is probable that his appointment will be rejected. Senator Evarts opposes his confirmation on the ground of unfitness for the position

Fargo Special: Eva Fenton, with the Foote Dramatic company, took an overdose of morphine last night. Whether it was taken with suicidal intend or not is not known. By prompt methods she was restored to consciousness and seems recovered to-day.

The Northern Pacific has arranged for patents in Minnesota and Dakota covering over 1,200,000 acres and invoyles paying to the United States the amount of over $39,000 for surveys. It has also arranged for patents for a few acres of land in Washington territory.

Hal Reid, on Monday, was sentenced by Judge Kelly to fifteen years in Stillwater prison at hard labor. An appeal will be made to the supreme court to grant a new trial. This cannot be done until May, and Reid will be compelled to don stripped clothes pending the appeal.

Brainerd was recognized at the sixteenth annual convention of the State Fire Association by the election of Chief A. F. Leopold to the first vice-presidency. Brainerd may expect to have the meeting of the Association after next year, Alexandria having been chosen as the place for 1889.

The sorting boom for St. Cloud will be put in by the St. Cloud Boom Co., under the direction of Senator Buckman. It will be so constructed as to throw the logs behind the Clark and Miller islands, which are to be connected by piers, so as to hold at least 200,000 to 300,000 feet of logs. An assorting boom will be constructed at the foot of the lower island, so as to assort the St. Cloud and Sauk Rapids logs.—Lumberman.

On account of the heavy fall of snow yesterday noon's passenger train from the south was abandoned, consequently the Daily Smut Mill's telegraph service failed to connect. However, it happened to have on hand a few feet of old miscellaneous plate which was used to fill its news columns, and we must say it was quite an improvement. Telegraph service by freight is not a roaring success in the winter time during a snow blockade.

The Lumberman says that T. B. Walker has sent word to the contractors in the lumber woods on the Clearwater to increase the log cut four million feet, and another camp has been added, and additional men hired to do the extra work. The reason given for the increase, is that Mr. Walker has recently made some extensive contracts with the Manitoba company for lumber and bridge material, along the new line of road between Crookston and Brainerd.

It must necessarily be a terrible malady that afflicts a paper struggling for existence in a community when it belittles itself enough to attack the social record of men who are far superior to the originator of the articles published. The people of this city are the ones who elected W. A. Fleming to the position of municipal judge, and the evening paper has the gall to condemn every man who cast his ballot for him. Mr. Flemings friends are just as numerous as before the smut mill began its upheaval of vomit, and the stench arising has disgusted many readers of the paper. There should be an asylum for people who get so "boiling mad" if their corns are touched that they resort to blackmailing and libelous newspaper articles upon men who are ably filling positions of trust to which they have been raised by the popular and unanimous vote of the people.

THERE'S MANY A SLIP.

It is significant that in all the lists published of the names of men available to succeed Hon. Knute Nelson in congress, the name of Hon. S. G. Comstock, of Moorhead, always comes first. It seems to be written that he is the man.—Ortonville Star.

It is quite evident that the Star editor has seen but one list, and that probably published in his own paper. The central part of the district will name Knute Nelson's successor, if there is to be one.

THEIR RECORDS COMPARED.

Judge Fleming has been three times honored by the citizens of Brainerd and Crow Wing county, by being elected by them to honorable and responsible positions. He has twice been elected superintendent of schools, each time by overwhelming majorities over capable and honorable citizens, and has filled the position in a manner creditable to himself and satisfactory to his constituency. Last spring he was elected municipal judge by the unanimous vote of the people of this city, and has most certainly filled that position in an eminently satisfactory manner. And if there ever was a case where the office sought the man, his certainly was one, as Mr. Fleming did not want the position, and only accepted it to gratify his friends, as by so doing he was compelled to give up a law practice that paid him double his present salary as judge. This is the honorable record Mr. Fleming has made while a resident of our city. Taking into consideration the esteem in which Mr. Fleming is held by the people of this city and county as shown by the above facts, we think the filthy, disgusting and sneaking attack made upon him by the contemptible sneak and blackguard of the News as one of the most outrageously indecent things we have ever heard, and believe it will be resented by the people of this community. Who is this disreputable blackguard and liar that he dare to thus attack the good name and character of our best and most repected citizens! Let us see how his record while in our city will compare with the honorable one made by Mr. Fleming. He was brought here to assist in teaching the high school, but after a few weeks' trial he was found to be so utterly incompent that he was discharged. Since then he has been employed on the News to lie, throw filth and do other dirty work for his even more contemptible employer. If the News, which for the past month has been on the verge of bankruptcy, expects to gain favor or prolong its life by these indecent assaults, it will find it is mistaken, They will have the opposite effect as it now begins to realize by a diminishing subscription list. The News when first started was a credit to the city, but since it employed this almond-eyed, indecent ignoramus as reporter, the paper has become too indecent to admit to the family circle.

INTERESTING STATISTICS.

Probably three-fourths of the people of Scandinavian origin in this country are in the following states and territories: Minnesota, Wisconsin, Dakota, Iowa, Illinois, Nebraska, Michigan, Kansas and Utah. Minnesota has not less than 400,000 people of Scandinavian decent. Wisconsin has from 225,000 to 300,000. Dakota may be credited with fully 150,000 and perhaps more. Iowa has a similar number, and it is possible that Illinois has more rather than less. Michigan, Nebraska and Kansas probably have from 40,000 to 75,000 each, and Utah has, unfortunately, 25,000 or more. It should be remembered that these estimates are intended to include the descendants of Scandinavian immigrants of the United States. The enumeration of the more important local settlements of each race can not be undertaken here. It may be worth while to note the fact that the percentage of Swedes in the cities and towns is much larger than the percentage of Norwegians. Thus about thirty per cent. of the Swedes and about fifteen per cent. of the Norwegians of Minnesota are in Minneapolis and St. Paul.

FATAL ACCIDENT ON THE N. P.

HELENA, Mont., Jan. 11.—Last evening local passenger train No. 6, on the Northern Pacific road, ran off the track near Gray Bluff. At the point where the train left the track the snow was drifted so hard that the wheels of the locomotive ran up on it and left the rails, taking the train with it. The entire train was dragged out on the prairie. The locomotive fell over on its side. Engineer Hugh Munroe, who stood at the throttle, in attempting to jump from the cab when the engine stopped sprang the wrong way. He was crushed beneath the tender. Eric Gustavson, the fireman suffered the same fate. Their bodies are still under the wreck. None of the passengers were injured and trains were not delayed by the accident.

The Northern Pacific railroad company will pay out over $6,000,000 this month for interest on its bonds.

On account of the snow blockade our patent sides did not arrive from St. Paul until Saturday afternoon, consequently our paper is printed one day late.

Tim Barrett, murderer of Street Car Driver Tollefson, was sentenced yesterday afternoon by Judge Lochren, to be hanged after four months. This is the first death sentenced ever prononuced in Hennepin county.

John Baker, son of the editor of the St. Paul Globe, was married yesterday to Miss Elizabeth Kitson a charming daughter of Commodore Kitson. A younger son of Baker's only a short time ago married another of the commodore's daughters. The Baker family evidently intend to own the Globe building and all if they can get it by marrying.

During the St. Paul ice carnival, the most famous painting of this age, Munkacsy's "Christ before Pilate," will be on exhibition in the saintly city at the brick church on Cedar Avenue, below 13th St. It was purchased last spring by Mr. Wannamaher, of Philadelphia, at a cost of $100,000, and brought to the United States, where it has since been seen by over a million people. People of this city who attend the carnival should not fail to see this famous painting.

At a meeting of the fire companies held at the hose house last evening, it was decided to attend the funeral of L H. Dodge in a body, dressed in full uniform and white gloves. Arrangements were also made to hire the band to furnish music for the occasion. The flag over the hose house was ordered placed at half mast, out of respect for the deceased member. A committee was appointed to draw up resolutions of condolence to be published in the city papers, and a copy furnished the relatives of the deceased. Mr. Dodge was at one time chief of the department.

It is feared that James McCarthy, for some time past a cook in one of C. F. Kindred's cord wood camps, has been frozen to death. It seems that McCarthy left the camp about three o'clock Wednesday afternoon to come to town, and nothing has been heard of his whereabouts since, although his friends have searched for him diligently ever since his disappearance. It is known that he had a bottle of liquor on his person when he left the camp, and it is feared that he drank too freely there from, and becoming a little stupid has laid down and perished with the severe cold.

A cultured young lady from Worcester,
Was admiring a large game rorcester,
When the Alderney bull
Hooked her squarely and full
In the bustle, and skyward did borcester.
—New Haven News.

NELSON'S PENSION BILL.

A special says that Hon. Knute Nelson has introduced a bill to give arrearages of pensions to those who filed applications prior to 1880, but were unable to get them through the pension office, owing to some technicality, but have been allowed pensions by private bills. In private conversation Mr. Nelson said: "This bill's simple justice; under the arrearages act of 1880, claimants got back pensions from the date of their discharge from the army. My bill gives the same benefit to the poor fellows who were kept out of their dues by some official crotchet."

WIDEST AT THE MOUTH.

Doc Ames, the man who made the let her-go-Gallagher campaign for the governorship of Minnesota something over a year ago, nominates himself for the second place on the next Democratic national ticket, and suggest a "wide open" platform. The most noticeable feature about this man is that he is always wide open, especially in the region of the mouth.—Chicago Times.

HOW BILLY PATTERSON WAS STRUCK.

About forty years ago, at one of the medical colleges of this country, the students had a trick of hazing every new man who entered the institution. They would secure him hand and foot, carry him before a mock tribunal and there try him for some high crime with which they charged him. He would be convicted, of course, and sentenced to be led to the block and decapitated. A student named William Patterson came along in time, and was put through the court and sentenced in the usual solemn and impressive manner. He was blindfolded and led to the block, and his neck placed in position. The executioner swung the ax and buried it in the block, allowing it, to be sure, to go nowhere near Patterson's head. The students laughed when the trick was at an end, but Patterson was dead. He had died from what we medical men call shock. All the students were put under arrest, and the question arose, "Who struck Patterson?" On the trial it was shown that nobody struck him, but the medical students retained the expression, and it has come down through them to the present day.—St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

A POINT ON COCKROACHES.

"Everything is in knowing how, you know," remarked an observant frequenter of the city hall. "If everybody knew as much about cockroaches as I do, the vermin would soon become extinct. They were the pest of my life when I was in the restaurant business several years ago. There was nothing that disturbed my peace of mind like the sight of a cockroach walking leisurely across the table in plain view of my customers. I bought insect powder by the quart and tried every means I could devise or hear of to get them out of my house, but everything was a dismal failure until finally an accident happened which gave me the information for which I had been squandering money uselessly. One night some one happened to leave a cake box—one of those japanned tin affairs—standing open. Next morning about a pint of cockroaches were found in the box. They had been able to climb the outer surface and get inside, but the interior surface was too smooth for them to scale, and they were corralled. Well, that put an idea into my head. I went to work next evening and steamed some cake so that the insects could smell it a long distance, and put it in the box. Next morning I had about half a peck of the vermin. I kept the thing going for a week, and captured every cockroach in the house. This is something that a cockroach-ridden people should know about."—Detroit Tribune.

NOT A CUSTOMER OF VICK'S.

"That's not a Sunflower, I want you to understand I don't grow Sunflowers. That's a Hi-an-thus, its more like a Dahlia than a Sunflower." Such were the words of an indignant woman who told she had a splendid specimen of Double Dwarf Sunflower, growing in her front yard. One acquainted with this flower (Helianthus multiflorus plenus) will not be surprised at the old lady's mistake, growing about four feet high, covered with golden-yellow double flowers about the size of a Dahlia it resembles the plant very much. This little incident shows clearly how important it is that every one having a garden or even a shrub should own and study Vick's Floral Guide published at Rochester, N. Y., price ten cents, and a due bill for ten cents worth of seeds accompanies the Guide.

Don't trifle with any Throat or Lung Disease. If you have a Cough or Cold, or the children are threatened with Croup or Whooping Cough, use Acker's English Remedy and prevent further trouble. It is a positive cure, and we guarantee it. Price 10 and 50c

Sold by Johnson & Bain.

JOINED THE BAND IN HADES.

The fate of an anarchist in eternity is an awful one. The spirits of Spies and Parsons materialized at a seance in Sioux City the other night. One was playing the jews-harp while the other was pulling away on an accordion.—Globe.

Can't Sleep Nights is the complaint of thousands suffering from Asthma, Consumption, Coughs, etc. Did you ever try Acker's English Remedy? It is the best preparation known for all Lung Troubles, sold on a positive guarantee at 10c., 50c.

Sold by Johnson & Bain.

SPECIAL EXCURSION RATES.

St. Paul Ice Palace and Carnival via the Northern Pacific R. R.

Excursion tickets will be sold to St. Paul and return for the Ice Palace and Carnival daily, commencing January 24th, until Feb. 2nd, at greatly reduced rates; tickets good to return to destination until Monday, Feb. 6th.

This without doubt will be the grandest carnival ever held, and every one should avail themselves of this opportunity to attend.

For full information apply to your local ticket agent.

Old and reliable Medicines are the best to depend upon. Acker's Blood Elixir has been prescribed for years for all impurities of the Blood. In every form of Scrofulous, Syphilitic or Mercurial diseases, it is invaluable. For Rheumatism, has no equal.

Sold by Johnson & Bain.

INVENTION has revolutionized the world during the last half century. Not least among the wonders of inventive progress is a method and system of work that can be performed all over the country without separating the workers from their homes. Pay liberal; any one can do the work; either sex, young or old; no special ability required. Capital not needed; you are started free. Cut this out and return to us and we will send you free something of great value and importance to you, that will start you in business, which will bring you in more money right away, than anything else in the world. Grand outfit free. Address TRUE & Co., Augusta, Maine.

FACTS YOU CAN BET ON.

That the *oldest and largest* tobacco factory *in the world* is in Jersey City, N. J.

That this factory makes the popular and world-famed Climax Plug, the acknowledged standard for first-class chewing tobacco.

That this factory was established as long ago as 1760.

That last year (1886) it made and sold the enormous quantity of 27,982,280 lbs. or fourteen thousand tons of tobacco.

That this was more than one-seventh of all the tobacco made in the United States notwithstanding that there were 966 factories at work.

That in the last 21 years this factory has helped support the United States Government to the extent of over Forty-four million seven hundred thousand dollars ($44,700,000.00) paid into the U. S. Treasury in Internal Revenue Taxes.

That the pay-roll of this factory is about $1,000,000.00 per year or $20,000.00 per week.

That this factory employs about 3,500 operatives.

That this factory makes such a wonderfully good chew in Climax Plug that many other factories have tried to imitate it in vain, and in despair now try to attract custom by offering larger pieces of inferior goods for the same price.

That this factory nevertheless continues to increase its business every year.

That this factory belongs to and is operated by Yours, very truly,

P. LORILLARD & CO.

Save the Children. They are especially liable to sudden Colds, Coughs, Croup, Whooping Cough, etc. We guarantee Acker's English Remedy a positive cure. It saves hours of anxious watching. Sold by

Sold by Johnson & Bain.

C. B. SLEEPER'S Real Estate Circular!

Look Here!

In view of the certain raise in real estate the coming summer, now is the time to invest. For the next sixty days I will sell any of the following real estate on terms to suit purchasers:

Four business lots, corner Front and Broadway. The best bargain in Brainerd.

One lot adjoining Opera house, on Broadway.

Four lots on Front street.

Three lots rear of Opera house, 9th street, desirable residence property.

Three cottages, rear of Opera house, cheap.

Seventy-five lots, Sleeper's Addition—lots from $50 to $100—50x150—cheapest lots in Brainerd.

Seventy-five lots in Sleeper's Park addition—7th and 8th streets.

Sleeper Block, one or three brick stores on favorable terms.

This property will double in value within six months, and if any one desires a business location, or residence lot, here is your chance.

All residence lots will be sold on the installment plan, so that laboring men and mechanics can secure a home on more advantageous terms than ever before in the history of Brainerd.

For further particulars inquire of C. B. SLEEPER or J. L. SMITH, Sleeper Block.

MORTGAGE SALE.

Default having been made in the payment of the sum of Thirteen hundred and twenty dollars ($1320.00,) which is claimed to be due at the date of this notice upon a certain Mortgage, duly executed and delivered by Kate Hatton, a widow, to James McAndrews, bearing date the Tenth day of September, A. D. 1884, and duly recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds in and for the County of Crow Wing and State of Minnesota, on the 12th day of September, A. D. 1884, at 6:05 o'clock p. m., in Book "C" of Mortgages, on page 432; and no action or proceeding at law or otherwise having been instituted to recover the debt secured by said Mortgage, or any part thereof.

Now therefore, notice is hereby given, That by virtue of a power of sale contained in said Mortgage, and pursuant to the statute in such case made and provided, the said Mortgage will be foreclosed, and the premises described in and covered by said Mortgage, viz: the following real estate situate in the county of Crow Wing and State of Minnesota, to-wit:

Lots numbered thirteen (13) and fourteen (14) of Block numbered one hundred and one (101) of the town (now city) of Brainerd, according to the plat thereof filed, recorded or being in the office of the Register of Deeds in and for said Crow Wing County and State of Minnesota, with the hereditaments and appurtenances, will be sold at public auction, to the highest bidder for cash, to pay said debt and interest, and the taxes, if any, on said premises, and Twenty-five dollars attorney's fee, as stipulated in and by said Mortgage in case of foreclosure, and the disbursements allowed by law; which sale will be made by the Sheriff of said Crow Wing County, at the front door of the Court House, in the City of Brainerd, in said County and State, on the twenty-eighth day of January, A. D. 1888, at ten o'clock a. m., of that day, subject to redemption at any time within one year from the day of sale, as provided by law.

Dated December 6th, A. D. 1887.

JAMES MCANDREWS, Mortgagee.

O'BRIEN & O'BRIEN, Attorneys fo, said Mortgagee, St. Paul, Minnesota.

O. H. HAVILL,

REAL

Estate

AND

Loan Broker

Improved and unimproved property for sale in all parts of the city.

Money to loan on real estate on chattle security. Mortgages bought, etc.

RICHLY REWAEDED are those who read this and then act; they will find honorable employment that will not take them from their homes and families. The profits are large and sure for every industrious person, many have made and are now making several hundred dollars a month. It is easy for any one to make $5 and upwards per day, who is willing to work. Either sex, young or old; capital not needed; We start you. Everything new. No special ability required. Your reader, can do it as well as any one. Write to us at once for full particulars, which we mail free. Address Stinson & Co., Portland, Maine.

Wisconsin Central Line.

The Parlor Sleeping and Palace Car Route to Chicago.

Departing trains from	Minneapolis.	St. Paul
Chicago Day express;	A12:10 m.	12:45 p. m.
Chicago night express	A7:35 p. m.	8:15 p. m.
Prentice and Ashland	A7:35 p. m.	8:15 p. m.
Trains Arrive at	Minneapolis.	St. Paul
Chicago fast express	A7:50 a. m.	7:15 a. m.
Prentice and Ashland	A7:50 a. m.	7:15 a. m.
Chicago day express	A4:20 p. m.	3:40 p. m.

A Daily. B Daily except Sunday.

THROUGH CAR SERVICE.

All trains carry elegant day coaches, superb sleepers and luxurious dining cars without change between Minneapolis, St. Paul and Chicago. For tickets, rates, berths in sleepers, and all detailed information apply to the

CITY OFFICES

MINNEAPOLIS—No 19, Nicollet House Block, Corner of Nicollet and Washington Avenues. F. H. Anson, Northwestern Passenger Agent.

ST. PAUL—No. 173, east Third street, Merchant's Hotel block. C. E. Robb, City Ticket Agent.

W. S. MELLEN, General Manager. JAMES BARKER, Gen'l Pas'r & T'kt A'gt Milwaukee.

Minneapolis and St. Louis RAILWAY

AND THE FAMOUS

ALBERT LEA ROUTE

TWO THROUGH TRAINS DAILY. from St. Paul and Minneapolis

To Chicago,

Without Change, connecting with the fast train of all lines for the

East and Southeast.

The direct and only line running through Cars between St. Paul, Minneapolis and

DES MOINES, IOWA

Via Albert Lea and Fort Dodge. Also "Short Line" to Watertown D. T.

SOLID THROUGH TRAINS BETWEEN

MINNEAPOLIS and ST. LOUIS

and the principal Cities of the Mississippi Valley, connecting in Union Depot for all points south and Southwest.

MANY HOURS SAVED and the only line running two trains daily to Kansas City, Leavenworth and Atchinson, making connections with the Union Pacific and Atchinson, Topeka and Santa Fe Railways.

Close connections made in Union Depot with all trains of the St. Paul, Minneapolis & Manitoba; Northern Pacific St. Paul & Duluth Railways, from and to all points north and northwest.

150 LBS. of Baggage Checked Free. Fare always as low as the lowest. For Time Tables, Through Tickets, etc., call upon the nearest ticket agent or write to

S. F. BOYD, Gen'l Tkt & Pass. Agt. Minneapolis, Minn

Will You Read and Profit by Reading

The Unusual announcement of

SLAUGHTERING GOODS,

UNTIL JAN. 1, '88, BY

LEOPOLD BROS.

MEN'S YOUTH'S CLOTHING BOYS' Children

At And

Below Cost.

UNDERWEAR.

SHIRTS, DRAWERS.

From 50c to $2, former price $1 to $3.

LARGE LINE OF HOLIDAY GOODS IN

Silk Handkerchiefs,

Gents Smoking Jackets,

Neckwear, Suspenders, Etc.

Don't miss the best chance while our line is complete.

LEOPOLD BROS.

LEADERS OF POPULAR PRICES, FRONT ST.

Big Boom For Brainerd!

The New Railroad is a Settled Fact, and Property is Advancing.

NOW is the time to buy.

NOW is the time to sell.

If you want to Buy or Sell, call and see me. Some Choice North Side Property at Bottom Prices. Houses and Lots for Sale on Monthly Payments. Money to loan on improved Real Estate. Rents collected and Taxes paid for non-residents.

Fire Insurance A Specialty.

J. L. SMITH, Agent.

Room 2, Sleeper Block.

I Wish to Announce

That I have an immense stock of goods yet, notwithstanding my store was robbed, and I ask a share of your patronage. It will help us both, as I promise you EXTRA LOW PRICES FOR THE HOLIDAYS. The folllowing are a very few of the bargains I have to offer.

Waterbury Watches only $2.50 each.

A Quick train, expansion balance, stem wind and stem set watch for $5.00. A written warrant with every watch. Unheard of Bargains.

Gold, Silver and Filled Watches correspondingly low.

Watch Chains 30 per cent. off regular prices.

20Chains 25 cents and up. Ladies Lace pins. Finest lot in the city.

c. and upward. Bracelets 30 per cent. off.

Sleeve buttons 50c. and upward. Ladies' and gents' all elegant gold spectacles and eye-glasses.

Silverware, all quadruple plate, away down prices.

Please call and see me. Remember all my goods are from best houses and are all warranted. I have everything in my line, and respectfully ask your patronage. Please call and examine if you do not buy.

ANDREW E. VEON,

NO. 19, FIFTHSTREET

WE HAVE JUST

Received From the Eastern Markets,

The Very Latest NOVELTIES in

Dress Goods,

NOTIONS, ETC.,

And are selling selling them at a very low margin. We still have lots of goods left from the

BANKRUPT STOCK

Of Young & Co.,

That We are selling AT AND BELOW COST. You will miss it if you do not call and get our price before buying elsewhere.

F. A. FARRAR & CO.

NO. 4, CALE BLOCK, FRONT STREET.

M. HAGBERG,

Wholesale and Retail

GROCER,

has a large and complete stock of

Staple and Fancy Groceries, Flour and Feed, Provisions, etc.

M. HAGBERG,

Odd Fellows' Block.

Brainerd Dispatch.

INGERSOLL & WIELAND, Publishers.

BRAINERD, - MINNESOTA

The national debt was reduced over thirteen and one-half millions the past month.

The accession of Lieut. Gov. Morehouse to the Governorship of Missouri is the third case of the kind which has come to pass during the present year, the other two being in Maine and California.

New York has dropped to the position of the sixth state of the Union in the number of miles of her railroads. Illinois stands at the head, followed by Iowa, Kansas, Texas, Pennsylvania, New York and Ohio.

New York's new buildings last year cost $67,000,000, or about $9,000,-090 in excess of 1886. If the metropolis keeps on at this rate she will soon overtake the big figures of some third class cities at the West.

The finest cotton in the world is grown in the United States. The best authority says: "The Sea Island cotton is the finest and best kind of cotton produced anywhere, and commands the highest price." The best Egyptian cotton is the next in quality.

For the twelve months ending December 21, the imports of gold exceeded the exports by more than forty-five million dollars. During the same time the exports of silver exceeded the imports by more than ten million dollars.

Jacob Sharp was frequently announced as being at death's door (that is while it was a gain to make such announcements), but already he has survived one of the Judges (Rapallo), before whom the boss briber's case was heard.

E. C. Knight, of Philadelphia, is one of the wealthiest men in the Quaker City. He is president of three railroads, and is prominently connected with many important enterprises. He was once a boy in a grocery store on the banks of the Delaware river and received $4 a week for his services.

Newspapers which continually boast of their circulation are appalled by the statement that the Petit Journal of Paris, a little four-page newspaper, each of whose pages measures only 15 1-2 by 20 1-2 inches, has at present an average circulation of 950,-000 copies a day. It was founded in 1863.

This is certainly getting to be a trust-full country. We have now a whisky trust, a sugar trust, an oil trust, a cotton seed trust, a lead trust, a rubber trust, a salt trust, envelope and paper bag trusts, a cordage pool, and many others, the latest to be organized being the refined lard trust.

Now it turns out that McNeally the Saco bank clerk who stole several hundred thousand in bonds and cash is a kleptomaniac. That is his explanation of the robbery, and the bank officials have accepted it by compromising with him. There are dozens of instances of individuals who are afflicted with this irresistible inclination to take other people's property.

The American colony of thieves in Canada has received a distinguished acquisition in the person of Mr. Frank McNeally whilom of Biddeford, Me., recently commorant in Europe, who after the successful conclusion of his negotiations with the owners of the property he has stolen will settle down to a life of indolence and ease under the protection of the British lion.

Australia has 82,000,000 sheep or about twenty-seven for every man, woman, and child in the country, and the increase alone, last year, was almost two to every person on the great island-continent. Most of these sheep are of the finest breeds in existence, and in every respect the wealth of the antipodean colonists in flocks surpasses anything known in modern times. Australia is quite an infant in the family of nations.

The report of C. B. Morton, Commissioner of Navigation, sets forth in detail the various aids and advantages enjoyed by the shipping of other nations, and concludes that it is impossible without a change of the present conditions for our navigation to regain its lost supremacy in the foreign trade. He says that our vessels must be put on an equality with foreign ships or they must be gradually forced out of the contest.

The following announcement from the Hazel Green (Wolfe County, Ky.) Herald, throws an interesting light on mountain prices, and indicates that the rural editor of the south is pretty well fed: "How you may get the Herald without money. Bring us twenty pounds of pork, or ten pounds o pork sausage, or two bushels of sound, Irish potatoes, or five bushels of sound turnips, or ten good chickens, or ten pounds of good lard, or one bushel of good onions. Any person bringing us any of the above, in the quantity named, will receive the paper until January 1, 1889; for half the quantity we will send it half the time."

The fifteen-hundred dollar license law just enacted for Atlanta is about the most stringent measure of that kind that has yet appeared. In addition to the big fee, it is optional with the mayor to refuse licenses for the worst parts of the city, and confine saloons to the principal business streets. Every person applying for a license must file a description of his place and affidavits of two good citizens that he is a fit person to be trusted with a license. He must furnish a bond for $1,000, signed by two freeholders who have no interest of any kind in the application. The saloonkeeper must carry on his business openly. He can use no screens, no blinds, or painted glass, and cannot conduct his business in a basement. He cannot allow gambling, cards, billiards, pool, or tenpins to be played in his place. If a drunken person is found on his premises his license will be revoked.

RESUME OF THE NEWS.

Washington News Items.

Anti-prohibitionists fear that a law will be passed prohibiting the sale of liquor in the District of Columbia.

Senator Blair is busy trying to find out how the advance sheets of his book got into the hands of the editors.

Mr. Lamar formally resigns the secretaryship of the Interior Department and the President parts from him with great reluctance.

The friends of Judge D. M. Bowring of Illinois are not yet able to ascertain what his chances are to be appointed the successor of Sparks.

Secretary Lamar removes John W. Le Barnes, law clerk in the land office, who is said to have been the author of the obnoxious land policy of Sparks.

The bill, or whatever it may be called, prepared by secretary Fairchild is said to be approved by seven members of the ways and means committee.

The postal telegraph bills will be taken up soon by the senate post-office committee, and it will then be decided whether or not persons interested in the passage or the defeat of the bill shall be allowed to make arguments.

The following pensions have been granted: Wisconsin—Widow of D. Fulkerson, Darien; L. Netter, alias L. Nettan, Green Bay; P. Arnlet, Luxembourg; A. T. Sweeney, National Milwaukee Home. Dakota—D. N. Shepard, Plankinton; G. M. Stormont, Iroquis; H. Pfenning, New Salem. Minnesota—J. B. Sheldon, Mazeppa.

Capt. Amos Cliff, a clerk in the pension office and formerly a member of Gen. Sheridan's staff, died at Providence hospital in Washington a few days ago without the knowledge of his friends, and was buried in the potter's field. The discovery was made that his remains had been removed from the cemetery and sold to a medical college.

Postoffices established: Dakota: Cashel, Walsh county. Discontinued: Iowa—Garfield, Appanoose county; Kirkwood, Appanoose county. Postmasters commissioned: Dakota—Grafton, T. A. Brown; Sutley, J. H. Cummings. Wisconsin—Alma, G. M. Reinhardt; Pembile, I. C. Crusoe; Boscobel, G. Meyers. Fourth class postmasters appointed: Wisconsin—Stewart, A. Stuffancker.

Representative Springer, chairman of the house committee on territories, referring to the probable action of his committee, says: The committee will recommend in this congress the admission of four territories as states—Dakota as a whole, one state, Montana, Washington Territory and possibly New Mexico. Referring to the disputed points as to the division of Dakota, Mr. Springer says that his committee would be likely to consider the element of population and not of acres in agreeing upon admission.

Mr. Lamar has undoubtedly increased the chance of his confirmatin "by burning his bridges behind him," and retiring from the interior department. That is the general expression of opinion at the capitol even on the part of those Republican senators who assert that they oppose his confirmation. Another source of strength for Mr. Lamar is a letter of Senator Stewart of Nevada which was published by the New York Times. It was wholly unanticipated by Mr. Lamar's friends, and was certainly a great surprise to most of the Republican senators.

The following patents have been issued: Wisconsin: F. C. Bailey, Rib Lake, car coupler; C. G. Cross, Sun Prairie, car coupler; F. N. Gaskill, Juda, can; J. P. Runkell, Milwaukee, car coupler; H. C. Starke, Milwaukee, sea cock; Minnesota: M. Casselman and T. F. McGann, Minneapolis, apparatus for heating cars with hot air; J. Clayton, Wadena, end gate; S. W. Kennedy, Minneapolis, grain binding harvester; N. Nilson, Minneapolis, grain separator; M. Barker, Barnesville, and J. E. Tupper, Rothsay, water gauge; C. Seiter, New Ulm, sash cord fastener; C. K. Sherburne, Minneapolis, sewer shoe; A. D. Stevens, Minneapolis, lighting cars by electricity; J. B. St. Louis, Minneapolis, steam feed for saw mill; Montana: H. Warmington and B. Bugler, Virginia City, running gear for vehicles.

Personal News Notes.

Mrs. Senator Stanford has $1,000,000 worth of diamonds.

Hon. James S. Rollins, an ex-member of congress and one of the most prominent and influential public men of Missouri, died at Columbia Mo.

Dr. Peter Parker died in Washington, aged eighty-four. He was minister to China thirty years ago, and had lived in Washington since 1858. He was regent of the Smithsonian institution for many years.

At San Francisco, Gen. Washington Seawell died at his apartments at the Berkshire hotel. His disease was enlargement of the liver, which, combined with a weight of years, caused his death. He leaves only two relatives—his sons Bullitt and J. M. Seawell, who will inherit the bulk of his large fortune.

Vanzandt, the alleged forger from Butte, Mont., arrested twice since coming to Manitoba and latterly released on his own recognizance, has skipped the country, going, it is said, to Alaska. Sheriff Lloyd of Butte, who left Winnipeg a few days ago to look for witnesses in the case against Vanzandt, has not yet returned.

Col. H. C. Corbin stated in Chicago that Gen. Alfred Terry is seriously ill at the Grand Hotel in New York. "I do not think Gen. Terry is in any immediate danger," added Col. Corbin, "but I fear his disease will ultimately prove fatal. I should say that he is in about the same condition that Secretary Manning was for a long time."

J. W. Kendrick, who succeeds Gen. A. Anderson as engineer-in-chief of the Northern Pacific railroad, has from the first been one of his ablest lieutenants. Mr. Kendrick is a Massachusetts man, graduated from the Worcester Polytechnic institute in 1873, and after a number of years of varied practice in the East he went to Montana.

Criminal Calendar.

Burglars at Cumberland Mills, Maryland, beat Mrs. Stack so badly that she died.

At Holdredge, Neb., while laboring under a temporary fit of insanity, G. M. D. Davis, one of the leading real estate men shot himself through the heart with a shotgun. He had a wife and three children.

Thomas Boutin of St. Rounald, Canada, while under the influence of liquor, visited the house of Mrs. Cyrile Laroque. As he was leaving he slapped Mrs. Laroque in the face, whereupon she shot him in the back, inflicting injuries from which he died.

At Camden, N. J., Isaac Merrick shot his young daughter dead at their home, and then turned the weapon on himself with fatal effect. The child was an adopted daughter, an engaging girl of fifteen years. Merrick was forty-five. No cause can be assigned except insane jealously. The child was a general favorite and any attention shown her angered him. Both shots were instantly fatal.

Nuggets of Foreign News.

The remains of the celebrated temple of Kabeiroi have been discovered by German excavators near Thebes.

The present calm in Europe is declared deceptive, presaging great danger if not absolute certainty of war.

Emperor William says that the worst fears regarding the condition of his son, the crown prince, have passed.

Gen. San-Marseno, the commander of the Italian expedition, has asked that more mountain batteries be sent to Massowah immediately.

A swine plague prevails in the south of France. Thirty thousand animals have died in the Marseilles district within a month. Prof. Cornil has gone to study the pestilence.

In the election for Assinniboia at Winnipeg, for the legislature Frank Ness, the candidate of the new Harrison ministry, was completely routed by Duncan MacArthur, independent, who was elected by a majority of two to one over his opponent.

At Cork, Ireland, Dr. Philip Cross, formerly a surgeon in the Fifty-third regiment, was hanged for the murder of his wife by poisoning last June. He walked to the scaffold without faltering. He made no remarks. Dr. Cross murdered his wife that he might marry a Miss Skinner, whom he wed within a week of his wife's death.

Trouble has been caused at Kileysart, County Clare, Ireland, over a refusal of the turf dealers to furnish the police with supplies. The police on being refused forcibly seized what they needed. The members of the National league took part with the dealers in resisting the police, and there was a lively scrimmage, which resulted in a victory for the police and the capture of the turf dealers.

Timothy Harrington, M. P., was placed on trial at Tralee on the charge of publishing in the Kerry Sentinel reports of meetings of suppressed branches of the National league. Harrington was found guilty and sentenced to six weeks' imprisonment. Corcoran, publisher of the Cork Examiner, was tried and sentenced to two months' imprisonment without hard labor, for publishing reports of suppressed branches of the league.

Vienna advices are opposed to the peace predictions. Col. Zenliff, Russian military attache at Vienna, in official communications to the Austrian court authorities, stated that he was permitted to inform them that his government had decided to move to more divisions of troops to the frontier. The announcement is regarded as clear evidence of the continued seriousness of the situation. The fact that Col. Zeuliff was instructed to give the notice is considered part of the diplomatic game which Russia is unfolding.

Record of Casualties.

The spirit thermometer registers 52 deg. below zero in Montana, several people are frozen to death and stock suffering.

A Northern Pacific passenger train is derailed by a snow drift in Montana, the engineer and fireman losing their lives.

A fire at Louisa Court House, Va., destroyed twenty-one out of the twenty-four business shops in the town. Losses, $25,-000; insurance, $10,000.

B. S. Helland of Bachelor's Grove, near Grand Forks, was frozen to death in the storm of the 2d inst. He had gone to Louisiana, two miles distant, to procure medicine for his sick wife, and was lost when returning on foot.

At Edson station, the west-bound Union Pacific passenger train was run into from behind by a freight, and two emigrant cars were telescoped and burned. All the injured were removed before the flames reached them, except a three-year-old son of Mrs. Street of London, England, who was under the debris, and was burned to a crisp.

General News Items.

The Duluth, South Shore & Atlantic is to bridge St. Louis river.

A. Cottrell, an extensive farmer of Black Hawk county, Iowa, fails for $40,000.

Statistics show that Southern and Western lands are fast passing into the hands of Scotch, English and Eastern money lenders.

During the year ending Dec. 31, 1887, the business at the Helena, Mon., United States land office amounted to 252,841 acres, of the value of $16,059,347. This is the largest year's business ever done by the office.

Edwin Booth and Lawrence Barrett, the tragedians, closed at the Academy of Music in New York, one of the most successful engagements ever played by any company in that city. The gross receipts for the two weeks' performance were over $50,000.

Anthony Comstock, as the head of the Society of the Prevention of Vice, at the head of a lot city police, made a raid on the anatomical museums of the city of New York. About half a dozen of them were visited and their proprietors and the employes arrested.

Before the beginning of the last storm in Montana cattle were reported to be in excellent condition, and well prepared for winter. Stockmen are somewhat uneasy, and should the inclement wheather hold for two weeks the losses would be considerable. Grass is in much better condition than during last winter.

President Davidson of the Montana Board of Trade received the following reply in answer to the resolution of the board of trade concerning mineral lands: No patents of the land referred to are being issued, and the question as to the necessity of non-mineral affidavits by the railroad company is pending before the department and no action will be taken until that question is decided, and no patent will be issued within sixty days. In the meantime any proof that you have to offer will be fully considered. L. C. Q. LAMAR.

The annual report of the board of managers of the National Home for Disabled Volunteer Soldiers was laid before the house. The average number of inmates present during the last fiscal year was 9,718, an increase in five years of 2,980, or 44 per cent. The existing branches are now filled to their utmost capacity, and in the opinion of the board, only one, or at most, two of them should be further enlarged. The report says that if it be the intention of congress to care for all disabled soldiers entitled to admission to the home under existing laws, legislation will be required to establish additional branches, materially enlarge existing branches, encourage the states to establish state homes, or to make appropriations for out-door relief for those soldiers who cannot be admitted to existing branches.

Congressional Autobiographies.

Cincinnati Cammercial Gazette: It is well known that the senators and congressmen write their own biographies that appear in the Congressional Directory. This fact makes them all the more interesting. The statesmen are allowed in a general way to say what they please, but there are instances where the compiler of the directory has to do some pretty thorough pruning. One Arkansas congressman wrote in answer to the usual request what would have filled a dozen pages of the directory. He gave the full history of his and his wife's families, the characteristics of his children, the names of the husbands and wives and children of those married, and introduced several illustrated sketches of incidents in bear and bee and coon hunting. He introduced a poem on "Spring" written by his second oldest son, gave the names of two young fellows, rivals for the hand of one of his daughter named "Pink," and described the distress he was suffering over the question of which she would choose. The compiler cut the "biography" down to eighty lines. A Kentucky congressman in his biography described a stock farm owned by him, named the horses, gave their pedigrees, records and prices. Another Kentuckian mentioned among other events of his eventful life, the number of fights he had been in, and gave descriptions of two, in each of which he had killed a man, and gave the names of the men he had slaughtered. One Ohio man gave the number of sheep he owned, the fluctuations in the prices of wool in an elaborate table, and introduced a strong protest against a reduction of the duty on wool, all of which was sacrificed. A congressman from Iowa sent in his biography in verse, and very bad verse, too. Another from the same state stated that he was living separate from his wife, but, in a detailed statement, laid all the blame upon her, and appealed to his brother congressmen to overlook the matter, and to the speaker not to allow himself to be influenced by it in assigning him to committees.

Another Bad Railroad Accident.

A frightful accident occurred to the Portland, Me., express train on the way to Boston, near Haverhill, Mass. Two cars of a Portland Express train left the track, crushing into a water tank house. Seven persons are known to have been killed and the list of the injured is a very long one.

The list of killed is as follows: L. B. Adams, Newton, Mass.; C. N. Cole, wife and child, Lawrence, Mass.; Josephus Shaw, Boston, of the firm of Shaw & Thayer; Clarence Hazlewood, Boston Highlands; A. L. Walker, Harrison, Me.; William Taylor, Bradford, Mass.; John O'Brien, Bradford, Mass.

The following is a partial list of the wounded: George B. Wentworth, of Dover, N. H., scalp wounds and shoulder blade broken. Rebecca McLay of Somerville, N. B., compound fracture of one leg. Fred McKeon, Somerville, newsboy, scalp wound and severe head contusions. Niles Bolin of Brockton, head and arm injured. Hugo Slettengren of Brockton, back and leg injured. W. F. Kimball, of Kimball Bros., Boston, fracture of leg. John Madden of Bradford, compound fracture of right leg. Mr. Hart of Portland, Me., bruised arm and bad scalp wounds. Dennis Shannon of Bradford, feet and leg badly crushed and scalp wounds; probably fatally injured. An unknown woman, apparently about thirty-five years old, with dark hair and wearing a breastpin marked "J," injured on the head and internally; probably fatally. Mrs. John P. Felt of Warsham, Mass., injuries not serious. Miss Etta Owen, right leg and hand badly bruised. At the residence of Richard Dwyer, Bradford. John Kellogg of Boston, several scalp wounds, but so slight that he continued his journey.

The Barbed Wire Monopoly.

Recently the Washburn-Moen Manufacturing company, before Judge Shiras of the United States district court in Dubuque brought suit against the Beat-Em-All Barb Wire Company of Waterloo, Iowa, for the infringement of a patent issued in 1874 to Jos. F. Glidden, in which Glidden claimed as his invention the original barb wire used in fences. The testimony consisted of nearly a wagon load of evidence in the form of briefs. The case was closely contested to a finish. Judge Shiras on the 5th rendered his decision. He held that the second wire, twisted about the fence strand for the purpose of holding the barb in place, was an old device, being clearly shown in a patent issued to Michael Kelley in 1868, and that the mode of constructing the bark as shown in the Glidden combination had been brought into use by Alvin Morley of Delaware county, Iowa, as early as 1859. Consequently the patent issued to Glidden was void for want of novelty. The case will undoubtedly be appealed to the United States supreme court, but the decision of Judge Shiras is thought to foreshadow the final defeat and overthrow of this giant monopoly.

The Business Review.

Bradstreets, in its review says that special telegrams report that the total movement of merchandise continues of the relatively small volume incident to the opening week of the year. In almost all directions, except industrial regions dependent for fuel on Southeastern Pennsylvania, the outlook for the near future is regarded as promising, notably at St. Paul, Chicago, Omaha, Kansas City, St. Louis, Cincinnati, Detroit and Cleveland.

CONGRESSIONAL COMMITTEES.

The Speaker Finally Announces the Committees in the House of Representatives.

The Work of the Speaker Being Considered, as a General Thing, Quite Satisfactory.

Following is the full list of committees, the first-named member of each being chairman:

Ways and Means—Mills, Tex.; McMillan, Tenn.; Breckenridge, Ark.; Breckenridge, Ky.; Turner, Ga.; Wilson, W. Va.; Scott, Pa.; Bynum, Ind.; Kelley, Pa.; Browne, Ind.; Reed, Me.; McKinley, O.; Burrows, Mich.

Appropriations—Randall, Pa.; Forney, Ala.; Burnes, Mo.; Foran, O.; Sayers, Tex.; Clements, Ga.; Felix Campbell, N. Y.; Gay, La.; Rice, Minn.; Cannons, Ill.; Ryan, Kan.; Butterworth, O.; Long, Mass.; McComas, Md.; D. B. Henderson, Ia.

Judiciary—Culbertson, Tex.; Collins, Mass.; Seney, O.; Oates, Ala.; Rodgers, Ark.; Glover, Mo.; Henderson, N. C.; Buckalew, Pa.; Stewart, Ga.; E. B. Taylor, O.; Parker, N. Y.; Stewart, Vt.; Caswell, Wis.; Adams, Ill.; Fuller, Ia.

Banking and Currency—Wilkins, O.; Snyder, W. Va.; Howard, Ind.; Dorgan, S. C.; Hutton, Mo.; Bacon, N. Y.; Landes, Ill.; McKenney, N. H.; Dingley, Me.; Brumm, Pa.; Woodburn, Nev.; Whiting, Mass.; Wilbur, N. Y.

Coinage, Weights and Measures—Bland, Mo.; Norwood, Ga.; Hemphill, S. C.; Tracey, N. Y.; Wilson, Minn.; Wilkinson, La.; Martin, Tex.; Hall, Tex.; Hall, Pa.; Payson, Ill.; Kean, N. Y.; Vandever, Cal.; Belden, N. Y.; Wickham, Ohio; Toole, Mont.

Commerce—Clardey, Mo.; Crisp, Ga.; Tarsney, Mich.; Raynor, Md.; A. R. Anderson, Iowa; Logan, La.; Wilson, Minn.; Bryce, N. Y.; Phelan, Tenn.; O'Neill, Pa.; Dunham, Ill.; Davis, Mass.; J. Anderson, Kan.; Davenport, N. Y.; Browne, Va.

Rivers and Harbors—Blanchard, La.; Jones, Ala.; Stewart, Tex.; Catchings, Mo.; Wise, Va.; Snyder, W. Va.; Gibson, Md.; Fisher, Mich.; Thompson, Cal.; Henderson, Ill.; Baine, Pa.; Grosvenor, Ohio; Nutting, N. Y.; Stephenson, Wis.; Cogswell, Mass.

Merchant Marine and Fisheries—Dunn, Ark.; McMillan, Tenn.; Morse, Mass.; Springer, Ill.; Hatch, Mo.; Breckenridge, Ky.; Cummings, N. Y.; MacDonald, Minn.; Dingley, Me.; Hopkins, Ill.; Felton, Cal.; Farquhar, N. Y.; Clarke, Wis.

Agriculture—Hatch, Mo.; Davidson, Ala.; Stahlnecker, N. Y.; Morgan, Miss.; Glass, Tenn.; Burnett, Mass.; McClammy, N. C.; Biggs, Cal.; Whiting, Mich.; Funston, Kan.; Hires, N. J.; Laird, Neb.; Conger, Ia.; Pugsley, O.; Patton, Pa.; Dubois, Idaho.

Foreign Affairs—Belmont, N. Y.; McCreary, Ky.; Norwood, Ga.; C. E. Hooker, Miss.; Russell, Mass.; Raynor, Md.; Chipman, Mich.; Cathran, S. C.; Ketcham, N. Y.; Phelps, N. J.; Hitt, Ill.; Rockwell, Mass.; Morrow, Cal.

Military Affairs—Townshend, Ill.; Tillman, S. C.; Hooker, Miss.; Maish, Pa.; Spinola, N. Y.; Ford, Mich.; Robertson, La.; Yoder, O.; Steele, Ind.; Laird, Neb.; Cutcheon, Mich.; Gear, Ia.; Fitch, N. Y.; Carey, Wyo.

Naval Affairs—Herbert, Ala.; Wise, Va.; McAdoo, N. J.; Whittborne, Tenn.; Rusk, Md.; Cockran, N. Y.; Elliott, S. C.; Abbott, Tex.; Harmer, Pa.; Thomas, Ill.; Goff, W. Va.; Boutelle, Me.; Hayden, Mass.

Postoffices and Post Roads—Blount, Ga.; Dockery, Mo.; Merriman, N. Y.; Ermentrout, Pa.; Enloe, Tenn.; Anderson, Ill.; Anderson, Miss.; Montgomery, Ky.; Rowland, N. C.; Bingham, Pa.; Guenther, Wis.; Peters, Kan.; Allen, Mass.; White, N. Y.; Lind, Minn.; Caine, Utah.

Public Lands—Holman, Ind.; Laffoon, Ky.; Stone, Mo.; McRae, Ark.; Wheeler, Ala.; Washington, Tenn.; Stockdale, Miss.; Payson, Ill.; Jackson, Pa.; Herman, Ore.; McKenna, Cal.; Erastus J. Turner, Kan.; Voorhees, Wash.; J. L. Macdonald, Minn.

Indian Affairs—Peele, Ark.; Allen, Miss.; Shively, Ind.; Perry, S. C.; Hudd, Wis.; McShane, Neb.; Cobb, Ala.; Hare, Tex.; Perkins, Kan.; Nelson, Minn.; Lafollette, Wis.; Darlington, Pa.; Allen, Mich.; Gifford, Dak.

Territories—Springer, Ill.; Barnes, Ga.; Cox, N. Y.; Elliott, S. C.; Hayes, Iowa; Kilgore, Tex.; Mansur, Mo.; Ford, Mich.; Struble, Iowa; Baker, N. Y.; Dorsey, Neb.; Symes, Colo.; Warner, Mo.; Joseph, N. Mex.

Railways and Canals—Davidson, Fla.; McRae, Ark.; Stone, Ky.; Pidcock, N. J.; Hayes, Ia.; Bryce, N. Y.; Cobb, Ala.; Carlton, Ga.; Plumb, Ill.; Wilber, N. Y.; McCormick, Pa.; Gaines, Va.; Russell, Conn.

Pacific Railroads—Outhaite, O.; Crain, Tex.; Richardson, Tenn.; Barnes, Ga.; Collins, Mass.; Caruth, Ky.; Tracy, N. Y.; Granger, Conn.; Weber, N. Y.; Holmes, Ia.; Dansell, Pa.; Hovey, Ind.; Mason, Ill.

Levees and Improvements of the Mississippi River—Catchings, Miss.; Glass, Tenn.; Tarsley, Mich.; Lawler, Ill.; Montgomery, Ky.; Walker, Mo.; Robertson, La.; Hall, Pa.; Whiting, Mass.; Morrill, Kan.; Grant, Vt.; Scull, Pa.

Education—Candler, Ga.; Mahoney, N. Y.; Crain, Tex.; Caruth, Ky.; Buckalew, Pa.; Lane, Ill.; Cobb, Ala.; Pennington, Del.; O'Donnell, Mich.; J. D. Taylor, Ohio; Russell, Conn.; Belden, N. Y.; White, Ind.

Labor—O'Neill, Mo.; Tarsney, Mich.; Felix, Campbell, N. Y.; Davidson, Ala.; Compton, Md.; Candler, Ga.; French, Conn.; Burnett, Mass.; Buchanan, N. J.; Bound, Pa.; Plumb, Ill.; Nichols, N. C.; Houghen, Wis.

Pensions—Bliss, N. Y.; Hutton, Mo.; Dougherty, Fla.; Henderson, N. C.; Barry, Miss.; Bankhead, Ala.; Carlton, Ga.; Russell, Mass.; Struble, Ia; Butler, Tenn.; Findley, Ky.; Scull, Penn.; Delano, N. Y.

Manufactures—Bacon, N. Y.; Breckinridge, Ark.; Wilson, W. Va.; Bynum, Ind.; McKinney, N. H.; Grimes, Ga.; Herman, Ore.; Bunnell, Pa.; Hopkins, N. Y.; Crouse, Ohio; Smith, Wis.

Mines and Mining—O'Ferrall, Va.; Foran, Ohio; Candler, Ga.; Neal, Tenn.; Greenman, N. Y.; Whiting, Mich.; Lynch, Pa.; Biggs, Cal.; Woodburn, Nev.; McCullough, Pa.; Gest, Ills.; Flood, N. Y.; Nichols, N. C.; Smith, Ariz.

Public Buildings and Grounds—Dibble, S. C.; T. D. Johnston, N. C.; Sowden, Pa.; Neal, Tenn.; Newton, La.; McShane, Neb.; Bankhead, Ala.; Hogg, W. Va.; Milliken, Me.; Wade, Mo.; Lehlback, N. J.; Kennedy, Ohio; Post, Ills.

Militia—McAdoo, N. J.; Forney, Ala.; Sowden, Pa.; Seney, Ohio; Gibson, Md.; Blanchard, La.; Stewart, Tex.; Spinola, N. Y.; Lehlback, N. J.; Wade, Mo.; Owen, Ind.; Vandever, Cal.; McCormick, Pa.

Patents—Weaver, Iowa; Tillman, S. C.; Cowles, N. C.; Grimes, Ga.; Greenman, N. Y.; Lane, Ill.; Martin, Tex; Vance, Conn.; West, N. Y.; Osborne, Pa.; Smith, Wis.; Thomas, Ky.; Arnold, R. I.

Invalid Pensions—Matson, Ind.; Pidcock, N. J.; Chipman, Mich; Yoder, O.; Lane, Ill.; Lynch, Pa.; French, Conn.; Walker, Mo.; Thompson, Cal.; Morrill, Kas.; Sawyer, N. Y.; Gallinger, N. H.; Spooner, O.; Hunter, Ky.

Claims—Lanham, Tex; Dougherty, Fla.; Shaw, Md.; T. J. Campbell, N. Y.; Taulbee, Ky.; Simmons, N. C.; French, Conn.; Lynch, Pa.; Mansur, Mo.; Baker, Ill.; McCullough, Pa.; Cheadle, Ind.; Kerr, Iowa; Bowden, Va.; Laidlaw, N. Y.

War Claims—Stone, Ky.; Bliss, N. Y.; Lawler, Ills.; Stockdale, Miss.; Granger, Conn.; O'Neall, Ind.; Pennington, Del.; Wilkinson, La.; Heistand, Pa.; Thomas, Wis.; Crouse, O.; Gaines, Va.; Brower, N. C.

Private Land Claims—McCreary, Ky.; Weaver, Ia.; Glover, Mo.; Perry, S. C.; Sayers, Tex.; Washington, Tenn.; Cockran, N. Y.; Latham, N. C.; Dorsey, Neb.; Thomas, Wis.; Bowen, Va.; Wickham, O.; Gest, Ill.; Smith, Ariz.

District of Columbia—Hemphill, S. C.; J. E. Campbell, O.; Compton, Md.; Heard, Mo.; Mahoney, N. Y.; Latham, N. C.; Lee, Va.; Vance, Conn.; Rowell, Ill.; Grout, Vt.; Atkinson, Pa.; Romeis, O.; Brewer, Mich.

Revision of the Laws—Oates, Ala.; Turner, Ga.; Townshend, Ill.; Burnes, Mo.; Matson, Ind.; Dibble, S. C.; Lanham, Tex.; Hogg, W. Va.; Finley, Ky.; Brewer, Mich.; Yardley, Pa.; Boothman, Ohio; Butler, Tenn.

Expenditures in the State Department—Morse, Mass.; Belmont, N. Y.; Stewart, Ga.; Lee, Va.; Atkinson, Pa.; Bower, N. C.; Kerr, Iowa.

Expenditures in the Treasury Department—Wheeler, Ala.; Culberson, Tex.; Simmons, N. C.; Hall, Pa.; Farquhar, N. Y.; Gallinger, N. H.; Bowden, Va.

Expenditures in the War Department—Laffoon, Ky.; Jones, Ala.; Wilkins, Ohio; Rice, Minn.; Warner, Mo.; Arnold, R. I.; Delano, N. Y.

Expenditures in the Navy Department—Scott, Pa.; Herbert, Ala.; Morgan, Miss.; Roneis, Ohio; Sawyer, N. Y.; Maffett, Pa.

Expenditures in the Postoffice Department—Dockery, Mo.; Cowles, N. C.; Merriman, N. Y.; Anderson, Miss.; Brown, Ohio; Post, Ill.; Moffett, N. Y.

Expenditures in the Interior Department—Hudd, Wis.; Bliss, N. Y.; O'Neill, Mo.; Washington, Tenn.; Brumm, Pa.; West, N. Y.; Brown, Va.

Expenditures in the Department of Justice—Cowles, N. C.; Forney, Ala.; Hutton, Mo.; Greenman, N. Y.; Thompson, Ohio; Sherman, N. Y.; Hopkins, Va.

Expenditures on Public Buildings—T. J. Campbell, N. Y.; Dougherty, Fla.; Barry, Miss.; Walker, Mo.; Milliken, Me.; Yardley, Pa.; Yost, Va.

Accounts—Shaw, Md.; Sowden, Pa.; Hays, Iowa.; Grimes, Ga.; Lee, Va.; O'Donnell, Mich.; Bound, Pa.; Flood, N. Y.; Boothman, Ohio.

Library—Stahlnecker, N. Y.; Davidson, Fla.; Gay, La.; O'Neill, Pa.; Owen, Ind.

Enrolled Bills—Fisher, Mich.; Enloe, Tenn.; Carlton, Ga.; Kilgore, Tex.; Holmes, Ia.; Kennedy, Ohio.

Printing—Richardson, Tenn.; Gibson, Md.; Hiestand, Pa.

Reform in the Civil Service—Clements, Ga.; Dargan, S. C.; Stone, Mo.; Bryce, N. Y.; Rusk, Md.; Phelan, Tenn.; Abbott, Tex.; Anderson, La.; Bayne, Pa.; Hopkins, Ill.; Spooner, R. I.; Fitch, N. Y.; Thomas, Ky.

The Election of President and Vice President—Ermentrout, Pa.; Crain, Tex.; Peel, Ark.; Cummings, N. Y.; Lagan, La.; Lawler, Ill.; Cothran, S. C.; Rowland, N. C.; Baker, Ill.; Osborne, Pa.; Brown, Ohio; Baker, N. Y.; Kean, N. Y.

Eleventh Census—Cox, N. Y.; Blount, Ga.; Holman, Ind.; Clardy, Mo.; Seney, Ohio; Taulbee, Ky.; Perry, S. C.; Newton, La.; McKenna, Cal.; J. D. Taylor, Ohio; Hopkins, Va.; Maffett, Pa.; Sherman, N. Y.

Indian Depredation Claims—Whitthorn, Tenn; Dunn, Ark.; Howard, Ind.; Allen, Miss.; Shivley, Ind.; Hare, Tex.; Biggs, Cal.; Buchanan, N. J.; Symes, Colo.; Bunn, Pa.; Brown, Va.; Hopkins, N. Y.; Williams, Ohio.

Ventilation and Acoustics — Landes, Ind.; Compton, Md.; Davidson, Ala.; Vance, Conn.; White, Ind.; Haugen, Wis.; Williams, Ohio.

Alcoholic Liquor Traffic — J. E. Campbell, Ohio; Bland, Mo.; Merriam, N. Y.; McRae, Ark.; Anderson, Ill.; McClammy, N. C.; Hunter, Ky.; Cheadle, Ind.; Moffett, N. Y.; Yost, Va.

Girls Had Dolls in Pharaoh's Time.

Philadelphia Times.

Dolls has amused the girls for ages, and seem to have been well known in the days of the Pharaohs; for in the tombs of ancient Egypt, figures of painted wood, of terra cotta, of ivory and of rags have been found whose limbs were made movable for the delight of children. It is quite probable that Pharaohs daughter threw aside a mimic child for the real baby which she discovered in the famous bulrush basket. In the tombs of Etruria—by the way, where was Etruria?—similar toys have been discovered. They were spread in the East, and in China, as well as in India, movable figures were made to act from time immemorial by hand and on strings, or as shadows behind a curtain. The ancient Greeks were experts in the manufacture of puppets, including wax dolls, and several of their poets allude to offerings of dolls to Artemis and Aphrodite made by maidens before their marriage.

MINNESOTA NEWS.

GOV. McGILL ON HIGH LICENSE.

He Explains the Provisions and Probable Effect of the High License Law in a Letter to a New York Paper.

The following letter, was written by Gov. McGill in reply to a letter from A. P. Miller, of the New York Mail and Express, asking for information regarding the effects of the high license law in Minnesota:

St. Paul, Jan. 6, 1888.—Owing to the time at which licenses were issued the law did not go into effect in this city until Jan. 1, and in consequence of the delay in preparing for the law here, saloonkeepers were granted until about Feb. 1, prox., in which to comply with its requirements, so that it will be impossible at this time to state any concise facts regarding results in St. Paul. With a very few exceptions the law throughout the state is in force, and, generally stated, there has been a reduction in the number of saloons of over 1,600. While the effects of the law with regard to the dimunition of drunkenness must naturally be of a more or less speculative denomination, still there are many facts which fairly warrant an inference that there is much less than before the law went into operation. As evidence of this I quote you the opinion of Bishop Ireland, together with some of his personal observations in the southern half of the state, known as the parish of St. Paul:

"In Winona," said the bishop, "there is a very large Polish population, perhaps eight hundred families, mainly composed of mill hands, and formerly there was a good deal of intemperance among them. There is now but one saloon in Winona instead of ten, and the bank deposits of the Polish people are unusually large. Caledonia, Houston county, was formerly composed of a large drinking population. Now there are but four saloons where there were formerly fifteen. In many of the smaller places drunkenness has disappeared altogether. Kilkenny, formerly a constant source of disorder, is now one of the quietest villages in the state. All classes of people are pleased—Germans, Polanders and French—all through the country. If there was a popular vote to-day as to high license in Minnesota the majority would be overwhelmingly in its favor. It is the solution of the temperance question; its benefits are already appreciated by the people, and it would be impossible to change the high license law of Minnesota to-day. The financial feature of the Minnesota law is one of its many admirable features."

It is doubtful if any one in the state is better able to judge of the general effect of this law with respect to drunkenness than Bishop Ireland, and I have therefore quoted him at some length. What the operation of this law may be in St. Paul, it is, of course, difficult to say; but the number of applications already made is misleading as to the number of licenses that will be taken out, from the fact that time yet remains for the saloonkeepers to determine whether or not they will continue to sell under the new law. It is not probable that there will be more than 350 licenses taken out in this city, where heretofore there have been 750 saloons. Very truly, yours. A. R. McGILL.

News is received of S. H. Baker, the Minneapolis defaulter, from his home in Canada.

Mrs. Sabin gives a brilliant reception at Washington.

The Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul railway company will build the finest hotel at Minnetonka in excelsior this spring.

At the annual meeting of the Duluth, Fergus Falls & Southern railroad the following officers were elected for the ensuing year: President, Jacob Austin of Fergus Falls; vice president, C. E. Gray of St. Louis; treasurer, E. E. Corliss of Otter Tail county; secretary, James A. Brown, Otter Tail county.

Pensions granted to citizens of Minnesota J. P. Wilson, St. Cloud; D. S. Estabrook, Minneapolis; J. McKnight, Crow Wing; J. Hand, Morristown; A. A. Mudge, Blue Earth City; A. W. Clark, Dassel; J. Patterson, Dassel; W. W. Gillett, Hector; W. F. Smith, Oakdale; P. O. Fiskum, alias P. Ohleson, Pelican Lake; J. H. Bonesteel, Spring Valley; L. Cantleberry, Otto; J. Bitzer, Wacouta; I. Ballard, Waseca; J. Earley, Jr. Fountain.

President Washburn, General Manager Underwood and Engineer Rich, of the Soo road, are now at Sault Ste. Marie conferring with Sir Donald Smith and other officials of the Canadian Pacific road in regard to the operation of regular through trains from Minneapolis to the seaboard.

At St. Peter Operator Obland, of the Omaha depot, surprised three men who had broken into the depot. They got out but left their tools. They had just commenced drilling the safe. The operator notified the police, who followed them up and caught five of the gang at Kasota. He also received $150 of stolen property. They gave their names as Frank Spencer, Daniel Clark, M. Connelly James Ryan and John Bailey.

The first regular flour shipment over the newly opened Soo road was made on the 5th, and was a novelty in its way. The so-called flour train was really made up of five distinct freight trains, and will travel thirty minutes apart between Minneapolis and Sault Ste. Marie, where they will be transferred to the Canadian Pacific and carried to tide water, at Montreal.

The transfer of the Northwestern Car company's property to the Minnesota Thresher company is completed at Stillwater. The price at which Referee Williston, who was present at the transfer, knocked down the property to the Thresher company was $1,105,000.75. Of that amount $100,000, in accordance with an order of court, accompanied the bid; $440,-000 cash was paid into court by the Thresher company; $23,700 collected by Receiver Brown was applied on payment of the purchase price and bonds were given to secure payment of the balance.

Tim Barrett's sentence was suspended at Minneapolis until Jan. 12.

The new science hall at Hamline University near St. Paul was formally dedicated recently. Science hall is the finest of all the Hamline buildings, being constructed of red brick, is three stories in height, 96x58 feet ground dimensions, with a one-story wing, 92x45, which is devoted to a laboratory. The structure cost over $30,-000, and was presented to the president of the university free from debt. The two main floors are divided into eight class rooms, and the basement is being fitted for a gymnasium. The university is free from debt and has a large and growing endowment fund.

The daughter of Mrs. Erickson, the woman murdered near Rush City, is said to have been outraged by a Minneapolis man. When arrested Heinaman admitted the act, but denied that he used force to accomplish it.

The Mankato board of trade has elected the folowing directors for the ensuing year: John A. Williard, John N. Hall, J. C. Wise, J. C. Noe, John Klein, J. Washburn, G. E. Brett, G. T. Barr, W. Farr, W. R. Geddes, M. G. Willard, B. Tuttle, H. P. Christensen, F. G. Heinze, E. M. Pope, M. O. Sundt, W. B. Walker, S. F. Barney, H. P. Jensen, James Shoemaker.

At Northfield the college begins the new term prosperously, counting among its many blessings a new legacy of $14,000, bequeathed by the late David Whitcomb of Worcester, Mass., to be used for the assistance of indigent students. Of this amount $5,000 is payable now, and the remainder within five years.

The Rice County Union Agricultural society has elected the following officers: W. G. Sawyer, president; E. Spear, vice president; C. H. Pierce, secretary; B. F. Woodman, treasurer; J. J. Alexander, Joel P. Heatwole and A. W. Riddell, delegates to the annual meeting of the state society.

The old English custom of holding Twelfth Night Frolics was observed in St. Paul by members of St. Paul and Christ churches.

The examining board granted a commission to H. P. Sweet as captain of the First Minnesota battery, vice Captain Shay, dismissed. Captain Sweet's standing was 95.

At St. Paul, postmaster William Lee took formal possession of his office Friday morning 6th inst., and ex-postmaster David Day took final leave. The employes of the postoffice assembled in the large room occupied as the postmaster's office, and presented Dr. Day with a handsome French clock.

George Abresch, twenty-one years old, and a resident of Oakdale, was held by Judge Nethaway at Stillwater in $1,000 to appear at the next term of the district court to answer the charges of seduction under the promise of marriage. The complainant, Miss Tillie Otto, is twenty-two years of age, and lives in St. Paul. The defendant admits the criminal intimacy, but denies the promise of marriage.

Rev. N. W. Jordan was appointed to succeed Rev. F. O. Holman as pastor of Foss church Minneapolis.

A spoonful of gold was found in the crops of two geese at Lanesboro.

George H. Strait, alias George Brown, was arrested at Ortonville on a charge of forgery committed two years ago at Brainerd. He endorsed a note to Foote Bros., druggists at that place. Foote Bros. have recently moved to Ortonville and when Strait presented his card to them as George Brown, agent for the White Sewing Machine company, he was at once arrested. Afterward Strait made a gastly attempt at suicide.

Rev. S. G. Smith preached his first sermon in the Opera House at St. Paul Sunday the 8th inst., to a large congregation.

Minnesota Matters in Congress.

Mr. Nelson has introduced a bill providing for the payment to Anna W. Osborne of $600 for property destroyed by the burning of the post hospital at Fort Ripley, July 21, 1870. Mr. Lind introduced a bill granting a pension to John Waddams of Smith's Mill, Minn., for injuries received in the Black Hawk war while a member of Capt. Searles' company; also a bill grating a pension to Kelsey Curtis. Mr. Rice introduced a bill granting a pension to Sarah C. Webster, and also a bill amending Section 2506 of the revised Statutes, by adding the following:

The produce of the forests of the State of Minnesota on the Rainy Lake river and the Lake of the Woods and their tributaries owned by American citizens and sawed in Ontario and Manitoba by American citizens, the same being in part manufactured, shall be admitted into the ports of the United States free of duty under such regulations as the secretary of the treasury shall prescribe.

Also a bill to fix the monthly pay of ordnance sergeants, commissary sargeants and post quartermaster sargeants at $45, they to receive the usual increased pay for length of service allowed by law. Mr. Rice also introduced a bill identical with the one offered by Senator Davis in the senate, creating an additional custom district in Minnesota.

Minnesota G. A. R. Matters.

According to the returns received at the national headquarters of the G. A. R. at Minneapolis for the quarter ending Sept. 30, the total membership of Minnesota posts in good standing was 7,377. This is a gain of 256 over the preceding quarter, which is widely distributed over the state, but has been exceptionally heavy in the local posts. Commander-in-Chief Rea will leave Minneapolis shortly to visit the state encampments in New England, which will be held in succession in order that the commander may be enabled to appear at each. After completing the tour of the New England encampment the commander will proceed to Washington, and then go to Kansas City and other points.

At Fergus Falls, before sentence was pronounced upon Eugene Lucy—that of imprisonment for life—he said: All I have to say is that if Gates came to his death by these blows upon his head, he came to his death by the blows of a naked fist. If my sentence depends upon my having hit him with some weapon, then I am innocent, for all I did was to hit him with my naked fist.

At Melrose, N. M., Freeman's drug store was totally destroyed by fire; loss, $4,000; insurance, $3,000. D. Green's harness shop was damaged $1,000; fully insured. The Masonic lodge lost all its furnishings and Dr. J. E. Campbell his library and instruments, worth $500.

Dr. Dana, as vice president of the state board of corrections and charities, has been invited to attend a convention of those interested in reformatory work to be held in London next March.

The Northern Pacific has given notice of its reduced carnival rates which will be one fare and one-fifth from all points within 150 miles. The rate that obtains at 150 mile will be used from points beyond until it merges into one fare, when the latter will be used. Consequently the one-fare rate will apply from all points beyond Verndale.

Erick Erickson, a farmer living near Rush City choked his wife to death with a scarf. He is regarded insane. He is forty-five years old.

Thomas Anderson of St. Paul was scalded to death in a collision between a passenger and freight train on the Duluth road near Superior.

At the last meeting of the board of trustees of Hamline university a resolution was passed granting a leave of absense to President Bridgman from June 1 to Jan. 1, 1889, with continued salary, to enable him to make a European trip.

At the annual meeting of the Anoka County Agricultural society Thomas Coleman of Fridley was elected president; C. G. Jackson of Anoka, vice president; Alvah Eastman, secretary; C. S. Guderian of Ramsey, treasurer; G. W. Morrill and P. B. Morse of Anoka and J. S. Lawson of Grow, executive committee.

Hutchinson, McLeod county, claims to have doubled its population since 1886.

At Good Thunder, Sohre & Schroeder have made a voluntary assignment to I. N. Flanagan for the benefit of their creditors. The assets are $13,800, and liabilities $10,000.

State Auditor Braden has been busy signing vouchers for the payment of forestry improvements. The appropriation of $20,000 for this purpose was not sufficient last year, so a portion of the accounts will have to be laid aside until next year. The reports show 13,000 acres of forest trees to have been planted in Minnesota during the past two years. The state pays $3 per acre for the cultivation of these trees, and the number planted last year made the yearly appropriation of $20,00 too small.

At Faribault, Miss Elizabeth Spencer, was united in marriage to D. I. Phelps.

Congressman Rice introduces a bill for a new postoffices building in St. Paul.

Hal Reid gets fifteen years in state prison for assaulting Maud Compston at West St. Paul.

George G. Jacoby, a Minneapolis liquor dealer, is in financial trouble, with some $40,000 debts and assets 40 or 50 per cent of that amount.

Invitations have been sent to the editors of all the Minnesota newspapers, and also of all adjoining states and territories, informing them that special arrangements have been made for their reception and comfort during the carnival season, and a room at the carnival headquarters set aside for their exclusive use.

The horticulturists of Southern Minnesota met at Rochester and organized the Southern Minnesota Horticultural society. The officers are: President, A. W. Sias, Rochester; vice president, J. A. Harris, La Cresent; second vice president, C. H. Pond, Kasson; secretary, E. Deacon, Rochester; treasurer, W. Stedman, Rochester; executive committee, William Somerville, Viola; E. G. Ballard, Rochester; J Bamber, Rochester.

The Scandinavian-American Building Society of St. Paul filed articles of incorporation with the secretary of state. The capital stock is $3,000,000. The highest amount of indebtedness allowable at any time will be $50,000. The charter is for thirty years, and the company will go into business when $175,000 of the shares are taken up and paid.

A dispatch from San Francisco announces the death of Paul Kingston, an old resident of Dakota county. He left two weeks ago for the Pacific coast, and was slightly injured in a wreck on the Union Pacific railroad, but whether this hastened his death is not known. Mr. Kingston leaves a wife and thirteen children.

The proprietors of the Tremont exchange in St. Paul are held for trial on the indictments charging them with keeping a gambling establishment.

Hon. Levi Butler of Minneapolis, died some years ago hopelessly insolvent. He left considerable property, however, much of it being pine lands. Through the lapse of time and the consequent increase in values, the creditors have been able to realize dollar for dollar. After all the creditors have been paid off Mrs. Butler, the widow, has about $5,000 left.

Clerk Sheardown's annual report to the commissioner of statistics shows the following facts for Winona county: Marriage licenses issued, 254; divorces, 8; naturalization papers issued, German, 18; Scandinavian, 3; English, 3; other nationalities, 4; total, 28.

The annual report of the secretary of the state historical society shows that during the year 1887 this society has added to its collection 1,071 bound volumes, 582 pamphlets, 8 maps, 14 curiosities, 20 pieces of currency and coins, 21 photographs and pictures and 7 manuscripts. The total number of pamphlets on hand Dec. 31 was 13,141, and books of all kinds 27,828. The growth of the library is rapid and the space is crowded.

At St. Hilliare, the flour and saw mills owned by J. W. Howes, burned on the 2d. Loss, about $15,000; insurance, $6,500 in eight non-board companies, names no known.

At Owatonna, the Church hotel, together with two small barns near by, were totally destroyed by fire caused by gasoline exploding. The loss on the hotel and barns is $3,000; insurance $2,000.

The wheat crop for the county of Marshall the past year reaches the amazing sum of 1,600,000 bushels.

The Chisago county murderer was nearly lynched for his terrible deed. The body of the murdered woman was brought into town by order of the coroner. Several witnesses were sworn who were present just before and immediately after the tragedy, and the fifteen-year-old son of the prisoner testified that he saw his father twist a scarf about his mother's neck, drag her from the room and throw her into the shed, when he ran for help.

At Spring Valley, Mabel, the daughter of Editor Van Leuven, of the Vidette, was buried recently. Services in all the churches being suspended to join in the obsequies.

Dr. G. W. Wood, of Faribault, who was reported as gaining in health, is now said to have had a set back and is not so well. He is unable to leave his bed. His trouble is inflammatory rheumatism.

The Grant County Farmers' Alliance complains of the railroad companies and timber dealers and indorses congressman Nelson's position on the tariff.

THE ANNUAL DEATH ROLL.

Familiar Names That the World Once Knew—Scientists, Heroes, Soldiers, Poets and Rulers.

The necrology of the year will be found to include unusually prominent names in every department of life. The year 1887 has been peculiarly sad in the loss of strong men in literature and the sciences. The list follows:

January 2. Bishop Horatio Potter.
January 8. Brev. Brig. Gen. Thomas Duncan.
January 9. William Ballentine, English jurist.
January 10. John Roach.
January 11. Lord Iddesleigh.
January 14. Henry B. Stanton.
January 16. Gen. W. B. Hazen.—Prof. Edward Olney, mathematician.
January 18. Prof. E. L. Youmans.
January 23. Cardinal Caxenat of Lyons.—Sir Joseph Whitworth, inventor.
January 24. Gen. Charles P. Stone.
January 28. Commodore P. C. Johnson.
February 8. Charles Wehle, composer.
February 9. Mrs. Henry Wood.
February 13. Bishop Wm. Mercer Green of Mississippi.
February 14. Philip Bourke Marston, poet.
February 28. Cardinal Jacobini.
March 4. Mother Angelia of the Sisters of the Holy Cross.—Ex-Senator James Mackin
March 5. Charles J. Peterson, author.
March 8. Henry Ward Beecher.—Capt. James B. Eads.
March 10. William R. Travers.
March 15. Eben Pillsbury, Maine politician.
March 24. Eliza Wethersby, actress.
March 29. Dr. Ray Palmer, poet and clergyman.
March 31. John G. Saxe, poet.
April 4. Catherine L. Wolfe.
April 6. Gen. Thomas W. Conway.
April 12. Bishop Albert Lee of Delaware.
April 19. Earl of Longford.—Ex-Congressman Archibald J. Weaver.—President Alexander Mitchell of the C. M. & St. P. R. R.
April 20. Lieut. John W. Danenhower, explorer.
May 5. W. C. De Pauw, philanthropist.
May 6. James Grant, novelist.
May 9. Samuel Cousins, R. A., engraver.
May 14. Justice W. B. Woods.
May 22. Col. Richard West, Kentucky horseman.
May 24. Dr. Thomas F. Roochester, Buffalo.
May 26. Lewis B. Lent, showman.
May 29. Ben: Perley Poore.
June 1. Thomas Spencer Baynes, logician.
June 4. Ex-Vice President Wm. A. Wheeler.
June 6. Ex-Chief Justice Mercer, Pennsylvania.
June 8. Prof. Hermann, prestidigitator.
June 9. Major John H. Ewing, uncle of James G. Blaine.—Editor C. D. Keep of the Wall Street News.
June 11. Bishop Stevens of Pennsylvania.
June 15. Sinclair Tousey, publisher.
June 16. President Hitchcock of Union theological seminary.
June 17. Mark Hopkins.
July 2. Judge Luke P. Poland of Vermont.
July 4. Ex-Governor Anson P. Morrill of Maine.
July 5. Edward Lamb, comedian.
July 14. Herr Alfred Krupp, gun founder.
July 15. Vice President, A. C. Hill New York stock exchange.
July 18. R. M. T. Hunter, confederate secretary of state.
July 19. Mrs. Thomas Scott, Philadelphia society leader.
July 20. Miss Jennie Collins, working girls' friend.
July 25. President John Taylor, Mormon.
July 28. Frederick Nelson, New York society man.
July 29. Agostino Depretis, diplomat.
August 9. Henry Hastings, Boston, merchant.
August 10. John M. Clay, son of Henry Clay.
August 18. Prof. O. S. Fowler, phrenologist.
August 19. Alvan Clark, telescope maker.—Spencer Fullerton Baird, scientist.—George Brinsky, Cleveland's substitute.
August 22. Aaron J. Vanderpoel, jurist.
August 31. Camp meeting John Allen of Maine, agen 92.
September 2. Bishop Wm. L. Harris.
September 4. Mrs. J. B. Vincent, actress.
September 13. Capt. Mike Cregan.
September 14. Ex-Governor Luke P. Blackburn, Kentucky; Lady Brassey, author.
September 17. Col. Joseph Cilley, New Hampshire, oldest ex-senator.
September 21. Gen. Wm. Preston, Kentucky.
October 3. Mlle. Aimee, actress.
October 6. Ex-Governor Wm. B. Washburne.
October 8. Maurice Strakosch.
October 11. Thomes C. Manning, United States minister to Mexico.—George Fordham, English jockey.
October 12. Mrs. Craik (Dinah Maria Mulock), authoress.
October 22. Ex-Minister Elihu B. Washburne.
November 17. Baker Pasha (Col. Valentine Baker), English army.
November 19. Miss Emma Lazarus, poetess.
December 5. Lord Lyons, ex-British minister to the United States.
December 18. S. P. Rounds, ex-public printer.
December 24. Daniel Manning.

Does Sugar Cause Cancers.

From the London Times.

For some time past it has been rumored that a new method in the treatment of the crown prince's illness has been adopted, and the Munich Neueste Nachrichten recently stated that this new treatment was based on a theory launched by Dr. Freund, of Vienna, who found that the blood of patients suffering from cancer contained an abnormal quantity of sugar, and that cancerous growths might be destroyed by reducing the sugar in the blood to its normal quantity. This statement is brought into notice by telegrams from San Remo stating that the crown prince began the new treatment on November 20, and that since then his condition has been steadily improving.

Dr. Freund is no specialist, and is still a young man. He took his degrees last year, but his name became known by a paper published in the Wiener Medicinische Blatter in February, 1885, in which he proved the connection between sugar and cancer. Another paper of his on the non-coagulation of blood on oiled surface was mentioned last year, and since then he has discovered that tuberculous growths invariably contain cellulose.

How to be Healthy.

In a recent lecture at Indianopolis, Ben Hogan, the reformed pugilist, said: "I have seen thousands of young men apparently on the verge of the grave grow strong by following this daily routine: When you get up in the morning rub yourself with a rough towel until the blood is in circulation, and then take a cold bath. Never take a cold bath without getting the blood in circulation, for it is dangerous. After the bath rub the flesh for three-quarters of an hour. Then take a cup of tea and eat some toast, and start out for a half-hour's walk. Don't plod slowly along the streets, but walk as rapidly as your legs will carry you. When you return you are ready for breakfast. Eat rice, mutton chops and toast, and drink tea. If you are a business man you are ready for business.

The Story of a Voice.

Charles E. Coon, ex-Assistant Secretary of the treasury, sat smoking a cigar late one evening in the corridor of the Fifth Avenue Hotel. He had just returned from the opera and was enjoying a cigar before going to his room.

"Yes, the opera was very fine to-night," said a voice near him. He turned and saw a man well dressed, leaning on a cane, and like himself quietly smoking a cigar. Mr. Coon did not recognize him, but thought he might be a lover of music, and mechanically replied, "Yes." The unknown coolly sat down on the settee by him and said. "You have a tenor voice, but you have never aspired to sing, and do not know what lyrical ambition is."

After waiting a few minutes and receiving no reply he continued: "I lost a golden opportunity to become a great singer, and ever since I have been a disappointed man. Seven years ago I was in Russia, and while there I began to sing. I discovered I had a phenomenal voice, but absolutely had no control of it. I could go as high as F in altissimo without any effort. My means were moderate at that time, and I felt that my voice needed cultivation. One night in St. Petersburg I sang in a concert, and received quite an ovation. After the concert a card was handed to me, which read:

THE PRINCESS PROWCAROSKOW.

My heart fluttered with excitement, for I had heard she was not only young and beautiful, but a great patron of young artists. I shall never forget what occurred after I met her."

He paused and said nothing for a few moments. Mr. Coon was interested and naturally asked: "Well, what did occur after you met the Princess?"

The unknown's voice grew sad as he continued his narrative: "She said I had a wonderful voice and it ought to be cultivated. I was invited to see her at her palace, and entertained in a style befitting a king. Instead of thinking of my voice I fell desperately in love with the princess. But she did not return my love; she only admired my voice. One day she told me if I really loved her I would accept money and go direct to Paris in order to complete my musical education. I consented to go, and was told to come back to the palace the next day for instructions. When I saw her the next day a sad look was on her beautiful face. She said she had heard bad news from a dear friend at Geneva, and asked me if I would not consent to stop there on my way to Paris and deliver a sealed package. Without hesitating I took the package and started on my journey. I swore to the Princess when I parted from her that I intended to return a great singer and win her love with my voice. On my way to Geneva I was arrested and the sealed package sealed my doom. The Princess was a Nihilist, and was making me the means of communicating with another member of the confraternity. I was sent to Siberia to serve a term of five years. Oh! the torture, the misery I endured in that wild, desolate country. Better death outright a thousand times than imprisonment in that cruel, barren country. For a year I was so crushed in spirit I could not form my plans of escape. Finally I found that my jailer was susceptible to certain influences, although really at heart a noble fellow, and I escaped."

Mr. Coon looked at the narrator and then asked: "And how did you influence the jailer?"

"I worked upon his feelings with a long and pathetic story, and he not only let me escape but he gave me half a dollar to spend on the way."

"Well, here is a quarter for your voice, now go," said Mr. Coon, as the Russian exile fled out with his phenomenal voice still uncultivated and thirsting for dampness.—New York Commercial Advertiser.

How a Dime is Coined.

Just at present there is a lively demand all over the country for silver dimes, and hundreds of thousands of dollars of them are being shipped to New York, Chicago, Cincinnati, St. Louis and other eastern cities. Two of the money presses are, and have been for some time, running exclusively on this coin. The demand is so great that these machines are not even stopped on Sundays, and will be run on that day through the present month.

The process of dime-making is an interesting one. The silver bullion is first melted and run into two-pound bars. These in turn are run through immense rollers and flattened out to the thickness of the coin. These silver strips are then passed through a machine, which cuts them into the proper size for the presses, the strips first having been treated with a kind of tallow to prevent their being scratched in their passage through the cutters. The silver pieces are then put into the feeder of the printing presses, and are fed to the die by automatic machinery at the rate of 100 per minute, 48,000 dimes being turned out in a regular working day of eight hours. As the smooth pieces are pressed between the ponderous printing dies they receive the lettered and figured impression in a manner similar to that of a paper pressed upon a form of type; at the same time the piece is expanded in a slight degree, and the small corrugations are cut into its rim. The machine drops the completed coin into a receiver, and it is ready for the counters' hands.

The instrument used by the counter is not a complicated machine by any means, as one might suppose. It is a simple copper covered tray having raised ridges running across its surface at a distance apart the exact width of a dime. From the receiver the money is dumped on to this board or tray, and as it is shaken rapidly by the counter the pieces settle down into the spaces between the ridges. All these spaces being filled the surplus coin is brushed back into the receiver and the counter has exactly 1,520 silver dimes, or $125 on this tray, which number is required to fill the spaces. The tray is then emptied into boxes and the money is ready for shipment.

The dime does not pass through the weigher's hands as does the coin of a larger denomination. One and one-half grains is allowed for variation or "tolerance," in all silver coins from a dollar down, and the deviation from the standard in the case of the ten-cent pieces is so trifling that the trouble and expense of weighing coins of this denomination is dispensed with.

The French President's Perquisites.

From the New York Tribune.

The president of France is allowed firewood, candle and gaslight, men servants, the wages and board of whom the state pays, as well as the liveries of whom it buys, two carriages, a carriage for his secretaries, two military secretaries, three civil secretaries, house linen and cost of washing it, vegetables for his table from the ex-royal gardens, flowers for his greenhouse and ballrooms from the city nursery gardens, valuable preserves in the forests of Marly and Rambouillet, which not only supply his table with all the game it can consume, but enables him to put away about $9,000 a year. The president has a box at the opera and at the Francais paid for by his state. His sitting-room is fitted up with telephones, which enables him and his family to hear operas without stirring from his chimney corner. This, too, is paid for by the nation.

THE SOLDIER.

His Busy Life in Times of Peace.

From New York Times.

The laws and regulations governing the army are clearly defined and comprehensive and many of them have remained unchanged since the founding of the Government. Like all of Gaul the geographical limits of military jurisdiction are divided into three parts, known as the Military Divisions of the Atlantic, the Missouri, and the Pacific, each commanded by a Major General of the army. These grand division headquarters are at Governor's Island, Chicago and San Francisco, respectively. The army consists of 25 regiments of infantry, 10 of cavalry and 5 of artillery, a battalion of engineers, consisting of 4 companies and a detachment of ordnance. The Ninth and Tenth Regiments of cavalry and the Twenty-fourth and Twenty-fifth Regiments of infantry are colored soldiers.

These regiments are in all respects on the same military footing as all others. The non-commissioned officers are selected and promoted from the ranks of their own regiments, and the commissioned officers are assigned to the regiments as vacancies occur. Each colored regiment has a Chaplain.

A detailed description of the duties of soldiers, even in peace times, would require too much time and space, but a general idea of the daily routine will correct the erroneous impression so generally entertained that a soldier's life is one of idleness. Reveille is sounded at or near sunrise, the exact time varying somewhat at different posts. At the first note the garrison flag is hoisted. All soldiers on duty must turn out in ranks at this and all roll calls. Drill for an hour or more follows soon after at a time fixed by the commanding officer. The ceremony of guard mounting takes plate at 9 o'clock; fatigue call comes next in order (the sick call which intervenes not being, of course, a call for duty,) when such men consisting of the old guard and others designated in turn to perform the necessary fatigue and police duty of the post. At 11 o'clock First Sergeant's call is sounded, when these functionaries repair to the adjutant's office for the perfecting of the rolls of the sergeant major, thus enabling him to keep his roster correctly, and also to receive such information and instructions as may be necessary concerning their troops, batteries or companies. Dinner is at noon. At an hour designated by the post commander, afternoon drill call is sounded, when the troops exercise in such manœvers as are prescribed. Dress parade usually takes place just before sunset, and is so timed that retreat is sounded just after the "troop beats off" during that ceremony. The flag is lowered at the last note of retreat. Supper soon follows dress parade. Tattoo roll call is at 9 o'clock and taps or lights out a half an hour later. While attendance at religious ceremonies is not compulsory in the army, many of the men attend divine service at those posts, of which there are thirty-four, that have chaplains, and more observance is given to the day than was the case in former years.

Men are detailed for guard duty with such frequency as the strength of the force at the post where they are stationed renders necessary. There are three reliefs of a prescribed number of men, with one Corporal to each relief and one Sergeant of the guard. Two hours on the post and four hours off, during the tour of twenty-four hours, is the unvarying routine. Each sentinel is instructed by the Officer of the Guard, who is a Lieutenant under authority of the Officer of the Day, to take charge of this post and all Government property in view; salute all officers according to rank; in case of fire alarm the guard, and such other orders as are deemed necessary are given. The order is given to the sentry on No. 1 "to turn out the guard for all General officers, the commanding officers the Officer of the day, and for all armed parties." Any breach of discipline while on guard is an aggravation of the offence and it behooves the soldier to have his wits about him and to attend strictly to duty during his tour. Guard duty is, like the reading of the Koran, an endless task.

Our military posts are in many instances isolated communities themselves, and in many respects as different from civilian settlements or villages as well can be imagined. There are post schools, at which enlisted soldiers can, if so disposed, pick up a fair common school education during one term of enlistment. The subject of compulsory education in the army has been exhaustively discussed of late, and so accomplished an officer as Brevet Major General James B. Fry has given it as his opinion that enlisted men should not be compelled against their wills to attend post schools. About ten years ago James A. Garfield and Robert Schenck, while serving on the committee on military affairs in the House of Representatives, prepared a clause in the Revised Statutes, section 1231, which afterward became a law, and which is as follows:

"Schools shall be established at all posts, garrisons, or permanent camps at which the enlisted men may be instructed in the common English branches of education, and especially in the history of the United States; and the Secretary of War may detail such officers and enlisted men as may be necessary to carry out this provision." etc.

School hours for soldiers are from half an hour after retreat until tattoo roll call. The post schools are not at present kept up to the standard of excellence intended by the provisions of the law, and at many posts the letter of the law alone is observed.

The men of the army have various amusements, which, however, vary much at different posts. Amateur theatricals and minstrel performances are of frequent occurrence at some during the winter months. The post and the company libraries are sources of comfort to soldiers, and gymnastic exercises, field sports and athletic games serve to amuse them. Marksmanship may be said to have begun with the advent of the foreign team that came here fifteen years ago. Such development of sharpshooting as followed has rarely been known until now. Marksmen and sharpshooters predominate in the ranks of the army. The practical life of a soldier and the technical studies necessary to a thorough knowledge of his duties are far greater and more exhaustive than is generally understood. The citizen soldier has little idea of these things as a rule, and the civilian, with rare exception, none at all. How many can tell the thickness of ice necessary to bear cavalry, artillery or infantry? How many know of what a soldier's ration consists, and the thousand and one other things as pertinent as these in times of active service?—New York Times.

Looks Like Ben Butler.

Senator Davis, of Minnesota, is doomed to hear it stated several thousand times this winter that he looks enough like Ben Butler to be his son. This is due in great measure to a fact that occasions the new Senator from Minnesota more trouble than a little. A year ago in a political campaign, he sat in the full glare of an electric light at an open-air meeting on a chilly night. He caught a severe cold, and his left eye seemed for the time paralyzed. For a time it winged him completely. He has now become accustomed to it. The sight is not restored, though the vitality of the eye may return as suddenly as it vanished. The misfortune to his eye has greatly increased Senator Davis' resemblance to old Ben Butler, which has always been a subject of remark.—[Washington Cor. Milwaukee Sentinel.

Brainerd Dispatch.

INGERSOLL & WIELAND, Publishers.

BRAINERD, - MINNESOTA

The national debt was reduced over thirteen and one-half millions the past month.

The accession of Lieut. Gov. Morehouse to the Governorship of Missouri is the third case of the kind which has come to pass during the present year, the other two being in Maine and California.

New York has dropped to the position of the sixth state of the Union in the number of miles of her railroads. Illinois stands at the head, followed by Iowa, Kansas, Texas, Pennsylvania, New York and Ohio.

New York's new buildings last year cost $67,000,000, or about $9,000,090 in excess of 1886. If the metropolis keeps on at this rate she will soon overtake the big figures of some third class cities at the West.

The finest cotton in the world is grown in the United States. The best authority says: "The Sea Island cotton is the finest and best kind of cotton produced anywhere, and commands the highest price." The best Egyptian cotton is the next in quality.

For the twelve months ending December 21, the imports of gold exceeded the exports by more than forty-five million dollars. During the same time the exports of silver exceeded the imports by more than ten million dollars.

Jacob Sharp was frequently announced as being at death's door (that is while it was a gain to make such announcements), but already he has survived one of the Judges (Rapallo), before whom the boss briber's case was heard.

E. C. Knight, of Philadelphia, is one of the wealthiest men in the Quaker City. He is president of three railroads, and is prominently connected with many important enterprises. He was once a boy in a grocery store on the banks of the Delaware river and received $4 a week for his services.

Newspapers which continually boast of their circulation are appalled by the statement that the Petit Journal of Paris, a little four-page newspaper, each of whose pages measures only 15 1-2 by 20 1-2 inches, has at present an average circulation of 950,000 copies a day. It was founded in 1863.

This is certainly getting to be a trust-full country. We have now a whisky trust, a sugar trust, an oil trust, a cotton seed trust, a lead trust, a rubber trust, a salt trust, envelope and paper bag trusts, a cordage pool, and many others, the latest to be organized being the refined lard trust.

Now it turns out that McNeally the Saco bank clerk who stole several hundred thousand in bonds and cash is a kleptomaniac. That is his explanation of the robbery, and the bank officials have accepted it by compromising with him. There are dozens of instances of individuals who are afflicted with this irresistible inclination to take other people's property.

The American colony of thieves in Canada has received a distinguished acquisition in the person of Mr. Frank McNeally whilom of Biddeford, Me., recently commorant in Europe, who after the successful conclusion of his negotiations with the owners of the property he has stolen will settle down to a life of indolence and ease under the protection of the British lion.

Australia has 82,000,000 sheep or about twenty-seven for every man, woman, and child in the country, and the increase alone, last year, was almost two to every person on the great island-continent. Most of these sheep are of the finest breeds in existence, and in every respect the wealth of the antipodean-colonists in flocks surpasses anything known in modern times. Australia is quite an infant in the family of nations.

The report of C. B. Morton, Commissioner of Navigation, sets forth in detail the various aids and advantages enjoyed by the shipping of other nations, and concludes that it is impossible without a change of the present conditions for our navigation to regain its lost supremacy in the foreign trade. He says that our vessels must be put on an equality with foreign ships or they must be gradually forced out of the contest.

The following announcement from the Hazel Green (Wolfe County, Ky.) Herald, throws an interesting light on mountain prices, and indicates that the rural editor of the south is pretty well fed: "How you may get the Herald without money. Bring us twenty pounds of pork, or ten pounds o pork sausage, or two bushels of sound, Irish potatoes, or five bushels of sound turnips, or ten good chickens, or ten pounds of good lard, or one bushel of good onions. Any person bringing us any of the above, in the quantity named, will receive the paper until January 1, 1889; for half the quantity we will send it half the time."

The fifteen-hundred dollar license law just enacted for Atlanta is about the most stringent measure of that kind that has yet appeared. In addition to the big fee, it is optional with the mayor to refuse licenses for the worst parts of the city, and confine saloons to the principal business streets. Every person applying for a license must file a description of his place and affidavits of two good citizens that he is a fit person to be trusted with a license. He must furnish a bond for $1,000, signed by two freeholders who have no interest of any kind in the application. The saloonkeeper must carry on his business openly. He can use no screens, no blinds, or painted glass, and cannot conduct his business in a basement. He cannot allow gambling, cards, billiards, pool, or tenpins to be played in his place. If a drunken person is found on his premises his license will be revoked.

RESUME OF THE NEWS.

Washington News Items.

Anti-prohibitionists fear that a law will be passed prohibiting the sale of liquor in the District of Columbia.

Senator Blair is busy trying to find out how the advance sheets of his book got into the hands of the editors.

Mr. Lamar formally resigns the secretaryship of the Interior Department and the President parts from him with great reluctance.

The friends of Judge D. M. Bowring of Illinois are not yet able to ascertain what his chances are to be appointed the successor of Sparks.

Secretary Lamar removes John W. Le Barnes, law clerk in the land office, who is said to have been the author of the obnoxious land policy of Sparks.

The bill, or whatever it may be called, prepared by secretary Fairchild is said to be approved by seven members of the ways and means committee.

The postal telegraph bills will be taken up soon by the senate post-office committee, and it will then be decided whether or not persons interested in the passage or the defeat of the bill shall be allowed to make arguments.

The following pensions have been granted: Wisconsin—Widow of D. Fulkerson, Darien; L. Netter, alias L. Nettan, Green Bay; P. Arnlet, Luxembourg; A. T. Sweeney, National Milwaukee Home. Dakota—D. N. Shepard, Plankinton; G. M. Stormont, Iroquis; H. Pfenning, New Salem. Minnesota—J. B. Sheldon, Mazeppa.

Capt. Amos Cliff, a clerk in the pension office and formerly a member of Gen. Sheridan's staff, died at Providence hospital in Washington a few days ago without the knowledge of his friends, and was buried in the potter's field. The discovery was made that his remains had been removed from the cemetery and sold to a medical college.

Postoffices established: Dakota: Cashel, Walsh county. Discontinued: Iowa—Garfield, Appanoose county; Kirkwood, Appanoose county. Postmasters commissioned: Dakota—Grafton, T. A. Brown; Sutley, J. H. Cummings. Wisconsin—Alma, G. M. Reinhardt; Pembile, I. C. Crusoe; Boscobel, G. Meyers. Fourth class postmasters appointed: Wisconsin—Stewart, A. Stuffancker.

Representative Springer, chairman of the house committee on territories, referring to the probable action of his committee, says: The committee will recommend in this congress the admission of four territories as states—Dakota as a whole, one state, Montana, Washington Territory and possibly New Mexico. Referring to the disputed points as to the division of Dakota, Mr. Springer says that his committee would be likely to consider the element of population and not of acres in agreeing upon admission.

Mr. Lamar has undoubtedly increased the chance of his confirmatin "by burning his bridges behind him," and retiring from the interior department. That is the general expression of opinion at the capitol even on the part of those Republican senators who assert that they oppose his confirmation. Another source of strength for Mr. Lamar is a letter of Senator Stewart of Nevada which was published by the New York Times. It was wholly unanticipated by Mr. Lamar's friends, and was certainly a great surprise to most of the Republican senators.

The following patents have been issued: Wisconsin: F. C. Bailey, Rib Lake, car coupler; C. G. Cross, Sun Prairie, car coupler; F. N. Gaskill, Juda, can; J. P. Runkell, Milwaukee, car coupler; H. C. Starke, Milwaukee, sea cock; Minnesota: M. Casselman and T. F. McGann, Minneapolis, apparatus for heating cars with hot air; J. Clayton, Wadena, end gate; S. W. Kennedy, Minneapolis, grain binding harvester; N. Nilson, Minneapolis, grain separator; M. Barker, Barnesville, and J. E. Tupper, Rothsay, water gauge; C. Seiter, New Ulm, sash cord fastener; C. K. Sherburne, Minneapolis, sewer shoe; A. D. Stevens, Minneapolis, lighting cars by electricity; J. B. St. Louis, Minneapolis, steam feed for saw mill; Montana: H. Warmington and B. Bugler, Virginia City, running gear for vehicles.

Personal News Notes.

Mrs. Senator Stanford has $1,000,000 worth of diamonds.

Hon. James S. Rollins, an ex-member of congress and one of the most prominent and influential public men of Missouri, died at Columbia Mo.

Dr. Peter Parker died in Washington, aged eighty-four. He was minister to China thirty years ago, and had lived in Washington since 1858. He was regent of the Smithsonian institution for many years.

At San Francisco, Gen. Washington Seawell died at his apartments at the Berkshire hotel. His disease was enlargement of the liver, which, combined with a weight of years, caused his death. He leaves only two relatives—his sons Bullitt and J. M. Seawell, who will inherit the bulk of his large fortune.

Vanzandt, the alleged forger from Butte, Mont., arrested twice since coming to Manitoba and latterly released on his own recognizance, has skipped the country, going, it is said, to Alaska. Sheriff Lloyd of Butte, who left Winnipeg a few days ago to look for witnesses in the case against Vanzandt, has not yet returned.

Col. H. C. Corbin stated in Chicago that Gen. Alfred Terry is seriously ill at the Grand Hotel in New York. "I do not think Gen. Terry is in any immediate danger," added Col. Corbin, "but I fear his disease will ultimately prove fatal. I should say that he is in about the same condition that Secretary Manning was for a long time."

J. W. Kendrick, who succeeds Gen. A. Anderson as engineer-in-chief of the Northern Pacific railroad, has from the first been one of his ablest lieutenants. Mr. Kendrick is a Massachusetts man, graduated from the Worcester Polytechnic institute in 1873, and after a number of years of varied practice in the East he went to Montana.

Criminal Calendar.

Burglars at Cumberland Mills, Maryland, beat Mrs. Stack so badly that she died.

At Holdredge, Neb., while laboring under a temporary fit of insanity, G. M. D. Davis, one of the leading real estate men shot himself through the heart with a shotgun. He had a wife and three children.

Thomas Boutin of St. Rounald, Canada, while under the influence of liquor, visited the house of Mrs. Cyrile Laroque. As he was leaving he slapped Mrs. Laroque in the face, whereupon she shot him in the back, inflicting injuries from which he died.

At Camden, N. J., Isaac Merrick shot his young daughter dead at their home, and then turned the weapon on himself with fatal effect. The child was an adopted daughter, an engaging girl of fifteen years. Merrick was forty-five. No cause can be assigned except insane jealously. The child was a general favorite and any attention shown her angered him. Both shots were instantly fatal.

Nuggets of Foreign News.

The remains of the celebrated temple of Kabeiroi have been discovered by German excavators near Thebes.

The present calm in Europe is declared deceptive, presaging great danger if not absolute certainty of war.

Emperor William says that the worst fears regarding the condition of his son, the crown prince, have passed.

Gen. San-Marseno, the commander of the Italian expedition, has asked that more mountain batteries be sent to Massowah immediately.

A swine plague prevails in the south of France. Thirty thousand animals have died in the Marseilles district within a month. Prof. Cornil has gone to study the pestilence.

In the election for Assinniboia at Winnipeg, for the legislature Frank Ness, the candidate of the new Harrison ministry, was completely routed by Duncan MacArthur, independent, who was elected by a majority of two to one over his opponent.

At Cork, Ireland, Dr. Philip Cross, formerly a surgeon in the Fifty-third regiment, was hanged for the murder of his wife by poisoning last June. He walked to the scaffold without faltering. He made no remarks. Dr. Cross murdered his wife that he might marry a Miss Skinner, whom he wed within a week of his wife's death.

Trouble has been caused at Kileysart, County Clare, Ireland, over a refusal of the turf dealers to furnish the police with supplies. The police on being refused forcibly seized what they needed. The members of the National league took part with the dealers in resisting the police, and there was a lively scrimmage, which resulted in a victory for the police and the capture of the turf dealers.

Timothy Harrington, M. P., was placed on trial at Tralee on the charge of publishing in the Kerry Sentinel reports of meetings of suppressed branches of the National league. Harrington was found guilty and sentenced to six weeks' inprisonment. Corcoran, publisher of the Cork Examiner, was tried and sentenced to two months' imprisonment without hard labor, for publishing reports of suppressed branches of the league.

Vienna advices are opposed to the peace predictions. Col. Zenliff, Russian military attache at Vienna, in official communications to the Austrian court authorities, stated that he was permitted to inform them that his government had decided to move to more divisions of troops to the frontier. The announcement is regarded as clear evidence of the continued seriousness of the situation. The fact that Col. Zeuliff was instructed to give the notice is considered part of the diplomatic game which Russia is unfolding.

Record of Casualties.

The spirit thermometer registers 52 deg. below zero in Montana, several people are frozen to death and stock suffering.

A Northern Pacific passenger train is derailed by a snow drift in Montana, the engineer and fireman losing their lives.

A fire at Louisa Court House, Va., destroyed twenty-one out of the twenty-four business shops in the town. Losses, $25,000; insurance, $10,000.

B. S. Helland of Bachelor's Grove, near Grand Forks, was frozen to death in the storm of the 2d inst. He had gone to Louisiana, two miles distant, to procure medicine for his sick wife, and was lost when returning on foot.

At Edson station, the west-bound Union Pacific passenger train was run into from behind by a freight, and two emigrant cars were telescoped and burned. All the injured were removed before the flames reached them, except a three-year-old son of Mrs. Street of London, England, who was under the debris, and was burned to a crisp.

General News Items.

The Duluth, South Shore & Atlantic is to bridge St. Louis river.

A. Cottrell, an extensive farmer of Black Hawk county, Iowa, fails for $40,000.

Statistics show that Southern and Western lands are fast passing into the hands of Scotch, English and Eastern money lenders.

During the year ending Dec. 31, 1887, the business at the Helena, Mon., United States land office amounted to 252,841 acres, of the value of $16,059,347. This is the largest year's business ever done by the office.

Edwin Booth and Lawrence Barrett, the tragedians, closed at the Academy of Music in New York, one of the most successful engagements ever played by any company in that city. The gross receipts for the two weeks' performance were over $50,000.

Anthony Comstock, as the head of the Society of the Prevention of Vice, at the head of a lot city police, made a raid on the anatomical museums of the city of New York. About half a dozen of them were visited and their proprietors and the employes arrested.

Before the beginning of the last storm in Montana cattle were reported to be in excellent condition, and well prepared for winter. Stockmen are somewhat uneasy, and should the inclement wheather hold for two weeks the losses would be considerable. Grass is in much better condition than during last winter.

President Davidson of the Montana Board of Trade received the following reply in answer to the resolution of the board of trade concerning mineral lands: No patents of the land referred to are being issued, and the question as to the necessity of non-mineral affidavits by the railroad company is pending before the department and no action will be taken until that question is decided, and no patent will be issued within sixty days. In the meantime any proof that you have to offer will be fully considered. L. C. Q. LAMAR.

The annual report of the board of managers of the National Home for Disabled Volunteer Soldiers was laid before the house. The average number of inmates present during the last fiscal year was 9,718, an increase in five years of 2,980, or 44 per cent. The existing branches are now filled to their utmost capacity, and in the opinion of the board, only one, or at most, two of them should be further enlarged. The report says that if it be the intention of congress to care for all disabled soldiers entitled to admission to the home under existing laws, legislation will be required to establish additional branches, materially enlarge existing branches, encourage the states to establish state homes, or to make appropriations for out-door relief for those soldiers who cannot be admitted to existing branches.

Congressional Autobiographies.

Cincinnati Cammercial Gazette: It is well known that the senators and congressmen write their own biographies that appear in the Congressional Directory. This fact makes them all the more interesting. The statesmen are allowed in a general way to say what they please, but there are instances where the compiler of the directory has to do some pretty thorough pruning. One Arkansas congressman wrote in answer to the usual request what would have filled a dozen pages of the directory. He gave the full history of his and his wife's families, the characteristics of his children, the names of the husbands and wives and children of those married, and introduced several illustrated sketches of incidents in bear and bee and coon hunting. He introduced a poem on "Spring" written by his second oldest son, gave the names of two young fellows, rivals for the hand of one of his daughter named "Pink," and described the distress he was suffering over the question of which she would choose. The compiler cut the "biography" down to eighty lines. A Kentucky congressman in his biography described a stock farm owned by him, named the horses, gave their pedigrees, records and prices. Another Kentuckian mentioned among other events of his eventful life, the number of fights he had been in, and gave descriptions of two, in each of which he had killed a man, and gave the names of the men he had slaughtered. One Ohio man gave the number of sheep he owned, the fluctuations in the prices of wool in an elaborate table, and introduced a strong protest against a reduction of the duty on wool, all of which was sacrificed. A congressman from Iowa sent in his biography in verse, and very bad verse, too. Another from the same state stated that he was living separate from his wife, but, in a detailed statement, laid all the blame upon her, and appealed to his brother congressmen to overlook the matter, and to the speaker not to allow himself to be influenced by it in assigning him to committees.

Another Bad Railroad Accident.

A frightful accident occurred to the Portland, Me., express train on the way to Boston, near Haverhill, Mass. Two cars of a Portland Express train left the track, crushing into a water tank house. Seven persons are known to have been killed and the list of the injured is a very long one.

The list of killed is as follows: L. B. Adams, Newton, Mass.; C. N. Cole, wife and child, Lawrence, Mass.; Josephus Shaw, Boston, of the firm of Shaw & Thayer; Clarence Hazlewood, Boston Highlands; A. L. Walker, Harrison, Me.; William Taylor, Bradford, Mass.; John O'Brien, Bradford, Mass.

The following is a partial list of the wounded: George B. Wentworth, of Dover, N. H., scalp wounds and shoulder blade broken. Rebecca McLay of Somerville, N. B., compound fracture of one leg. Fred McKeon, Somerville, newsboy, scalp wound and severe head contusions. Niles Bolin of Brockton, head and arm injured. Hugo Slettengren of Brockton, back and leg injured. W. F. Kimball, of Kimball Bros., Boston, fracture of leg. John Madden of Bradford, compound fracture of right leg. Mr. Hart of Portland, Me., bruised arm and bad scalp wounds. Dennis Shannon of Bradford, feet and leg badly crushed and scalp wounds; probably fatally injured. An unknown woman, apparently about thirty-five years old, with dark hair and wearing a breastpin marked "J," injured on the head and internally; probably fatally. Mrs. John P. Felt of Warsham, Mass., injuries not serious. Miss Etta Owen, right leg and hand badly bruised. At the residence of Richard Dwyer, Bradford. John Kellogg of Boston, several scalp wounds, but so slight that he continued his journey.

The Barbed Wire Monopoly.

Recently the Washburn-Moen Manufacturing company, before Judge Shiras of the United States district court in Dubuque brought suit against the Beat-Em-All Barb Wire Company of Waterloo, Iowa, for the infringement of a patent issued in 1874 to Jos. F. Glidden, in which Glidden claimed as his invention the original barb wire used in fences. The testimony consisted of nearly a wagon load of evidence in the form of briefs. The case was closely contested to a finish. Judge Shiras on the 5th rendered his decision. He held that the second wire, twisted about the fence strand for the purpose of holding the barb in place, was an old device, being clearly shown in a patent issued to Michael Kelley in 1868, and that the mode of constructing the bark as shown in the Glidden combination had been brought into use by Alvin Morley of Delaware county, Iowa, as early as 1859. Consequently the patent issued to Glidden was void for want of novelty. The case will undoubtedly be appealed to the United States supreme court, but the decision of Judge Shiras is thought to foreshadow the final defeat and overthrow of this giant monopoly.

The Business Review.

Bradstreets, in its review says that special telegrams report that the total movement of merchandise continues of the relatively small volume incident to the opening week of the year. In almost all directions, except industrial regions dependent for fuel on Southeastern Pennsylvania, the outlook for the near future is regarded as promising, notably at St. Paul, Chicago, Omaha, Kansas City, St. Louis, Cincinnati, Detroit and Cleveland.

CONGRESSIONAL COMMITTEES.

The Speaker Finally Announces the Committees in the House of Representatives.

The Work of the Speaker Being Considered, as a General Thing, Quite Satisfactory.

Following is the full list of committees, the first-named member of each being chairman:

Ways and Means—Mills, Tex.; McMillan, Tenn.; Breckenridge, Ark.; Breckenridge, Ky.; Turner, Ga.; Wilson, W. Va.; Scott, Pa.; Bynum, Ind.; Kelley, Pa.; Browne, Ind.; Reed, Me.; McKinley, O.; Burrows, Mich.

Appropriations—Randall, Pa.; Forney, Ala.; Burnes, Mo.; Foran, O.; Sayers, Tex.; Clements, Ga.; Felix Campbell, N. Y.; Gay, La.; Rice, Minn.; Cannons, Ill.; Ryan, Kan.; Butterworth, O.; Long, Mass.; McComas, Md.; D. B. Henderson, Ia.

Judiciary—Culbertson, Tex.; Collins, Mass.; Seney, O.; Oates, Ala.; Rodgers, Ark.; Glover, Mo.; Henderson, N. C.; Buckalew, Pa.; Stewart, Ga.; E. B. Taylor, O.; Parker, N. Y.; Stewart, Vt.; Caswell, Wis.; Adams, Ill.; Fuller, Ia.

Banking and Currency—Wilkins, O.; Snyder, W. Va.; Howard, Ind.; Dorgan, S. C.; Hutton, Mo.; Bacon, N. Y.; Landes, Ill.; McKenney, N. H.; Dingley, Me.; Brumm, Pa.; Woodburn, Nev.; Whiting, Mass.; Wilbur, N. Y.

Coinage, Weights and Measures—Bland, Mo.; Norwood, Ga.; Hemphill, S. C.; Tracey, N. Y.; Wilson, Minn.; Wilkinson, La.; Martin, Tex.; Hall, Tex.; Hall, Pa.; Payson, Ill.; Kean, N. Y.; Vandever, Cal.; Belden, N. Y.; Wickham, Ohio; Toole, Mont.

Commerce—Clardey, Mo.; Crisp, Ga.; Tarsney, Mich.; Raynor, Md.; A. R. Anderson, Iowa; Logan, La.; Wilson, Minn.; Bryce, N. Y.; Phelan, Tenn.; O'Neill, Pa.; Dunham, Ill.; Davis, Mass.; J. Anderson, Kan.; Davenport, N. Y.; Browne, Va.

Rivers and Harbors—Blanchard, La.; Jones, Ala.; Stewart, Tex.; Catchings, Mo.; Wise, Va.; Snyder, W. Va.; Gibson, Md.; Fisher, Mich.; Thompson, Cal.; Henderson, Ill.; Baine, Pa.; Grosvenor, Ohio; Nutting, N. Y.; Stephenson, Wis.; Cogswell, Mass.

Merchant Marine and Fisheries—Dunn, Ark.; McMillan, Tenn.; Morse, Mass.; Springer, Ill.; Hatch, Mo.; Breckenridge, Ky.; Cummings, N. Y.; MacDonald, Minn.; Dingley, Me.; Hopkins, Ill.; Felton, Cal.; Farquhar, N. Y.; Clarke, Wis.

Agriculture—Hatch, Mo.; Davidson, Ala.; Stahlnecker, N. Y.; Morgan, Miss.; Glass, Tenn.; Burnett, Mass.; McClammy, N. C.; Biggs, Cal.; Whiting, Mich.; Funston, Kan.; Hires, N. J.; Laird, Neb.; Conger, Ia.; Pugsley, O.; Patton, Pa.; Dubois, Idaho.

Foreign Affairs—Belmont, N. Y.; McCreary, Ky.; Norwood, Ga.; C. E. Hooker, Miss.; Russell, Mass.; Raynor, Md.; Chipman, Mich.; Cathran, S. C.; Ketcham, N. Y.; Phelps, N. J.; Hitt, Ill.; Rockwell, Mass.; Morrow, Cal.

Military Affairs—Townshend, Ill.; Tillman, S. C.; Hooker, Miss.; Maish, Pa.; Spinola, N. Y.; Ford, Mich.; Robertson, La.; Yoder, O.; Steele, Ind.; Laird, Neb.; Cutcheon, Mich.; Gear, Ia.; Fitch, N. Y.; Carey, Wyo.

Naval Affairs—Herbert, Ala.; Wise, Va.; McAdoo, N. J.; Whitthorne, Tenn.; Rusk, Md.; Cockran, N. Y.; Elliott, S. C.; Abbott, Tex.; Harmer, Pa.; Thomas, Ill.; Goff, W. Va.; Boutelle, Me.; Hayden, Mass.

Postoffices and Post Roads—Blount, Ga.; Dockery, Mo.; Merriman, N. Y.; Ermentrout, Pa.; Enloe, Tenn.; Anderson, Ill.; Anderson, Miss.; Montgomery, Ky.; Rowland, N. C.; Bingham, Pa.; Guenther, Wis.; Peters, Kan.; Allen, Mass.; White, N. Y.; Lind, Minn.; Caine, Utah.

Public Lands—Holman, Ind.; Laffoon, Ky.; Stone, Mo.; McRae, Ark.; Wheeler, Ala.; Washington, Tenn.; Stockdale, Miss.; Payson, Ill.; Jackson, Pa.; Herman, Ore.; McKenna, Cal.; Erastus J. Turner, Kan.; Voorhees, Wash.; J. L. Macdonald, Minn.

Indian Affairs—Peele, Ark.; Allen, Miss.; Shively, Ind.; Perry, S. C.; Hudd, Wis.; McShane, Neb.; Cobb, Ala.; Hare, Tex.; Perkins, Kan.; Nelson, Minn.; Lafollette, Wis.; Darlington, Pa.; Allen, Mich.; Gifford, Dak.

Territories—Springer, Ill.; Barnes, Ga.; Cox, N. Y.; Elliott, S. C.; Hayes, Iowa; Kilgore, Tex.; Mansur, Mo.; Ford, Mich.; Struble, Iowa; Balter, N. Y.; Dorsey, Neb.; Symes, Colo.; Warner, Mo.; Joseph, N. Mex.

Railways and Canals—Davidson, Fla.; McRae, Ark.; Stone, Ky.; Pidcock, N. J.; Hayes, Ia.; Bryce, N. Y.; Cobb, Ala.; Carlton, Ga.; Plumb, Ill.; Wilber, N. Y.; McCormick, Pa.; Gaines, Va.; Russell, Conn.

Pacific Railroads—Outhaite, O.; Crain, Tex.; Richardson, Tenn.; Barnes, Ga.; Collins, Mass.; Caruth, Ky.; Tracy, N. Y.; Granger, Conn.; Weber, N. Y.; Holmes, Ia.; Damsell, Pa.; Hovey, Ind.; Mason, Ill.

Levees and Improvements of the Mississippi River—Catchings, Miss.; Glass, Tenn.; Tarsley, Mich.; Lawler, Ill.; Montgomery, Ky.; Walker, Mo.; Robertson, La.; Hall, Pa.; Whiting, Mass.; Morrill, Kan.; Grant, Vt.; Scull, Pa.

Education—Candler, Ga.; Mahoney, N. Y.; Crain, Tex.; Caruth, Ky.; Buckalew, Pa.; Lane, Ill.; Cobb, Ala.; Pennington, Del.; O'Donnell, Mich.; J. D. Taylor, Ohio; Russell, Conn.; Belden, N. Y.; White, Ind.

Labor—O'Neill, Mo.; Tarsney, Mich.; Felix, Campbell, N. Y.; Davidson, Ala.; Compton, Md.; Candler, Ga.; French, Conn.; Burnett, Mass.; Buchanan, N. J.; Bound, Pa.; Plumb, Ill.; Nichols, N. C.; Houghen, Wis.

Pensions—Bliss, N. Y.; Hutton, Mo.; Dougherty, Fla.; Henderson, N. C.; Barry, Miss.; Bankhead, Ala.; Carlton, Ga.; Russell, Mass.; Struble, Ia.; Butler, Tenn.; Findley, Ky.; Scull, Penn.; Delano, N. Y.

Manufactures—Bacon, N. Y.; Breckinridge, Ark.; Wilson, W. Va.; Bynum, Ind.; McKinney, N. H.; Grimes, Ga.; Herman, Ore.; Bunnell, Pa.; Hopkins, N. Y.; Crouse, Ohio; Smith, Wis.

Mines and Mining—O'Ferrall, Va.; Foran, Ohio; Candler, Ga.; Neal, Tenn.; Greenman, N. Y.; Whiting, Mich.; Lynch, Pa.; Biggs, Cal.; Woodburn, Nev.; McCullough, Pa.; Gest, Ills.; Flood, N. Y.; Nichols, N. C.; Smith, Ariz.

Public Buildings and Grounds—Dibble, S. C.; T. D. Johnston, N. C.; Sowden, Pa.; Neal, Tenn.; Newton, La.; McShane, Neb.; Bankhead, Ala.; Hogg, W. Va.; Milliken, Me.; Wade, Mo.; Lehlback, N. J.; Kennedy, Ohio; Post, Ills.

Militia—McAdoo, N. J.; Forney, Ala.; Sowden, Pa.; Seney, Ohio; Gibson, Md.; Blanchard, La.; Stewart, Tex.; Spinola, N. Y.; Lehlback, N. J.; Wade, Mo.; Owen, Ind.; Vandever, Cal.; McCormick, Pa.

Patents—Weaver, Iowa; Tillman, S. C.; Cowles, N. C.; Grimes, Ga.; Greenman, N. Y.; Lane, Ill.; Martin, Tex.; Vance, Conn.; West, N. Y.; Osborne, Pa.; Smith, Wis.; Thomas, Ky.; Arnold, R. I.

Invalid Pensions—Matson, Ind.; Pidcock, N. J.; Chipman, Mich.; Yoder, O.; Lane, Ill.; Lynch, Pa.; French, Conn.; Walker, Mo.; Thompson, Cal.; Morrill, Kas.; Sawyer, N. Y.; Gallinger, N. H.; Spooner, O.; Hunter, Ky.

Claims—Lanham, Tex.; Dougherty, Fla.; Shaw, Md.; T. J. Campbell, N. Y.; Taulbee, Ky.; Simmons, N. C.; French, Conn.; Lynch, Pa.; Mansur, Mo.; Baker, Ill.; McCullough, Pa.; Cheadle, Ind.; Kerr, Iowa; Bowden, Va.; Laidlaw, N. Y.

War Claims—Stone, Ky.; Bliss, N. Y.; Lawler, Ills.; Stockdale, Miss.; Granger, Conn.; O'Neall, Ind.; Pennington, Del.; Wilkinson, La.; Heistand, Pa.; Thomas, Wis.; Crouse, O.; Gaines, Va.; Brower, N. C.

Private Land Claims—McCreary, Ky.; Weaver, Ia.; Glover, Mo.; Ferry, S. C.; Sayers, Tex.; Washington, Tenn.; Cockran, N. Y.; Latham, N. C.; Dorsey, Neb.; Thomas, Wis.; Bowen, Va.; Wickham, O.; Gest, Ill.; Smith, Ariz.

District of Columbia—Hemphill, S. C.; J. E. Campbell, O.; Compton, Md.; Heard, Mo.; Mahoney, N. Y.; Latham, N. C.; Lee, Va.; Vance, Conn.; Rowell, Ill.; Grout, Vt.; Atkinson, Pa.; Romeis, O.; Brewer, Mich.

Revision of the Laws—Oates, Ala.; Turner, Ga.; Townshend, Ill.; Burnes, Mo.; Matson, Ind.; Dibble, S. C.; Lanham, Tex.; Hogg, W. Va.; Finley, Ky.; Brewer, Mich.; Yardley, Pa.; Boothman, Ohio; Butler, Tenn.

Expenditures in the State Department—Morse, Mass.; Belmont, N. Y.; Stewart, Ga.; Lee, Va.; Atkinson, Pa.; Bower, N. C.; Kerr, Iowa.

Expenditures in the Treasury Department—Wheeler, Ala.; Culberson, Tex.; Simmons, N. C.; Hall, Pa.; Farquhar, N. Y.; Gallinger, N. H.; Bowden, Va.

Expenditures in the War Department—Laffoon, Ky.; Jones, Ala.; Wilkins, Ohio; Rice, Minn.; Warner, Mo.; Arnold, R. I.; Delano, N. Y.

Expenditures in the Navy Department—Scott, Pa.; Herbert, Ala.; Morgan, Miss.; Roneis, Ohio; Sawyer, N. Y.; Maffett, Pa.

Expenditures in the Postoffice Department—Dockery, Mo.; Cowles, N. C.; Merriman, N. Y.; Anderson, Miss.; Brown, Ohio; Post, Ill.; Moffett, N. Y.

Expenditures in the Interior Department—Hudd, Wis.; Bliss, N. Y.; O'Neill, Mo.; Washington, Tenn.; Brumm, Pa.; West, N. Y.; Brown, Va.

Expenditures in the Department of Justice—Cowles, N. C.; Forney, Ala.; Hutton, Mo.; Greenman, N. Y.; Thompson, Ohio; Sherman, N. Y.; Hopkins, Va.

Expenditures on Public Buildings—T. J. Campbell, N. Y.; Dougherty, Fla.; Barry, Miss.; Walker, Mo.; Milliken, Me.; Yardley, Pa.; Yost, Va.

Accounts—Shaw, Md.; Sowden, Pa.; Hays, Iowa; Grimes, Ga.; Lee, Va.; O'Donnell, Mich.; Bound, Pa.; Flood, N. Y.; Boothman, Ohio.

Library—Stahlnecker, N. Y.; Davidson, Fla.; Gay, La.; O'Neill, Pa.; Owen, Ind.

Enrolled Bills—Fisher, Mich.; Enloe, Tenn.; Carlton, Ga.; Kilgore, Tex.; Holmes, Ia.; Kennedy, Ohio.

Printing—Richardson, Tenn.; Gibson, Md.; Hiestand, Pa.

Reform in the Civil Service—Clements, Ga.; Dargan, S. C.; Stone, Mo.; Bryce, N. Y.; Rusk, Md.; Phelan, Tenn.; Abbott, Tex.; Anderson, La.; Bayne, Pa.; Hopkins, Ill.; Spooner, R. I.; Fitch, N. Y.; Thomas, Ky.

The Election of President and Vice President—Ermentrout, Pa.; Crain, Tex.; Peel, Ark.; Cummings, N. Y.; Lagan, La.; Lawler, Ill.; Cothran, S. C.; Rowland, N. C.; Baker, Ill.; Osborne, Pa.; Brown, Ohio; Baker, N. Y.; Kean, N. Y.

Eleventh Census—Cox, N. Y.; Blount, Ga.; Holman, Ind.; Clardy, Mo.; Seney, Ohio; Taulbee, Ky.; Perry, S. C.; Newton, La.; McKenna, Cal.; J. D. Taylor, Ohio; Hopkins, Va.; Maffett, Pa.; Sherman, N. Y.

Indian Depredation Claims—Whitthorn, Tenn.; Dunn, Ark.; Howard, Ind.; Allen, Miss.; Shivley, Ind.; Hare, Tex.; Biggs, Cal.; Buchanan, N. J.; Symes, Colo.; Bunn, Pa.; Brown, Va.; Hopkins, N. Y.; Williams, Ohio.

Ventilation and Acoustics—Landes, Ind.; Compton, Md.; Davidson, Ala.; Vance, Conn.; White, Ind.; Haugen, Wis.; Williams, Ohio.

Alcoholic Liquor Traffic—J. E. Campbell, Ohio; Bland, Mo.; Merriam, N. Y.; McRae, Ark.; Anderson, Ill.; McClammy, N. C.; Hunter, Ky.; Cheadle, Ind.; Moffett, N. Y.; Yost, Va.

Girls Had Dolls in Pharaoh's Time.

Philadelphia Times.

Dolls has amused the girls for ages, and seem to have been well known in the days of the Pharaohs; for in the tombs of ancient Egypt, figures of painted wood, of terra cotta, of ivory and of rags have been found whose limbs were made movable for the delight of children. It is quite probable that Pharaohs daughter threw aside a mimic child for the real baby which she discovered in the famous bulrush basket. In the tombs of Etruria—by the way, where was Etruria?—similar toys have been discovered. They were spread in the East, and in China, as well as in India, movable figures were made to act from time immemorial by hand and on strings, or as shadows behind a curtain. The ancient Greeks were experts in the manufacture of puppets, including wax dolls, and several of their poets allude to offerings of dolls to Artemis and Aphrodite made by maidens before their marriage.

MINNESOTA NEWS.

GOV. McGILL ON HIGH LICENSE.

He Explains the Provisions and Probable Effect of the High License Law in a Letter to a New York Paper.

The following letter, was written by Gov. McGill in reply to a letter from A. P. Miller, of the New York Mail and Express, asking for information regarding the effects of the high license law in Minnesota:

St. Paul, Jan. 6, 1888.—Owing to the time at which licenses were issued the law did not go into effect in this city until Jan. 1, and in consequence of the delay in preparing for the law here, saloonkeepers were granted until about Feb. 1, prox., in which to comply with its requirements, so that it will be impossible at this time to state any concise facts regarding results in St. Paul. With a very few exceptions the law throughout the state is in force, and, generally stated, there has been a reduction in the number of saloons of over 1,600. While the effects of the law with regard to the dimunition of drunkenness must naturally be of a more or less speculative denomination, still there are many facts which fairly warrant an inference that there is much less than before the law went into operation. As evidence of this I quote you the opinion of Bishop Ireland, together with some of his personal observations in the southern half of the state, known as the parish of St. Paul:

"In Winona," said the bishop, "there is a very large Polish population, perhaps eight hundred families, mainly composed of mill hands, and formerly there was a good deal of intemperance among them. There is now but one saloon in Winona instead of ten, and the bank deposits of the Polish people are unusually large. Caledonia, Houston county, was formerly composed of a large drinking population. Now there are but four saloons where there were formerly fifteen. In many of the smaller places drunkenness has disappeared altogether. Kilkenny, formerly a constant source of disorder, is now one of the quietest villages in the state. All classes of people are pleased—Germans, Polanders and French—all through the country. If there was a popular vote to-day as to high license in Minnesota the majority would be overwhelmingly in its favor. It is the solution of the temperance question; its benefits are already appreciated by the people, and it would be impossible to change the high license law of Minnesota to-day. The financial feature of the Minnesota law is one of its many admirable features."

It is doubtful if any one in the state is better able to judge of the general effect of this law with respect to drunkenness than Bishop Ireland, and I have therefore quoted him at some length. What the operation of this law may be in St. Paul, it is, of course, difficult to say; but the number of applications already made is misleading as to the number of licenses that will be taken out, from the fact that time yet remains for the saloonkeepers to determine whether or not they will continue to sell under the new law. It is not probable that there will be more than 350 licenses taken out in this city, where heretofore there have been 750 saloons. Very truly, yours. A. R. McGILL.

News is received of S. H. Baker, the Minneapolis defaulter, from his home in Canada.

Mrs. Sabin gives a brilliant reception at Washington.

The Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul railway company will build the finest hotel at Minnetonka in excelsior this spring.

At the annual meeting of the Duluth, Fergus Falls & Southern railroad the following officers were elected for the ensuing year: President, Jacob Austin of Fergus Falls; vice president, C. E. Gray of St. Louis; treasurer, E. E. Corliss of Otter Tail county; secretary, James A. Brown, Otter Tail county.

Pensions granted to citizens of Minnesota J. P. Wilson, St. Cloud; D. S. Estabrook, Minneapolis; J. McKnight, Crow Wing; J. Hand, Morristown; A. A. Mudge, Blue Earth City; A. W. Clark, Dassel; J. Patterson, Dassel; W. W. Gillett, Hector; W. F. Smith, Oakdale; P. O. Fiskum, alias P. Ohleson, Pelican Lake; J. H. Bonesteel, Spring Valley; L. Cantleberry, Otto; J. Bitzer, Wacouta; I. Ballard, Waseca; J. Earley, Jr. Fountain.

President Washburn, General Manager Underwood and Engineer Rich, of the Soo road, are now at Sault Ste. Marie conferring with Sir Donald Smith and other officials of the Canadian Pacific road in regard to the operation of regular through trains from Minneapolis to the seaboard.

At St. Peter Operator Obland, of the Omaha depot, surprised three men who had broken into the depot. They got out but left their tools. They had just commenced drilling the safe. The operator notified the police, who followed them up and caught five of the gang at Kasota. He also received $150 of stolen property. They gave their names as Frank Spencer, Daniel Clark, M. Connelly James Ryan and John Bailey.

The first regular flour shipme t over the newly opened Soo road was made on the 5th, and was a novelty in its way. The so-called flour train was really made up of five distinct freight trains, and will travel thirty minutes apart between Minneapolis and Sault Ste. Marie, where they will be transferred to the Canadian Pacific and carried to tide water, at Montreal.

The transfer of the Northwestern Car company's property to the Minnesota Thresher company is completed at Stillwater. The price at which Referee Williston, who was present at the transfer, knocked down the property to the Thresher company was $1,105,000.75. Of that amount $100,000, in accordance with an order of court, accompanied the bid; $440,000 cash was paid into court by the Thresher company; $23,700 collected by Receiver Brown was applied on payment of the purchase price and bonds were given to secure payment of the balance.

Tim Barrett's sentence was suspended at Minneapolis until Jan. 12.

The new science hall at Hamline University near St. Paul was formally dedicated recently. Science hall is the finest of all the Hamline buildings, being constructed of red brick, is three stories in height, 96x58 feet ground dimensions, with a one-story wing, 92x45, which is devoted to a laboratory. The structure cost over $30,000, and was presented to the president of the university free from debt. The two main floors are divided into eight class rooms, and the basement is being fitted for a gymnasium. The university is free from debt and has a large and growing endowment fund.

The daughter of Mrs. Erickson, the woman murdered near Rush City, is said to have been outraged by a Minneapolis man. When arrested Heinaman admitted the act, but denied that he used force to accomplish it.

The Mankato board of trade has elected the folowing directors for the ensuing year: John A. Williard, John N. Hall, J. C. Wise, J. C. Noe, John Klein, J. Washburn, G. E. Brett, G. T. Barr, W. Farr, W. R. Geddes, M. G. Willard, B. Tuttle, H. P. Christensen, F. G. Heinze, E. M. Pope, M. O. Sundt, W. B. Walker, S. F. Barney, H. P. Jensen, James Shoemaker.

At Northfield the college begins the new term prosperously, counting among its many blessings a new legacy of $14,000, bequeathed by the late David Whitcomb of Worcester, Mass., to be used for the assistance of indigent students. Of this amount $5,000 is payable now, and the remainder within five years.

The Rice County Union Agricultural society has elected the following officers: W. G. Sawyer, president; E. Spear, vice president; C. H. Pierce, secretary; B. F. Woodman, treasurer; J. J. Alexander, Joel P. Heatwole and A. W. Riddell, delegates to the annual meeting of the state society.

The old English custom of holding Twelfth Night Frolics was observed in St. Paul by members of St. Paul and Christ churches.

The examining board granted a commission to H. P. Sweet as captain of the First Minnesota battery, vice Captain Shay, dismissed. Captain Sweet's standing was 95.

At St. Paul, postmaster William Lee took formal possession of his office Friday morning 6th inst., and ex-postmaster David Day took final leave. The employes of the postoffice assembled in the large room occupied as the postmaster's office, and presented Dr. Day with a handsome French clock.

George Abresch, twenty-one years old, and a resident of Oakdale, was held by Judge Nethaway at Stillwater in $1,000 to appear at the next term of the district court to answer the charges of seduction under the promise of marriage. The complainant, Miss Tillie Otto, is twenty-two years of age, and lives in St. Paul. The defendant admits the criminal intimacy, but denies the promise of marriage.

Rev. N. W. Jordan was appointed to succeed Rev. F. O. Holman as pastor of Foss church Minneapolis.

A spoonful of gold was found in the crops of two geese at Lanesboro.

George H. Strait, alias George Brown, was arrested at Ortonville on a charge of forgery committed two years ago at Brainerd. He endorsed a note to Foote Bros., druggists at that place. Foote Bros. have recently moved to Ortonville and when Strait presented his card to them as George Brown, agent for the White Sewing Machine company, he was at once arrested. Afterward Strait made a gastly attempt at suicide.

Rev. S. G. Smith preached his first sermon in the Opera House at St. Paul Sunday the 8th inst., to a large congregation.

Minnesota Matters in Congress.

Mr. Nelson has introduced a bill providing for the payment to Anna W. Osborne of $600 for property destroyed by the burning of the post hospital at Fort Ripley, July 21, 1870. Mr. Lind introduced a bill granting a pension to John Waddams of Smith's Mill, Minn., for injuries received in the Black Hawk war while a member of Capt. Searles' company; also a bill grating a pension to Kelsey Curtis. Mr. Rice introduced a bill granting a pension to Sarah C. Webster, and also a bill amending Section 2506 of the revised Statutes, by adding the following:

The produce of the forests of the State of Minnesota on the Rainy Lake river and the Lake of the Woods and their tributaries owned by American citizens and sawed in Ontario and Manitoba by American citizens, the same being in part manufactured, shall be admitted into the ports of the United States free of duty under such regulations as the secretary of the treasury shall prescribe.

Also a bill to fix the monthly pay of ordnance sergeants, commissary sargeants and post quartermaster sargeants at $45, they to receive the usual increased pay for length of service allowed by law. Mr. Rice also introduced a bill identical with the one offered by Senator Davis in the senate, creating an additional custom district in Minnesota.

Minnesota G. A. R. Matters.

According to the returns received at the national headquarters of the G. A. R. at Minneapolis for the quarter ending Sept. 30, the total membership of Minnesota posts in good standing was 7,377. This is a gain of 256 over the preceding quarter, which is widely distributed over the state, but has been exceptionally heavy in the local posts. Commander-in-Chief Rea will leave Minneapolis shortly to visit the state encampments in New England, which will be held in succession in order that the commander may be enabled to appear at each. After completing the tour of the New England encampment the commander will proceed to Washington, and then go to Kansas City and other points.

At Fergus Falls, before sentence was pronounced upon Eugene Lucy—that of imprisonment for life—he said: All I have to say is that if Gates came to his death by these blows upon his head, he came to his death by the blows of a naked fist. If my sentence depends upon my having hit him with some weapon, then I am innocent, for all I did was to hit him with my naked fist.

At Melrose, N. M., Freeman's drug store was totally destroyed by fire; loss, $4,000; insurance, $3,000. D. Green's harness shop was damaged $1,000; fully insured. The Masonic lodge lost all its furnishings and Dr. J. E. Campbell his library and instruments, worth $500.

Dr. Dana, as vice president of the state board of corrections and charities, has been invited to attend a convention of those interested in reformatory work to be held in London next March.

The Northern Pacific has given notice of its reduced carnival rates which will be one fare and one-fifth from all points within 150 miles. The rate that obtains at 150 mile will be used from points beyond until it merges into one fare, when the latter will be used. Consequently the one-fare rate will apply from all points beyond Verndale.

Erick Erickson, a farmer living near Rush City choked his wife to death with a scarf. He is regarded insane. He is forty-five years old.

Thomas Anderson of St. Paul was scalded to death in a collision between a passenger and freight train on the Duluth road near Superior.

At the last meeting of the board of trustees of Hamline university a resolution was passed granting a leave of absense to President Bridgman from June 1 to Jan. 1, 1889, with continued salary, to enable him to make a European trip.

At the annual meeting of the Anoka County Agricultural society Thomas Coleman of Fridley was elected president; C. G. Jackson of Anoka, vice president; Alvah Eastman, secretary; C. S. Guderian of Ramsey, treasurer; G. W. Morrill and P. B. Morse of Anoka and J. S. Lawson of Grow, executive committee.

Hutchinson, McLeod county, claims to have doubled its population since 1886.

At Good Thunder, Sohre & Schroeder have made a voluntary assignment to I. N. Flanagan for the benefit of their creditors. The assets are $13,800, and liabilities $10,000.

State Auditor Braden has been busy signing vouchers for the payment of forestry improvements. The appropriation of $20,000 for this purpose was not suffficient last year, so a portion of the accounts will have to be laid aside until next year. The reports show 13,000 acres of forest trees to have been planted in Minnesota during the past two years. The state pays $3 per acre for the cultivation of these trees, and the number planted last year made the yearly appropriation of $20,00 too small.

At Faribault, Miss Elizabeth Spencer, was united in marriage to D. I. Phelps.

Congressman Rice introduces a bill for a new postoffices building in St. Paul.

Hal Reid gets fifteen years in state prison for assaulting Maud Compston at West St. Paul.

George G. Jacoby, a Minneapolis liquor dealer, is in financial trouble, with some $40,000 debts and assets 40 or 50 per cent of that amount.

Invitations have been sent to the editors of all the Minnesota newspapers, and also of adjoining states and territories, informing them that special arrangements have been made for their reception and comfort during the carnival season, and a room at the carnival headquarters set aside for their exclusive use.

The horticulturists of Southern Minnesota met at Rochester and organized the Southern Minnesota Horticultural society. The officers are: President, A. W. Sias, Rochester; vice president, J. A. Harris, La Cresent; second vice president, C. H. Pond, Kasson; secretary, E. Deacon, Rochester; treasurer, W. Stedman, Rochester; executive committee, William Somerville, Viola; E. G. Ballard, Rochester; J Bamber, Rochester.

The Scandinavian-American Building Society of St. Paul filed articles of incorporation with the secretary of state. The capital stock is $3,000,000. The highest amount of indebtedness allowable at any time will be $50,000. The charter is for thirty years, and the company will go into business when $175,000 of the shares are taken up and paid.

A dispatch from San Francisco announces the death of Paul Kingston, an old resident of Dakota county. He left two weeks ago for the Pacific coast, and was slightly injured in a wreck on the Union Pacific railroad, but whether this hastened his death is not known. Mr. Kingston leaves a wife and thirteen children.

The proprietors of the Tremont exchange in St. Paul are held for trial on the indictments charging them with keeping a gambling establishment.

Hon. Levi Butler of Minneapolis, died some years ago hopelessly insolvent. He left considerable property, however, much of it being pine lands. Through the lapse of time and the consequent increase in values, the creditors have been able to realize dollar for dollar. After all the creditors have been paid off Mrs. Butler, the widow, has about $5,000 left.

Clerk Sheardown's annual report to the commissioner of statistics shows the following facts for Winona county: Marriage licenses issued, 254; divorces, 8; naturalization papers issued, German, 18; Scandinavian, 3; English, 3; other nationalities, 4; total, 28.

The annual report of the secretary of the state historical society shows that during the year 1887 this society has added to its collection 1,071 bound volumes, 582 pamphlets, 8 maps, 14 curiosities, 20 pieces of currency and coins, 21 photographs and pictures and 7 manuscripts. The total number of pamphlets on hand Dec. 31 was 13,141, and books of all kinds 27,828. The growth of the library is rapid and the space is crowded.

At St. Hilliare, the flour and saw mills owned by J. W. Howes, burned on the 2d. Loss, about $15,000; insurance, $6,500 in eight non-board companies, names no known.

At Owatonna, the Church hotel, together with two small barns near by, were totally destroyed by fire caused by gasoline exploding. The loss on the hotel and barns is $3,000; insurance $2,000.

The wheat crop for the county of Marshall the past year reaches the amazing sum of 1,600,000 bushels.

The Chisago county murderer was nearly lynched for his terrible deed. The body of the murdered woman was brought into town by order of the coroner. Several witnesses were sworn who were present just before and immediately after the tragedy, and the fifteen-year-old son of the prisoner testified that he saw his father twist a scarf about his mother's neck, drag her from the room and throw her into the shed, when he ran for help.

At Spring Valley, Mabel, the daughter of Editor Van Leuven, of the Vidette, was buried recently. Services in all the churches being suspended to join in the obsequies.

Dr. G. W. Wood, of Faribault, who was reported as gaining in health, is now said to have had a set back and is not so well. He is unable to leave his bed. His trouble is inflammatory rheumatism.

The Grant County Farmers' Alliance complains of the railroad companies and timber dealers and indorses congressman Nelson's position on the tariff.

THE ANNUAL DEATH ROLL.

Familiar Names That the World Once Knew—Scientists, Heroes, Soldiers, Poets and Rulers.

The necrology of the year will be found to include unusually prominent names in every department of life. The year 1887 has been peculiarly sad in the loss of strong men in literature and the sciences. The list follows:

January 2. Bishop Horatio Potter.
January 8. Brev. Brig. Gen. Thomas Duncan.
January 9. William Ballentine, English jurist.
January 10. John Roach.
January 11. Lord Iddesleigh.
January 14. Henry B. Stanton.
January 16. Gen. W. B. Hazen.—Prof. Edward Olney, mathematician.
January 18. Prof. E. L. Youmans.
January 23. Cardinal Caxenat of Lyons.—Sir Joseph Whitworth, inventor.
January 24. Gen. Charles P. Stone.
January 28. Commodore P. C. Johnson.
February 8. Charles Wehle, composer.
February 9. Mrs. Henry Wood.
February 13. Bishop Wm. Mercer Green of Mississippi.
February 14. Philip Bourke Marston, poet.
February 28. Cardinal Jacobini.
March 4. Mother Angelia of the Sisters of the Holy Cross.—Ex-Senator James Mackin
March 5. Charles J. Peterson, author.
March 8. Henry Ward Beecher.—Capt. James B. Eads.
March 10. William R. Travers.
March 15. Eben Pillsbury, Maine politician.
March 24. Eliza Wethersby, actress.
March 29. Dr. Ray Palmer, poet and clergyman.
March 31. John G. Saxe, poet.
April 4. Catherine L. Wolfe.
April 6. Gen. Thomas W. Conway.
April 12. Bishop Albert Lee of Delaware.
April 19. Earl of Longford.—Ex-Congressman Archibald J. Weaver.—President Alexander Mitchell of the C. M. & St. P. R. R.
April 20. Lieut. John W. Danenhower, explorer.
May 5. W. C. De Pauw, philanthropist.
May 6. James Grant, novelist.
May 9. Samuel Cousins, R. A., engraver.
May 14. Justice W. B. Woods.
May 22. Col. Richard West, Kentucky horseman.
May 24. Dr. Thomas F. Roochester, Buffalo.
May 26. Lewis B. Lent, showman.
May 29. Ben: Perley Poore.
June 1. Thomas Spencer Baynes, logician.
June 4. Ex-Vice President Wm. A. Wheeler.
June 6. Ex-Chief Justice Mercer, Pennsylvania.
June 8. Prof. Hermann, prestidigitator.
June 9. Major John H. Ewing, uncle of James G. Blaine.—Editor C. D. Keep of the Wall Street News.
June 11. Bishop Stevens of Pennsylvania.
June 15. Sinclair Tousey, publisher.
June 16. President Hitchcock of Union theological seminary.
June 17. Mark Hopkins.
July 2. Judge Luke P. Poland of Vermont.
July 4. Ex-Governor Anson P. Morrill of Maine.
July 5. Edward Lamb, comedian.
July 14. Herr Alfred Krupp, gun founder.
July 15. Vice President, A. C. Hill New York stock exchange.
July 18. R. M. T. Hunter, confederate secretary of state.
July 19. Mrs. Thomas Scott, Philadelphia society leader.
July 20. Miss Jennie Collins, working girls' friend.
July 25. President John Taylor, Mormon.
July 28. Frederick Nelson, New York society man.
July 29. Agostino Depretis, diplomat.
August 9. Henry Hastings, Boston, merchant.
August 10. John M. Clay, son of Henry Clay.
August 18. Prof. O. S. Fowler, phrenologist.
August 19. Alvan Clark, telescope maker.—Spencer Fullerton Baird, scientist.—George Brinsky, Cleveland's substitute.
August 22. Aaron J. Vanderpoel, jurist.
August 31. Camp meeting John Allen of Maine, agen 92.
September 2. Bishop Wm. L. Harris.
September 4. Mrs. J. B. Vincent, actress.
September 13. Capt. Mike Cregan.
September 14. Ex-Governor Luke P. Blackburn, Kentucky; Lady Brassey, author.
September 17. Col. Joseph Cilley, New Hampshire, oldest ex-senator.
September 21. Gen. Wm. Preston, Kentucky.
October 3. Mlle. Aimee, actress.
October 6. Ex-Governor Wm. B. Washburne.
October 8. Maurice Strakosch.
October 11. Thomes C. Manning, United States minister to Mexico.—George Fordham, English jockey.
October 12. Mrs. Craik (Dinah Maria Mulock), authoress.
October 22. Ex-Minister Elihu B. Washburne.
November 17. Baker Pasha (Col. Valentine Baker), English army.
November 19. Miss Emma Lazarus, poetess.
December 5. Lord Lyons, ex-British minister to the United States.
December 18. S. P. Rounds, ex-public printer.
December 24. Daniel Manning.

Does Sugar Cause Cancers.

From the London Times.

For some time past it has been rumored that a new method in the treatment of the crown prince's illness has been adopted, and the Munich Neueste Nachrichten recently stated that this new treatment was based on a theory launched by Dr. Freund, of Vienna, who found that the blood of patients suffering from cancer contained an abnormal quantity of sugar, and that cancerous growths might be destroyed by reducing the sugar in the blood to its normal quantity. This statement is brought into notice by telegrams from San Remo stating that the crown prince began the new treatment on November 20, and that since then his condition has been steadily improving.

Dr. Freund is no specialist, and is still a young man. He took his degrees last year, but his name became known by a paper published in the Wiener Medicinische Blatter in February, 1885, in which he proved the connection between sugar and cancer. Another paper of his on the non-coagulation of blood on oiled surface was mentioned last year, and since then he has discovered that tuberculous growths invariably contain cellulose.

How to be Healthy.

In a recent lecture at Indianopolis, Ben Hogan, the reformed pugilist, said: "I have seen thousands of young men apparently on the verge of the grave grow strong by following this daily routine: When you get up in the morning rub yourself with a rough towel until the blood is in circulation, and then take a cold bath. Never take a cold bath without getting the blood in circulation, for it is dangerous. After the bath rub the flesh for three-quarters of an hour. Then take a cup of tea and eat some toast, and start out for a half-hour's walk. Don't plod slowly along the streets, but walk as rapidly as your legs will carry you. When you return you are ready for breakfast. Eat rice, mutton chops and toast, and drink tea. **If you are a business man you are ready for business.**

The Story of a Voice.

Charles E. Coon, ex-Assistant Secretary of the treasury, sat smoking a cigar late one evening in the corridor of the Fifth Avenue Hotel. He had just returned from the opera and was enjoying a cigar before going to his room.

"Yes, the opera was very fine tonight," said a voice near him. He turned and saw a man well dressed, leaning on a cane, and like himself quietly smoking a cigar. Mr. Coon did not recognize him, but thought he might be a lover of music, and mechanically replied, "Yes." The unknown coolly sat down on the settee by him and said. "You have a tenor voice, but you have never aspired to sing, and do not know what lyrical ambition is."

After waiting a few minutes and receiving no reply he continued: "I lost a golden opportunity to become a great singer, and ever since I have been a disappointed man. Seven years ago I was in Russia, and while there I began to sing. I discovered I had a phenomenal voice, but absolutely had no control of it. I could go as high as F in altissimo without any effort. My means were moderate at that time, and I felt that my voice needed cultivation. One night in St. Petersburg I sang in a concert, and received quite an ovation. After the concert a card was handed to me, which read:

THE PRINCESS PROWCAROSKOW.

My heart fluttered with excitement, for I had heard she was not only young and beautiful, but a great patron of young artists. I shall never forget what occurred after I met her."

He paused and said nothing for a few moments. Mr. Coon was interested and naturally asked: "Well, what did occur after you met the Princess?"

The unknown's voice grew sad as he continued his narrative: "She said I had a wonderful voice and it ought to be cultivated. I was invited to see her at her palace, and entertained in a style befitting a king. Instead of thinking of my voice I fell desperately in love with the princess. But she did not return my love; she only admired my voice. One day she told me if I really loved her I would accept money and go direct to Paris in order to complete my musical education. I consented to go, and was told to come back to the palace the next day for instructions. When I saw her the next day a sad look was on her beautiful face. She said she had heard bad news from a dear friend at Geneva, and asked me if I would not consent to stop there on my way to Paris and deliver a sealed package. Without hesitating I took the package and started on my journey. I swore to the Princess when I parted from her that I intended to return a great singer and win her love with my voice. On my way to Geneva I was arrested and the sealed package sealed my doom. The Princess was a Nihilist, and was making me the means of communicating with another member of the confraternity. I was sent to Siberia to serve a term of five years. Oh! the torture, the misery I endured in that wild, desolate country. Better death outright a thousand times than imprisonment in that cruel, barren country. For a year I was so crushed in spirit I could not form my plans of escape. Finally I found that my jailer was susceptible to certain influences, although really at heart a noble fellow, and I escaped."

Mr. Coon looked at the narrator and then asked: "And how did you influence the jailer?"

"I worked upon his feelings with a long and pathetic story, and he not only let me escape but he gave me half a dollar to spend on the way."

"Well, here is a quarter for your voice, now go," said Mr. Coon, as the Russian exile fled out with his phenomenal voice still uncultivated and thirsting for dampness.—New York Commercial Advertiser.

How a Dime is Coined.

Just at present there is a lively demand all over the country for silver dimes, and hundreds of thousands of dollars of them are being shipped to New York, Chicago, Cincinnati, St. Louis and other eastern cities. Two of the money presses are, and have been for some time, running exclusively on this coin. The demand is so great that these machines are not even stopped on Sundays, and will be run on that day through the present month.

The process of dime-making is an interesting one. The silver bullion is first melted and run into two-pound bars. These in turn are run through immense rollers and flattened out to the thickness of the coin. These silver strips are then passed through a machine, which cuts them into the proper size for the presses, the strips first having been treated with a kind of tallow to prevent their being scratched in their passage through the cutters. The silver pieces are then put into the feeder of the printing presses, and are fed to the die by automatic machinery at the rate of 100 per minute, 48,000 dimes being turned out in a regular working day of eight hours. As the smooth pieces are pressed between the ponderous printing dies they receive the lettered and figured impression in a manner similar to that of a paper pressed upon a form of type; at the same time the piece is expanded in a slight degree, and the small corrugations are cut into its rim. The machine drops the completed coin into a receiver, and it is ready for the counters' hands.

The instrument used by the counter is not a complicated machine by any means, as one might suppose. It is a simple copper covered tray having raised ridges running across its surface at a distance apart the exact width of a dime. From the receiver the money is dumped on to this board or tray, and as it is shaken rapidly by the counter the pieces settle down into the spaces between the ridges. All these spaces being filled the surplus coin is brushed back into the receiver and the counter has exactly 1,520 silver dimes, or $125 on this tray, which number is required to fill the spaces. The tray is then emptied into boxes and the money is ready for shipment.

The dime does not pass through the weigher's hands as does the coin of a larger denomination. One and one-half grains is allowed for variation or "tolerance," in all silver coins from a dollar down, and the deviation from the standard in the case of the ten-cent pieces is so trifling that the trouble and expense of weighing coins of this denomination is dispensed with.

The French President's Perquisites.

From the New York Tribune.

The president of France is allowed firewood, candle and gaslight, men servants, the wages and board of whom the state pays, as well as the liveries of whom it buys, two carriages, a carriage for his secretaries, two military secretaries, three civil secretaries, house linen and cost of washing it, vegetables for his table from the ex-royal gardens, flowers for his greenhouse and ballrooms from the city nursery gardens, valuable preserves in the forests of Marly and Rambouillet, which not only supply his table with all the game it can consume, but enables him to put away about $9,000 a year. The president has a box at the opera and at the Francais paid for by his state. His sitting-room is fitted up with telephones, which enables him and his family to hear operas without stirring from his chimney corner. This, too, is paid for by the nation.

THE SOLDIER.

His Busy Life in Times of Peace.

From New York Times.

The laws and regulations govern the army are clearly defined and comprehensive and many of them have remained unchanged since the founding of the Government. Like all of Gaul the geographical limits of military jurisdiction are divided into three parts, known as the Military Divisions of the Atlantic, the Missouri, and the Pacific, each commanded by a Major General of the army. These grand division headquarters are at Governor's Island, Chicago and San Francisco, respectively. The army consists of 25 regiments of infantry, 10 of cavalry and 5 of artillery, a battalion of engineers, consisting of 4 companies and a detachment of ordnance. The Ninth and Tenth Regiments of cavalry and the Twenty-fourth and Twenty-fifth Regiments of infantry are colored soldiers.

These regiments are in all respects on the same military footing as all others. The non-commissioned officers are selected and promoted from the ranks of their own regiments, and the commissioned officers are assigned to the regiments as vacancies occur. Each colored regiment has a Chaplain.

A detailed description of the duties of soldiers, even in peace times, would require too much time and space, but a general idea of the daily routine will correct the erroneous impression so generally entertained that a soldier's life is one of idleness. Reveille is sounded at or near sunrise, the exact time varying somewhat at different posts. At the first note the garrison flag is hoisted. All soldiers on duty must turn out in ranks at this and all roll calls. Drill for an hour or more follows soon after at a time fixed by the commanding officer. The ceremony of guard mounting takes plate at 9 o'clock; fatigue call comes next in order (the sick call which intervenes not being, of course, a call for duty,) when such men consisting of the old guard and others designated in turn to perform the necessary fatigue and police duty of the post. At 11 o'clock First Sergeant's call is sounded, when these functionaries repair to the adjutant's office for the perfecting of the rolls of the sergeant major, thus enabling him to keep his roster correctly, and also to receive such information and instructions as may be necessary concerning their troops, batteries or companies. Dinner is at noon. At an hour designated by the post commander, afternoon drill call is sounded, when the troops exercise in such manœvers as are prescribed. Dress parade usually takes place just before sunset, and is so timed that retreat is sounded just after the "troop beats off" during that ceremony. The flag is lowered at the last note of retreat. Supper soon follows dress parade. Tattoo roll call is at 9 o'clock and taps or lights out a half an hour later. While attendance at religious ceremonies is not compulsory in the army, many of the men attend divine service at those posts, of which there are thirty-four, that have chaplains, and more observance is given to the day than was the case in former years.

Men are detailed for guard duty with such frequency as the strength of the force at the post where they are stationed renders necessary. There are three reliefs of a prescribed number of men, with one Corporal to each relief and one Sergeant of the guard. Two hours on the post and four hours off, during the tour of twenty-four hours, is the unvarying routine. Each sentinel is instructed by the Officer of the Guard, who is a Lieutenant under authority of the Officer of the Day, to take charge of this post and all Government property in view; salute all officers according to rank; in case of fire alarm the guard, and such other orders as are deemed necessary are given. The order is given to the sentry on No. 1 "to turn out the guard for all General officers, the commanding officers the Officer of the day, and for all armed parties." Any breach of discipline while on guard is an aggravation of the offence and it behooves the soldier to have his wits about him and to attend strictly to duty during his tour. Guard duty is, like the reading of the Koran, an endless task.

Our military posts are in many instances isolated communities themselves, and in many respects as different from civilian settlements or villages as well can be imagined. There are post schools, at which enlisted soldiers can, if so disposed, pick up a fair common school education during one term of enlistment. The subject of compulsory education in the army has been exhaustively discussed of late, and so accomplished an officer as Brevet Major General James B. Fry has given it as his opinion that enlisted men should not be compelled against their wills to attend post schools. About ten years ago James A. Garfield and Robert Schenck, while serving on the committee on military affairs in the House of Representatives, prepared a clause in the Revised Statutes, section 1231, which afterward became a law, and which is as follows:

"Schools shall be established at all posts, garrisons, or permanent camps at which the enlisted men may be instructed in the common English branches of education, and especially in the history of the United States; and the Secretary of War may detail such officers and enlisted men as may be necessary to carry out this provision." etc.

School hours for soldiers are from half an hour after retreat until tattoo roll call. The post schools are not at present kept up to the standard of excellence intended by the provisions of the law, and at many posts the letter of the law alone is observed.

The men of the army have various amusements, which, however, vary much at different posts. Amateur theatricals and minstrel performances are of frequent occurrence at some during the winter months. The post and the company libraries are sources of comfort to soldiers, and gymnastic exercises, field sports and athletic games serve to amuse them. Marksmanship may be said to have begun with the advent of the foreign team that came here fifteen years ago. Such development of sharpshooting as followed has rarely been known until now. Marksmen and sharpshooters predominate in the ranks of the army. The practical life of a soldier and the technical studies necessary to a thorough knowledge of his duties are far greater and more exhaustive than is generally understood. The citizen soldier has little idea of these things as a rule, and the civilian, with rare exception, none at all. How many can tell the thickness of ice necessary to bear cavalry, artillery or infantry? How many know of what a soldier's ration consists, and the thousand and one other things as pertinent as these in times of active service?—New York Times.

Looks Like Ben Butler.

Senator Davis, of Minnesota, is doomed to hear it stated several thousand times this winter that he looks enough like Ben Butler to be his son. This is due in great measure to a fact that occasions the new Senator from Minnesota more trouble than a little. A year ago in a political campaign, he sat in the full glare of an electric light at an open-air meeting on a chilly night. He caught a severe cold, and his left eye seemed for the time paralyzed. For a time it winged him completely. He has now become accustomed to it. The sight is not restored, though the vitality of the eye may return as suddenly as it vanished. The misfortune to his eye has greatly increased Senator Davis' resemblance to old Ben Butler, which has always been a subject of remark.—[Washington Cor. Milwaukee Sentinel.

FIFTIETH CONGRESS.

Abstract of the Proceedings of the Senate and House.

SENATE.

Upon the assembling of the senate after the holiday recess. Senator Sherman made a speech more carefully prepared than is his custom, every word of it having been reduced to writing. It is to be considered in many respects as the platform of a presidential candidate. He was followed by Senators Voorhees and Teller. Several recess nominations were sent to the senate, including those of the interstate commissioners and Eugene Semple as governor of Washington Territory.

Senator Davis offered in the senate a memorial from the St. Paul chamber of commerce, praying for the establishment of more collection districts for the State of Minnesota and various other memorials and petitions.

HOUSE.

Among Minnesota private bills introduced in the house were the following:

By Mr. Rice, granting a pension to Mary Monti; to F. W. Traves, for services rendered in the war with the Florida Indians; to Frederick Eichler; to Albert Achley: $12 per month to L. W. Hacklin, for services in the Sioux outbreak; to Eli n St. Cyr: to Thomas Weekly; to remove the charge of desertion against the name of A. H. Tobey; a bill for the relief of Minnesota mounted rangers.

The latter bill provides that all persons who served a full time of year or more shall receive $100; those who served six months or any time less than a year, $66, and those who served less than six months $33.33. He also introduced a bill to allow Charles A. Ruffee, late agent at White Earth agency, $1,350, being the difference between the pay as agent of the White Earth agency alone and agent of consolidated Leech Lake, Red Lake and White Earth agencies. The agency consolidated March 21, 1879, and Ruffee served from that time to Sept. 30, 1881 at the old salary.

PRESENTED BY MR. NELSON.

By Mr. Nelson:

To remove the charge of desertion from the record of Alvin Milligan; granting a pension to I. P. Johnson; granting increase of pension to John Rowe; granting a pension to Joseph Millioron; to Jacob Neibels; to Morgan Johnson; to refer the claim of B. H. Beaulieu to the court of claims; for the relief of citizens engaged in the Sioux Indian war in 1862; for the relief of C. A. Lounsberry; granting a pension to the widow and children of Abner St. Cyr; for the relief of Hartwell Silver.

Mr. Nelson also introduced his bill placing lumber, coal and sugar on the free list; his bill of last session for the improvement of the condition of the Red Lake Indians; for a public building and term of court at Duluth, and the railroad bills which have already been mentioned. Mr. Lind introduced a bill placing books and pamphlets on the free list and a bill to amend the interstate commerce law. His amendment to the fourth section provides:

It shall also be unlawful for any common carrier, subject to the provisions of this act, to charge or receive any greater compensation per ton per mile for the contemporaneous transportation of the same class of freight for a shorter than for a longer distance over the same line in the same general direction or from the origin point of or to the same point of arrival; but this shall not be construed as authorizing any common carrier, subject to the provisions of this act, to charge a higher rate per ton per mile for a longer than a shorter distance.

WISCONSIN AND IOWA BILLS.

Senator Spooner presented the petition of the board of supervisors of St. Croix county, praying certain legislation defining and construing the granting and indemnity clauses of the act of May 5, 1864, granting land to Wisconsin to aid in the construction of railroads. Mr. Spooner introduced a bill to-day providing for the establishment of a port of entry at Superior, Wis. Mr. Gear of Iowa today introduced the following bills in the house:

Authorizing the construction of a railroad, wagon and foot bridge across the Missippi river at or near Burlington, Iowa; appropriating $80,495 for completing the work of improving the Des Moines rapids in the Mississippi, and $16,250 for completing the dry dock at Des Moines rapids in the Mississippi, and that the $25,000 appropriated for the completion of a pier at the outer wall of the Des Moines rapids canal may be used to construct a floating boom connecting the wall with the upper draw rest of the bridge of Keokuk.

DAKOTA.

Delegate Gifford of Dakota introduced two bills for the admission of North and South Dakota, already printed in the PIONEER PRESS; bills allowing the Duluth & Manitoba road right of way through the Fort Pembina military reservation; throwing open to settlement abandoned and useless military reservations; providing for a commission to negotiate with the Sisseton and Wahpeton Sioux Indians for a modification of present treaties and agreements; granting section 16, near Rapid City, to that town; granting certain sections of land near Grand Forks to the North Dakota university, and granting the Yankton & Missouri Valley railroad right of way through the Yankton Indian reservation. Gifford also introduced a bill providing for the opening of the Great Sioux reservation. It is practically the old Dawes bill with the tribal patent clause stricken out. He also offered bills granting the Duluth, Watertown & Pacific road the right to build a bridge across the Missouri river at some available point in Charles Mix county, Dak.; to establish two new land districts with the land officers at Pierre and Chamberlain contingent upon the opening of the Great Sioux reservation; granting a section of land to Aurora county, Dak., for the establishment of a reform school, and providing for an inquiry into the losses sustained by settlers who had been deprived of their rights on the Crow creek and Winnebago reservations by the summary closing of the reservations by order of President Cleveland.

SENATE.

Mr. Mitchell in the senate called up the joint resolution directing the selection of a site for a navy yard on the coast north of the forty-second parallel of north latitude in Oregon, Washington and Alaska. Mr. Mitchell spoke in favor of the resolution.

Mr. Dolph said: Puget sound possesses all the advantages that can be found for a first-class naval station. We cannot afford to allow foreign conquests and acquisitions to be carried to our very doors. If we do we shall abdicate the position which our power, influence, wealth and territorial location entitle us to maintain among the nations of the earth.

The resolution was referred to the committee on naval affairs. Senator Reagan made a speech in opposition to the Blair educational bill, which came up in the senate. It was not to the purposes of the bill but to its methods that he was opposed.

Mr. Plumb offered an amendment to the second section, providing that the money shall be distributed among the states and territories in proportion to their population according to the census or 1880. No action was taken on the bill.

Among the nominations sent to the senate recently were the following:

Postmasters: T. B. Conn, Kilbourn City, Wis.; N. J. Benson, Torah, Minn.; Thomas Hall, Preston, Minn.; H. L. Atchison, Chatfield, Minn.; Henry Silkkerveer, Orange City, Iowa; F. A. Winchell, Kingsley, Iowa; L. J. Foulton, Casselton, Dak.; C. E. Dudley, Marysville, Mont. Register of land offices: Gilbert W. Carrington, Ashland, Wis.; Henry Cornelius, Menasha, Wis.; W. M. Blanding, St. Croix Falls, Wis.; William Porter, Des Moines, Iowa; J. R. Whiteside, Deadwood, Dak.; William Colville, Duluth, Minn.; James Creely, Redwood Falls, Minn.; J. M. Adams, Spokane Falls, Wash. Indian agents: J. D. Jenkins of Iowa, Sisseton Agency, Dak.; R. D. Gwydir of Kentuckey, Colville Agency, Wash.

HOUSE.

The speaker announced the standing committees of the house.

The president sent to congress a communication from the secretary of the interior submitting the draft of a bill "to provide for the protection of the Round Valley Indian reservation" in California.

Following is a comparative showing of the way Minnesota fared in the present congress compared with the Forty-ninth:

Fiftieth Congress—Rice, appropriations and expenditures in the war department; McDonald, merchant marine and fisheries and public lands; Wilson, commerce and coinage, weights and measures; Lind, post-offices; Nelson, Indian affairs.

Forty-ninth Congress—Strait, public lands and education; White, agriculture and mines and mining; Nelson, Indian affairs; Gilfilan, patents and revision of the laws; Wakefield, postoffices.

All the Minnesotians seemed satisfied over the appointments, and spoke as though they had gotten all that they could expect.

Both Houses adjourned for several days to allow the committees to get in working order.

SENATE.

In the senate Mr. Sabin presented resolutions adopted by the Farmers' Alliance of Washington County, Minn., asking for legislation and the enforcement of the law to bring about certain reforms. They demand the reduction of railroad rates and control by the government of telegraph lines, favor the improvement of all feasible waterways, demand the reduction of the public debt, the use as money of both precious metals, that the silver dollar be of the same value as a gold dollar; that taxes shall be reduced on the necessaries of life, and protest against reduction of tax upon whiskey and tobacco, etc. Senator Sabin presented resolutions adopted by the city of Duluth, requesting an appropriation of money sufficient to reimburse the city for its expenditure in the construction of a ship canal across Minnesota Point. Senator Sabin also presented a petition from the letter carriers of St. Paul asking for increased compensation. He also presented a petition from citizens of Minnesota protesting against the addition of Utah as a state. Senator Davis presented a petition from the ex-prisoners of war of Minnesota asking for pensions.

The Blair educational bill came up. Mr. Nest opposed the bill. If he was called upon, he said, to frame a title for it, he would call it "An act to erect a monument to the memory of Alexander Hamilton, and to encourage mendicancy in the Southern states."

To accept money under the terms of the bill would be to surrender all that made state authority respectable. He concluded: If this bill becomes a law it will be by Southern votes in this senate and in the other house of congress. But there is one place of refuge still left in the constitution, the brave and honest man who is now president of the republic. Unless he is false to the principles of his whole life and of the great party which elected him he will interpose his executive veto in the path of this most abominable and undemocratic measure.

The senate took up the resolution offered by Mr. Brown for the repeal of the internal revenue system to be an outrageous system of espionage, injustice and wrong that ought to have been abolished long ago.

Senator Sherman introduced a bill to provide for the investment of certain funds in the treasury. It directs the secretary of the treasury from time to time to invest not exceeding 80 per cent of the fund held in the treasury for the redemption of notes of national banks "failed," "in liquidation" and "reducing circulation," by the purchase in open market of any bonds of the United States bearing interests. On motion of Mr. Spooner the senate passed a bill appropriating $1,100,000 for a government building at Milwaukee.

HOUSE.

Congressman Lind offered the following resolution, which was sent to the committee on public lands:

Whereas, Congress, by an act entitled "An act making an additional grant of land to the state of Minnesota, etc., approved July 4, 1886," made a grant of land to said state for the benefit of the Hastings & Dakota. By Mr. Lind to allow one day's pay and allowances for every 20 miles traveled by discharged commissioned officers of the rebellion who had served three years continuously during the war.

Mr. McDonald introduced a bill providing for the repeal of so much of Section 4693, Revised Statutes, as provides that no claim of a state militiaman for pension on account of disability from injuries received in battle with rebels or Indians while temporarily rendering service shall be valid unless presented to a successful issue prior to July 4, 1874. Mr. McDonald also introduced a bill providing that any bona fide resident of the United States who may have or who hereafter enlist in the army shall be considered from the time of such enlistment a citizen of the United States. Mr. Peel of Arkansas introduced a bill in the house to open to settlement a portion of the Sioux reservation in Dakota.

SENATE.

Senator Edmunds, from the judiciary committee, made an adverse report in the senate the on nomination of L. Q. C. Lamar to be associate justice of the supreme court, and Senator Pugh, in behalf of the minority of the same committee, submitted a favorable report. Calendar. Senator Edmunds made a favorable report from the judiciary committee on the nomination of William F. Vilas to be secretary of the interior. Calendar. Senator Sawyer, from the postoffice committee, made a favorable report on the nomination of Don M. Dickinson to be postmaster general. Calendar. The division in the committee in Lamar's case was on strictly party lines. The conclusion reached as to Vilas and Dickinson were unanimous.

In the senate Mr. Sawyer, from the postoffice committee, reported with a recommendation of indefinite postponement Mr. Butler's resolution for the appointment of a select committee on the postal telegraph. The resolution was indefinitely postponed.

HOUSE.

Mr. Phelan of Tennessee introduced in the house a joint resolution proposing an amendment to the constitution authorizing congress to grant aid to the public schools of the states to an amount not to exceed $10,000,000 annually.

The deficiency appropriation bill was reported to the house. It appropriates $2,951,303. Among the principal items of the bill which failed to pass the last congress and omitted in this one is one for about half a million dollars on account of postal deficiencies, and another of $260,000 for the navy that was not included in the revised estimate.

The house committee on banking and currency reported favorably what was known in the last congress as the McPherson bill, relating to the national banks. This bill provides that the national banks may take out circulation to the amount of the par value of the bonds deposited by them as security for circulation instead of the 90 per cent which is now authorized by law.

In the house recently Mr. Milliken of Maine introduced a bill to repeal all internal revenue taxation and to admit free of duty sugars imported from countries which do not lay an export duty on such sugar. This provision in regard to the free importation of sugar is not to apply to sugars imported in vessels other than those of the exporting country and the United States, nor to sugars imported from countries refusing to United States vessels the same treatment in regard to port and other charges which is granted to vessels of such country in American ports. There shall be paid out of the treasury to American producers of sugar a sum equal to the present rate of duty on that product, the sum to be paid each producer to be ascertained through the internal revenue and custom officers.

Among the other bills introduced in the house were the following: Mr. Harmer, to increase the pension of those who have lost eyes or limbs or who are deaf. This is the bill endorsed by the United States Maimed Soldiers' league and the G. A. R. Mr. Tillman, to prohibit the use of stoves or oil lamps on railway passenger trains. Mr. Guenther, to create a commission for the investigation of combinations having for their object the enhancement of the price of articles of interstate commerce. Mr. La Folette, to punish any officer of a national bank who receives a deposit when the bank is insolvent.

Nationality in Beards.

Nationality in beards is thus discussed by the Boston Advertiser: An observant friend who had been examining a collection of faces representing a large number of the public men in the United States, made the following general conclusions in regard to national types in the cutting of the beard, which contain more than a grain of truth. "The simple mustache, with the rest of the face clean shaved, is the prevailing American type," he said. "The old Yankee chin whisker, like that of the traditional Uncle Sam, is no longer the national cut. In the same way the old French type of the imperial, or heavy mustache and long gotee, has given way in France to the present type of close-cut full beard trimmed to double points on the chin. The German and Russian national types are heavy full beards, parted at the middle of the chin. The English type is a small, short-cropped mustache, with small square side growths. The general south European type of Spain or Italy is either an entirely clear-shaven face or else a very small mustache and gotee crowded close about the mouth."

Senator Stanford's Trouble.

Senator Stanford is confronted with a novel opposition to his plans for establishing a great university in Calfornia. A large portion of the lands which the Senator has included in his endorsement of the institution are at present devoted to vineyards from which vast quantities of wine are produced annually, and the idea of an educational establishment deriving its origin or support from such sources is so distasteful to certain interests that they are making a vigorous objection to the enterprise. The Rev. F. F. Jewell, a Methodist clergyman of San Jose, is at the head of the opposition, and under his direction all religious and temperance organizations are urged to petition Senator Stanford, asking him not to endow the new university with any funds or property accumulated by the sale of wine. This opposition may not be prudish, narrow-minded and unreasonable, but it is impossible to beleive that the Senator will be converted to that way of thinking.

Hon. A. C. Call, one of the pioneers of Northwest Iowa and a well known resident of Algona, Iowa, died at San Francisco, Cal., where he went last fall to spend the winter.

THE SKEIN WE WIND.

If you and I to-day
Should stop, and lay
Our life work down, and let our hands fall where they will—
Fall down to lie quite still;
And if some other hand should come and stoop to find
The threads we carried so that it could wind,
Beginning where we stopped; if it should to keep
Our life-work going, seek
To carry on the good design
Distinctively made yours or mine,
What would it find? * * *
If love should come,
Stooping above, when we are done,
To find bright threads
That we have held, that it may spin them longer, find but shreds
That break when touched, how cold.
Sad, shivering, portionless, the hands will hold
The broken strands, and know
Fresh cause for woe.
—New York Mail.

HOW CAME IT THERE.

BY MARGERY DEANE.

But one thing marred the home Kate and I made for ourselves in Belleville, just after we were married, and that one thing marred it very little in the first years. It was a trifle—merely that the next house was reputed haunted, and being empty presented rather a desolate appearance. Neither Kate or I took much stock in the villagetales of ghosts who dwelt there; yet we often wished for neighbors and would have been glad for some life at the blinded windows.

The two houses stood a little back from the village street in pleasant grounds, and were not a hundred feet apart. The haunted house was large and handsome. The place was in the care of a trusty gardener, who kept the keys, entering at intervals the rear door to see that the elements were kept out. He cared for the grounds and cultivated for himself the large garden behind it.

Kate had more than once confided to me that the place "gave her the creeps," and I had comforted her by the assurance that since the house showed no decay and the grounds were well kept up no neighbors were vastly better than bad ones.

The house had been vacated many years before we came to Belleville. The story ran that a stranger bought it of its builder for a summer residence. Except that this stranger "looked like a lord," and was very austere in manner, nobody could describe him, for nobody could have the courage to approach him. His young wife was a very beautiful Polish woman, who spoke not a word of English. The two usually talked in French, and as they walked down the village street, conversed so earnestly together as to seem unconscious of any one whom they met or passed. Often there were tears in the great, black eyes of the lovely Pole, and frequently she had been seen to burst into a fit of weeping while sitting on her veranda and to go quickly into the house, her handkerchief pressed against her face.

I can well understand the effect of this mysterious sorrow upon certain people in the village, whose neighbor's joys and woes are to them even greater than their own. Unfortunately for Belleville gossips, neither the man servant nor the maid servant who came with this couple could speak a word of English. This indeed was cruel.

It was said by a workingman who made some repairs to the furniture which had been brought in huge, foreign-looking cases, that such furnishing had never been seen in Belleville; that there were rooms whose walls were hung with silk damask with huge flowers wrought upon it, and that the bed hangings were of the same rich stuff. The furiture new, all foreign and carved. While people yet wondered about the interior, it was suddenly stripped of all its adornment, and the big cases went off. The gentleman and servants left town at midnight, but it has been asserted that the beautiful Polish lady never was known to go away. She certainly was not left in the house, for half the villagers trooped through it to satisfy their curiosity, and then it was shut up and the gardener kept the keys.

How the story started that the house was haunted I do not know. Possibly had I known all this, I might have hesitated a little before buying our home, for Kate is a bit nervous, and being a physician I had to leave her often at night. Thoughtless persons told her tales of the haunted house, only one of which I recall, and that said that the Polish lady had been seen at night to pass in and out of the locked, closed door, it offering no resistance to her.

It was late one night when our doorbell rang and I answered it myself. A strange gentleman—I knew every man by sight in the village—asked me to come and see a very sick lady. I begged him to enter and sit down, while I made preparations to accompany him, during which I asked:—

"Where is the patient?"

"She is in the next house," he replied.

"Surely, not in the next house," I answered. "That is empty. No one lives there!"

"She is in the next house, sir."

"I beg your pardon. I did not know that anyone had moved in."

Kate, overhearing us, entered the room and remarked a little excitedly.

"There is certainly no one next door. The house is wholly unfurnished."

"Look!" said the stranger, drawing aside the curtain, and pointing to the second story, where in the middle of the house were two brilliantly lighted windows.

Kate was pale. It did not seem possible that even a footstep on the gravel path could be have fallen unheeded by her; that even a lamp could have been conveyed into the house and she not know it.

The stranger was tall, fine-looking, and gave the impression of tremendous reserve force. His manner was genial and exceedingly courteous; but he spoke as one accustomed to command, and with few words. Telling Kate that it was undoubtedly the owner of the place just arrived, and that I must obey a professional call, I left her with her little womanly fears and all her womanly curiosity creating quite a turmoil within her.

We passed out of my gate and into that of the next enclosure. The stranger led the way up the steps and easily opened the door. He had the manner of a man entering his own house. The hall and all the lower rooms were empty and desolate. A light streamed from a door of the upper room, flooding the staircase, up which I followed my guide, who, without a word led me into the lighted apartment. It was midwinter and the lower part of the house had felt chill and damp; here, however, was an agreeable warmth, and the apartment struck me as one of great luxury and comfort, and of a character decidedly original and foreign. On my way to the bed, I noticed that the walls were hung with a large flowered damask, very rich in texture, but a little faded. The bed curtains were of the same, and all the furniture was carved in high relief

On the bed lay a very beautiful woman. Her face was a perfect oval, her eyes were large and black, and full of inexpressible sadness. She was in great pain, but very beautiful even in agony. In response to my first question she spoke in a language strange to me.

"Madame will speak French," suggested the gentleman, asking with a glance if I did also, and I immediately began to question her in that language.

I soon ascertained the trouble and felt there was little or no chance of her surviving long. I took out my prescription book, noted the case, the disease, and its stage, etc., at the top of the leaf. I wrote the prescription below and tore it off, placing it upon the end of the mantel, with orders to administer the remedy every hour until morning, when I would return.

My inclination was to offer neighborly assistance, but the gentleman's manner, polite in the extreme, showed me very plainly that nothing more was expected of me, and I was ushered out of the room, down the stairs and out of the door by my new neighbor, who so noisily closed the door behind me that Kate heard it and was ready to greet me as I entered my own. With wide eyes she listened to my description of apartment and patient, and went to sleep asking the puzzling question, "How could they have moved in, and I not have heard them?"

In the morning after my coffee, I went again to my mysterious patient. I had little hope of finding her alive and none at all of finding her better. I noticed a light snow lay unbroken upon the steps as I went up them, and yet it had not snowed for two days. I attempted to enter without knocking, but on turning the knob I found the door fastened. I knocked at first gently, then louder, and at last with my fist on the central panel so noisily as to bring the old gardener from his hens in the rear. He looked at me as if my senses had flown, and asked:—

"Please sir, an' wot are you doing?"

"I want to get in."

"And wot ever do you want to get in for," exclaimed the gardener.

"I want to see the sick lady, if she is still alive."

"The sick lady! But there's no sick lady, nor never a soul in the house, an' hasn't been these 10 years."

"You are mistaken. I was here last night. I must go in again. I saw the gentleman and lady myself. It is the owner come back, I fancy."

The gardener smiled sadly, and as if to humor me, took from his pocket a key.

"It is the key of that door," he said, "and the only key to that door, and never myself for years have I put it in that lock, comin' and goin' as I do by the kitchen; but to show you that the house is empty, I will open it and you shall go in."

He cleared the keyhole of an accumulation of dust and bits of dried leaves, looking significantly at me, and still more so as the door creaked and turned stiffly on its hinges, disclosing as it opened, loose pieces of paper, and little dirt heaps that laid against it on the inside. The once polished floor and staircase was covered with a coating of dust which surely could not have been disturbed for many a month. I began to feel dazed. All was empty and desolate below, as on the night before. I bounded up the stairs feeling the cobwebs brush across my face. The door of the sick woman's apartment was open. I took one step across its threshhold—

It was cold, damp and empty! It was devoid of any movable thing; a few nails showed where once had been hangings on the walls, and from these hung festoons of cobwebs, heavy with the dust of years. I staggered as one struck with blindness, seeing not what he knows to be there. I was as one who realizes his reason to be leaving him; the old gardener stood motionless before me, pale, and as if stricken with a nameless fear. Suddenly I rallied and called out: "Look! look! on the mantel!—at the end—you will find it there—my prescription! and it fits to this," taking my note book from my pocket.

And he looked and it was there.

I wrote that prescription for the Polish woman, December 17, 1884.

I believe the good gardener has intimated that the doctor is not quite right in his head, and that once he saw him clean out of it. Kate's nerves prevented our talking together very much of this one mystery in our lives. Toward spring it occurred to me to buy the property, move the house away and add the grounds to our own. Inquiries made in Europe where the owner was supposed to be, resulted in my receiving the following letter:—

Dear Sir:—The former owner of the property, whom you seek to find, died some years since. It fell to his widow, who, after his death, was again known as before her marriage, La Countess Marie Krasicka. We find that she is no longer living, having died December 17, 1884. The enclosed addresses of her heirs will aid you, and there is little doubt that the American estate can be purchased by you.

Yours very truly,

———

The house is gone, the grounds are ours. I know I placed that prescription on the mantel. I know that never in the flesh could I have entered that door that night. How came it there?

Tales of the Dark and Bloody Ground.

New York Sun.

It would do Price McGrath and John Harper good to see the Blue Grass horsemen of "Old Kaintuck" gather about a Hoffman House table these nights, drink whisky and talk of the old times of the race track. These Kentuckians are all such big men that three of 'em completely surround and fill up a table. They never seem to be able to fill themselves up. Major Dougherty, of Lexington, saw a man a night or two since who reminded him of a gallant young Kentuckian named Offatt, and an adventure Mr. Offatt had with his brother-in-law. He had a notion to forbid this brother-in-law to come to town while he was there. One day in coversation with Major Dougherty at a store door Offatt said: "Pardon me, Major, I want to speak to my brother-in-law for a moment," and seizing a double-barreled shotgun from the corner, he stepped quietly into the street, and riddled his brother-in-law for his disobedience. He returned without a word, leaving the dying man on the sidewalk, and was surprised that the Major didn't seem to feel like resuming their conversation where it had been interrupted. This same Offatt, who was the black sheep of a good family, told a friend who expostulated with him: "So help me Gawd, sah, I nevah killed a niggah in my life, 'ceptin' I war in liquor." At that time he had five notches on his stick, each of them figuring for a corpse he had made.

Another Kentucky story told at this table was by the handsome and gigantic ex-Mayor Walsh, of Hot Springs, Ark. He struck up a pleasant traveling acquaintance with a fellow passenger on a Kentucky railroad. As the train slacked up at a way station his new acquaintance said: "Excuse me, but you'd better move to one side, hadn't you. I see a man on the platform I may have a little trouble with, and you're just in line for a shot." Mayor Walsh moved, the shooting began, and when the train steamed away in a few moments the man on the platform was still there, and not likely to leave it except feet foremost. Then old Colonel Zeb Brown, Price McGrath's chum, and the same almost as a son to him, remembered walking down a street of Versailles, Ky., one day, and seeing a man on the opposite side of the street stop and kiss a very pretty woman. She was the kisser's wife, too, but she hadn't turned one corner before her brother, with a knife in his hand, turned another, and, before they could cross the street, the husband had received thirty-five cuts, and was dead, on his back. The brother-in-law, who had warned the husband he would kill him on sight, staggered away with a dozen or so cuts, leaving a bright red trail on the pavement.

General O. M. Mitchel.

The most notable lectures on astronomy that Mitchel delivered were given at the Academy of Music, in New York, in 1860, to create a fund for the erection of an observatory in Central Park. The immense audiences were composed of the most cultivated citizens. The final lecture ended with the following remarkable example of eloquence, containing the speaker's ripest generalizations on the subject of astronomy:

"Now my friends, I must close this long course of lectures. We have passed from planet to planet, from sun to sun, from system to system. We have reached beyond the limits of this mighty stellar cluster with which we are allied. We have found other island universes, sweeping through space. The grand unfinished problem still remains. Whence, whence this magnificent architecture, whose architraves rise in splendor before us in every direction? Is it all the work of chance? Who shall reveal to us the true cosmogony of the universe by which we are surrounded? Is it the work of an omnipotent architect? If so, who is this august being? Go with me to-night in imagination, and stand with old Paul, the great apostle, upon Mars Hill, and there look around you as he did. Here rises that magnificent building, the Parthenon, sacred to Minerva, the goddess of wisdom. There towers her colossal statue, rising in its majesty above the city of which she was the guardian, the first object to catch the rays of the rising, the last to be kissed by the rays of the setting sun. There are the temples of all the gods; and there are the shrines of every divinity. And yet I tell you these gods and these divinities, though created under the inspiring fire of poetic fancy and Greek imagination, never reared this stupendous structure by which we are surrounded. The Olympic Jove never built these heavens. The wisdom of Minerva never organized these magnificent systems. I say with Saint Paul: 'Oh, Athenians! in all things I find you too superstitious; for in passing your streets I find an altar inscribed "To the unknown God"—Him whom ye ignorantly worship. And this is the God I declare unto you—the God that made heaven and earth, who dwells not in temples made with hands."

"No, here is the temple of our Divinity. Around us and above us rise sun and system, cluster and universe. And I doubt not that in every region of this vast empire of God hymns of praise and anthems of glory are rising and reverberating from sun to sun, and from system to system, heard by Omnipotence alone across immensity and through eternity."

Boys, Don't do it.

A few days ago a young man came in who had started, a year before, in a machine shop and foundry, intending to serve his time of three or more years and become a thorough master of his trade. He had begun with small pay, less than $1 per day, but being apt, quick to learn, comprehend and execute, he had gradually advanced and his pay increased, till he was getting $10 per week and a good line of work. He had just received an offer of $12 per week to quit his place and take an entirely different position; in fact, a fireman's job, and he came in for advice and to talk it over with us. As his case is analogous to many young men who are similarly situated and tempted, and as we hold that the continued supremacy of the United States in machinery and mechanical construction is in the keeping of the young men who are to-day learning their trades, we feel impelled to rise and remark: "Boys, don't do it." Your firm took you on trust; you were not worth to them when you began $1 a week, but with an abiding faith in your abilities and honor, they gave you time, tools and patience to get your dormant, untutored mechanical ideas bent in the right direction. You occupied a lathe and spoiled stock, and secured them a loss that even a medium workman would easily have changed into a handsome profit. As you advanced, became shopwise, and could do passable work, they advanced you, went all over the same or similar ground with you again, until you were again worthy of an advance.

And so it goes on; some of you have put in one, some two years, on your trade. If you've been smart, faithful, and done for yourself what you could and ought to have done, and what the firm designed you to do, you can take this or that journeyman's place, if he is absent from the shop for a day or two.

You are worth something to the firm that has made you what you are. Then somebody comes along and offers you $2 per week more than the firm is paying you. Seeing you are active, smart, capable, they wish to acquire (and that is a mild form to apply to it) the benefit of the schooling, the education, the other firm has given you.

Boys, don't do it. You stultify and debase your inborn noble nature when you take it; you disgrace an honorable record, the best heritage you've got or can get, when you entertain seriously such proposals.—Sanitary Engineer.

What Cheese Can Do.

Norwich, Conn., Special: A religious meeting in the First Baptist church of this city was barbarously broken up the other night by a bad West side boy, who slipped into the church kitchen and dropped a pound and a half of effete Limburger cheese on the glowing stove. The boy had bought the cheese in New London, asking for the worst and oldest cheese in the market, and the man who sold it to him threw in the assurance gratuitiously that it would "break up any meeting, short of 'them anarchists,' inside of thirty minutes."

"Right after that cheese was dropped on the stove," said a member of the church afterward, "the oder of the damned poured in from the kitchen and smote us. It crept through the sanctuary and rolled laboriously up the aisles. Excuse me, but it was the most infernal odor that I ever smelled."

In the presence of the miasma the voice of prayer and exhortation was hushed, and the worshipers gathered up their wraps and bolted out of the building. The cheese exhalation followed them for a few rods and then gave up the pursuit. "It was a little short of twenty minutrs," commented a member of the congregation, "from the appearance of the odor before the last man and woman were going down the front steps for home. The congregation would like to catch that boy."

Executions in Austria.

London Telegraph.

The Austrian method of executing criminals differs greatly from that in vogue in this country, and though apparently more horrible in the deliberate rigor of the arrangements, is more speedily effective. The condemned man is placed against a post, at the top of which is a hook, and at the bottom a pulley. A rope having a loop at each end is passed around the neck of the victim, another is tied around his feet, the end being passed through the pully. Two assistants then lift the man by means of the rope around his neck about six inches, and suspend him from the hook at the top of the post. At the same time the other assistants pull with great force at the rope attached to the feet. Death ensues usually instantaneously, though there is range from one to two minutes in many cases.

"WHAT'S KILLING US?"

The Wonders Which the Microscope Reveals.

One of the leading scientific publications states that many people are now using the microscope to discover the real cause of disease in the system, and to detect adulterations of food and medicines.

This wonderful instrument has saved many a life. A microscopical test shows, for instance, the presence of albumen, or the life of the blood, in certain derangements of the kidneys, but medicine does not tell us how far advanced the derangement is, or whether it shall prove fatal.

The microscope, however, gives us this knowledge.

Bright's disease, which so many people dread, was not fully known until the microscope revealed its characteristics. It greatly aids the physician, skilled in its use, in determining how far disease has advanced, and gives a fuller idea of the true structure of the kidney.

A noted German scholar recently discovered that by the aid of the microscope the physician can tell if there is a tumor forming in the system, and if certain appearance are seen in the fluids passed, it is proof positive that the tumor is to be a malignant one.

If any derangement of the kidneys is detected by the microscope, the physician looks for the developement of almost any disease the system is heir to, and any indication of Bright's disease, which has no symptoms of its own, and cannot be fully recognized except by the microscope, he looks upon with alarm.

This disease has existed for more than 2,000 years. It is only until recently that the microscope has revealed to us its universal prevalence and fatal character. Persons who formerly died of what was called general debility, nervous breakdown, dropsy, paralysis, heart-disease, rheumatism, apoplexy, etc., are now known to have really died of kidney disease, because had there been no disorder of the kidneys, the chances are that the effects from which they died would never have existed.

As the world becomes better acquainted with the importance of the kidneys in the human economy by the aid of the microscope, there is greater alarm spread through the communities concerning it, and this accounts for the erroneous belief that it is on the increase.

As yet neither homeopathist nor allopathist is prepared with a cure for deranged kidneys, but the world has long since recognized, and many medical gentlemen also recognize and prescribe Warner's safe cure for these derangements, and admit that it is the only specific for the common and advanced forms of kidney disorders.

Formerly the true cause of death was discovered only after death. To-day the microscope shows us, in the water we pass, the dangerous condition of any organ in the body, thus enabling us to treat it promptly and escape premature death.

As the microscope in the hands of laymen has revealed many diseases that the medical men were not aware of, so that preparation, like many other discoveries in medicine and science, was found out by laymen; outside the medical code; consequently it comes very hard for medical men to indorse and prescribe it. Nevertheless, Warner's safe cure continues to grow in popularity and the evidences of its effectiveness are seen on every hand.

Some persons claim that the proprietors should give the medical profession the formula of this remedy, it it is such a "God-send to humanity," and let the physicians and public judge whether or not it be so recognized.

We, however, do not blame them for not publishing the formula, even to get the recognition of the medical profession. The standing of the men who manufacture this great remedy is equal to that of the majority of physicians, and the reason that some doctors give for not adopting and prescribing it—viz.: that they do not know what its ingredients are—is absurd.

Mr. Warner's statement—that many of the ingredients are expensive, and that the desire of the unscrupulous dealer or prescriber to realize a large profit, from its manufacture by using cheap and injurious substances for those ingredients would jeopardize its quality and reputation; and that Warner's safe cure cannot be made in small quantities on account of the expensive apparatus necessary in compounding these ingredients—seems to to be a reasonable and sufficient one.

The universal testimony of our friends and neighbors, and the indisputable evidence that it, and it alone, has complete mastery over all diseases of the kidneys, is sufficient explanation, and conclusive proof that it is, perhaps, the most beneficient discovery known to scientific medicine since the microscope revealed to us the all-important nature of the organs it is designed to reach and benefit.

De Mores' Beef-Purveying Plant Sold.

A New York dispatch says: The Marquis de Mores has sold out his beef-purveying plant—or rather the sheriff at Kansas City did it for him—recently. The buyer was Mr. W. Howard Gilber, of the New York Stock Exchange, house of Gilder & Farr. Property that had originally cost $175,000 or more was knocked down to Mr. Gilder, who represents a New York-London syndicate, for $71,000, the property including ten acres of land on the Kansas River water-front, and within Kansas City's limits. Mr. Gilder is just home from the trip. He talks of the Wild West and what is going on out there, but refuses to discuss the beef-purveying system beyond telling that he bought it. The Marquis de Mores announces that he will go to India and hunt the tiger in his native jungle. He will be accompanied by his handsome American wife, who is not a whit behind him in hunting accomplishments. She was Miss Hoffman. The Marquis de Mores has given up being a rich man, because the experience didn't suit him. He started in well four or five times, but his enthusiasm cost money, and he was swallowed.

It is now known definitely that the vessel wrecked near Waterford, Ireland, was the American ship Alfred O. Snow, Capt. Henry, which left San Francisco Aug. 31 for Liverpool. The ship was lost in Herrylock bay off Arthurstown at the entrance to Waterford harbor. There is no doubt that every member of the crew perished.

ST. JACOBS OIL.

WHAT IT HAS DONE.

Relief.—In any climate at any season one or two applications of St. Jacobs Oil relieves; often cures permanently. This is the average experience in ten years.

Cures.—The contents of a bottle have cured thousands of extreme chronic cases. Used according to directions there is a cure in every bottle.

The Testimony.—Thousands of testimonials substantiate the above statements in the cure of all kinds of painful ailments.

The Proof.—To make sure of this showing, answers to inquiries concerning the permanency of the cures resulted as follows; *That from date of healing to date of response every cure has remained permanent without recurrence of pain.*

Its Supremacy.—The twenty million bottles sold can be justly rated as so many cures; in almost every case a permanent cure. Its price is the surety of every bottle being the same, every bottle being a cure and the poor are protected.

Sold by Druggists and Dealers Everywhere.

The Charles A. Vogeler Co., Balto., Md.

It Wasn't an Earthquake.

San Francisco Wasp.

A lady lately arrived from the Eastern States was walking up California street, and stopped on the sidewalk to speak to a gentleman friend. Suddenly she turned deadly pale and clutched her friend by the arms with the hold of a drowing man.

"Save me! save me!" she cried.

Her friend, who is an old Californian, was so taken aback that for a second he did not know what to say. In the meantime the Eastern lady, still clinging to him but somewhat reassured at his coolness, hysterically cried:

"It's an earthquake, isn't it?"

The Californian then explained that the oscillations were to be accounted for by the fact that they were just then standing on a weighing machine, which formed part of the sidewalk. The lady blushingly asked him not to tell a soul about it; it was too good a joke to be hidden under a bushel.

MARKETS.

CHICAGO:—Wheat, No. 2 spring, 73½c; No. 3 spring, 65c; No. 2 red, 74½c. Corn, No. 2, 44½c. Oats, No. 2, 26½c. Rye, No. 2, 52½c. Barley, No. 2, 77c. Flax seed No. 1, $1.17¾. Timothy seed, prime $2.31. Mess pork, per barrel, $13.25. Lard per 100 lbs., $6.60. Butter, creamery, 28c; dairy, 24c. Eggs, 21c.

DULUTH:—No. 1 Northern, 68c; No. 2 Northern, 66c; No. 3 Northern, 62c.

MINNEAPOLIS:—Wheat, No. 1 hard, 74c; No. 1 Northern, 68c; No. 2 Northern, 65c. Flour, $4.15 Bran and shorts, $10.50 to $12.50. Corn, No. 2, 39c. Oats, No. 2 white, 26c. Barley, 50c to 60c. Flax, $1.13½. Feed $14.50 to $15.50. Hay, wild, $7.00 to $9.00. Timothy, $12 to 12.50.

ST. PAUL:—Wheat, No. 1 hard, 71c; No. 1 Northern, 68c; No. 2 Northern, 64c. Corn, No. 2, 39c. Oats, No. 2 mixed, 63c; No. 1 white, 32c; No. 2 white, 26c; No. 3, 25c. Barley, No. 2, 55c; No. 3, 48c. Rye, No. 2, 43c. Ground feed, No. 1 $14.50; No. 2, $14.00. Corn meal, unbolted, $14.75. Bran, bulk, $11.00. Hay, No. 1 wild, $8.50; No. 1 upland prairie, $9; No. 2 do, $7; Timothy $12.00. Flax seed, $1.08. Timothy seed, $1.90. Clover seed, $3.40. Potatoes, 65c. Eggs, 21c. Butter, creamery, 20c to 25c; dairy, 12c to 21c; packing, 8c to 10. Turkeys, live, 6c to 7c. Chickens, 5c to 6c. Tame ducks and geese, 8c to 9c. Dressed poultry weak, turkeys, 7c to 9c; chickens, 6c to 7c.

MILWAUKEE:—Wheat, 71½c. Corn, No. 3, 44½c. Oats, No. 2 white, 28¾. Rye, No. 1, 53¾c. Barley, No. 2, 73c. Pork, $13.25. Lard, $660.. Butter, dairy, 21c. Eggs, 18½c.. Cheese, 11½c

Literary Humor.

From Harper's Magazine.

The following is from Prof. Longfellow's private journal, under date of January 5, 1853:

Lowell gave a supper to Thackeray. The other guests were Felton, Clough, Dana, Dr. Parsons (Dante's translator), Fields, Edmund Quincy, Estes and myself. We sat down at 10, and did not leave the table till 1—very gay with stories and jokes.

"Will you take some port?" said Lowell to Thackeray.

"I dare drink anything that becomes a man."

"It will be a long time before that becomes a man."

"Oh no," cried Felton; "it is fast turning into one."

As we were going away Thackeray said, "we have staid too long."

"I should say," replied the host, "one long and two short—a dactylic supper."

What a Boston Girl Yearned to Know.

From the New Orleans Picayune.

The Boston girl's style of conversation is not so grossly burlesqued by the funny papers as you might suppose. At a party the other evening I was introduced to a very young woman—one of this season's "buds"—who affected somewhat the ingenue style. She said nothing for a long time while I talked to her, simply staring at me in a babyish way as I spoke of dancing and such frivolities. It was not until I had well nigh exhausted my conversational resources that, after a long pause, she exclaimed, with a suddenness quite startling: "Do tell me, are you a believer in the substantiation of the Eucharist?"

We take pleasure in recommending the use of Hall's Vegetable Sicilian Hair Renewer as safe and reliable for restoring gray hair to its natural color.

At Albert Lea a series of revival meetings, lasting over two weeks, have just closed, and about 60 are said to have been converted.

John Mack, alias Johnson, a colored gambler from Richmond, Ind., being worsted in a quarrel over a game of "scraps" in a State street saloon, remarked carelessly before leaving the place that he would kill some one. After swallowing a glass of whisky at the bar Mack pulled his revolver, and taking deliberate aim at an inoffensive spectator, Frank Ball, colored, put a bullet through his heart.

Some one has declared conceit worse than consumption, and the comparison is a true one. Many are the "conceited" who cry down legitimate remedies, and who delude suffering humanity, whose only salvation is the immediate use of Dr. Bull's Cough Syrup.

"He jests at scars, who never felt a wound," and a man may stand with his hands in his pockets and laugh at a poor, worn rheumatic, but if he is a gentleman, he'll step into the nearest drug-shop and buy him a bottle of Salvation Oil for 25 cents.

The sweetheart of James Buchanan's youth and for whom he lived all his days a bachelor, dies as Mrs. Bovee in Lake City, Minnesota, lacking only one year of being a centenarian.

Helpless 40 Days

The great agony caused by rheumatism is indescribable, and the gratitude of those who take Hood's Sarsaparilla and are cured is often beyond expression. The following is from a well-known Wisconsin farmer, and is endorsed by the editors of the Neilsville, Wis., Times as entirely true:

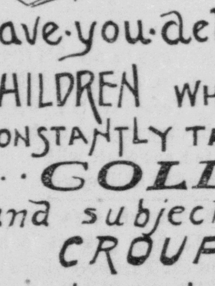
"For 25 years I have suffered with sciatic rheumatism. Last November I was taken worse than ever, and was unable to get out of the house. I was almost helpless for forty days, suffering great agony all the time. In December I commenced taking Hood's Sarsaparilla. After the second bottle I was able to be out and around and attend to business. I took five bottles, and am now so free from rheumatism that only occasionally I feel it slightly on a sudden change of weather. I have great confidence in Hood's Sarsaparilla." CHARLES HANNAH, Christie, Clarke Co., Wis.

N. B. If you make up your mind to try Hood's Sarsaparilla, do not be induced to take any other.

Hood's Sarsaparilla

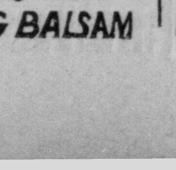
Sold by all druggists. $1; six for $5. Prepared only by C. I. HOOD & CO., Apothecaries, Lowell, Mass.

100 Doses One Dollar



Have you delicate CHILDREN WHO ARE CONSTANTLY TAKING COLD and subject to CROUP YOU WILL FIND IN ALLEN'S LUNG BALSAM A SAFE AND SURE REMEDY. THE PRICE 25¢. 50¢ & $1.00 PER BOTTLE Brings it within reach of all

NO HOME SHOULD BE Without it



ALL DRUGGISTS SELL ALLEN'S LUNG BALSAM

Judge Nelson declines to grant an injunction against the Sabin party in the Northwestern Car company.

'Tis Frequently Recommended.

Mr. H. C. Mooney, of Astoria, Ill., writes us that Allen's Lung Balsam, which he has sold for fifteen years, sells better than any other cough remedy, and gives general satisfaction. 'Tis frequently recommended by the medical profession here.

Mr. Thomas Sexton, lord Mayor-elect of Dublin, who has been ill with typhoid fever is pronounced out of danger.

An ugly complexion made Nellie a fright
Her face was all pimply and red,
Though her features were good, and her blue eyes were bright,
"What a plain girl is Nellie!" they said
But now, as by magic, plain Nellie has grown
As fair as an artist's bright dream;
Her face is as sweet as a flower new-blowm,
Her cheeks are like peaches and cream.
As Nellie walks out in the fair morning,
Her beauty attracts every eye.
And as for the people who called her a fright,
"Why, Nellie is handsome;" they cry.

And the reason of the change is that Nellie took Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery, which regulated her liver, cleared her complexion, made her blood pure, her breath sweet, her face fair and rosy, and removed the defects that had obscured her beauty. Sold by druggists.

The Railway Age publishes its record of foreclosure sales and receiverships in the United States, showing that no less than thirty-one different railways, aggregating 5,578 miles and representing an apparent capital investment of $328,000,000, were sold in bankruptcy during 1887.

How to Select a Wife.

Good health, good morals, good sense and good temper, are the four essentials for a good wife. These are the indispensables. After them comes the minor advantages of good looks, accomplishments, family position, etc. With the first four, married life will be comfortable and happy. Lacking either, it will be in more or less degree a failure. Upon good health depends largely good temper and good looks, and to some extent good sense also, as the best mind must be affected more or less by the weaknesses and whims attendant on frail health. Young man, if your wife is falling into a state of invilidism, first of all things try to restore her health. If she is troubled with debilitating female weaknesses, buy Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription. It will cure her.

At Kasson, an old settler and one of the first business men died.

The North Star Lung and Throat Balsam is a sure cure for Coughs and Colds.

Ammi Baldwin, late cashier of the Fidelity National Bank of Cincinnati, is dead.

Pierce's Pleasant Purgative Pellets Possess Powerful Potency, Pass Painlessly, Promote Physical Prosperity.

A fight in England between Jack Burke, the Australian champion, and Jake Kilrain, in accordance with the former's challenge, will probably be arranged. Several English sportsmen have expressed a willingness to back Kilrain and Burke.

BROWN'S BRONCHIAL TROCHES for Coughs and Colds: "I do not see how it is possible for a public man to be himself in winter without this admirable aid."—Rev. B. M. Devens, Pocasset, Mass.

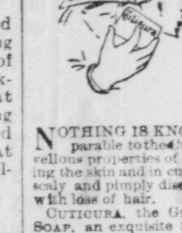
Princess Metternich, who has long been famous for the elegance of her attire, astonished the Parisians lately by appearing in costumes which were actually shabby.

Consumption Surely Cured.

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FIFTIETH CONGRESS.

Abstract of the Proceedings ot the Senate and House.

SENATE.

Upon the assembling of the senate after the holiday recess. Senator Sherman made a speech more carefully prepared than is his custom, every word of it having been reduced to writing. It is to be considered in many respects as the platform of a presidential candidate. He was followed by Senators Voorhees and Teller. Several recess nominations were sent to the senate, including those of the interstate commissioners and Eugene Semple as governor of Washington Territory.

Senator Davis offered in the senate a memorial from the St. Paul chamber of commerce, praying for the establishment of more collection districts for the State of Minnesota and various other memorials and petitions.

HOUSE.

Among Minnesota private bills introduced in the house were the following:

By Mr. Rice, granting a pension to Mary Monti; to F. W. Traves, for services rendered in the war with the Florida Indians; to Frederick Eichler; to Albert Achley; $12 per month to L. W. Hacklin, for services in the Sioux outbreak; to Eli n St. Cyr; to Thomas Weekly; to remove the charge of desertion against the name of A. H. Tobey; a bill for the relief of Minnesota mounted rangers.

The latter bill provides that all persons who served a full time of year or more shall receive $100; those who served six months or any time less than a year, $66, and those who served less than six months $33.33. He also introduced a bill to allow Charles A. Ruffee, late agent at White Earth agency, $1,350, being the difference between the pay as agent of the White Earth agency alone and agent of consolidated Leech Lake, Red Lake and White Earth agencies. The agency consolidated March 21, 1879, and Ruffee served from that time to Sept. 30, 1881 at the old salary.

PRESENTED BY MR. NELSON.

By Mr. Nelson:

To remove the charge of desertion from the record of Alvin Milligan; granting a pension to J. P. Johnson; granting increase of pension to John Rowe; granting a pension to Joseph Millioron; to Jacob Neibels; to Morgan Johnson; to refer the claim of B. H. Beaulieu to the court of claims; for the relief of citizens engaged in the Sioux Indian war in 1862; for the relief of C. A. Lounsberry; granting a pension to the widow and children of Abner St. Cyr; for the relief of Hartwell Silver.

Mr. Nelson also introduced his bill placing lumber, coal and sugar on the free list; his bill of last session for the improvement of the condition of the Red Lake Indians; for a public building and term of court at Duluth, and the railroad bills which have already been mentioned. Mr. Lind introduced a bill placing books and pamphlets on the free list and a bill to amend the interstate commerce law. His amendment to the fourth section provides:

It shall also be unlawful for any common carrier, subject to the provisions of this act, to charge or receive any greater compensation per ton per mile for the contemporaneous transportation of the same class of freight for a shorter than for a longer distance over the same line in the same general direction or from the origin point of or to the same point of arrival; but this shall not be construed as authorizing any common carrier, subject to the provisions of this act, to charge a higher rate per ton per mile for a longer than a shorter distance.

WISCONSIN AND IOWA BILLS.

Senator Spooner presented the petition of the board of supervisors of St. Croix county, praying certain legislation defining and construing the granting and indemnity clauses of the act of May 5, 1864, granting land to Wisconsin to aid in the construction of railroads. Mr. Spooner introduced a bill to-day providing for the establishment of a port of entry at Superior, Wis. Mr. Gear of Iowa today introduced the following bills in the house:

Authorizing the construction of a railroad, wagon and foot bridge across the Missippi river at or near Burlington, Iowa; appropriating $80,495 for completing the work of improving the Des Moines rapids in the Mississippi, and $16,250 for completing the dry dock at Des Moines rapids in the Mississippi, and that the $25,000 appropriated for the completion of a pier at the outer wall of the Des Moines rapids canal may be used to construct a floating boom connecting the wall with the upper draw rest of the bridge of Keokuk.

DAKOTA.

Delegate Gifford of Dakota introduced two bills for the admission of North and South Dakota, already printed in the PIONEER PRESS; bills allowing the Duluth & Manitoba road right of way through the Fort Pembina military reservation; throwing open to settlement abandoned and useless military reservations; providing for a commission to negotiate with the Sisseton and Wahpeton Sioux Indians for a modification of present treaties and agreements; granting section 16, near Rapid City, to that town; granting certain sections of land near Grand Forks to the North Dakota university, and granting the Yankton & Missouri Valley railroad right of way through the Yankton Indian reservation. Gifford also introduced a bill providing for the opening of the Great Sioux reservation. It is practically the old Dawes bill with the tribal patent clause stricken out. He also offered bills granting the Duluth, Watertown & Pacific road the right to build a bridge across the Missouri river at some available point in Charles Mix county, Dak.; to establish two new land districts with the land officers at Pierre and Chamberlain contingent upon the opening of the Great Sioux reservation; granting a section of land to Aurora county, Dak., for the establishment of a reform school, and providing for an inquiry into the losses sustained by settlers who had been deprived of their rights on the Crow creek and Winnebago reservations by the summary closing of the reservations by order of President Cleveland.

SENATE.

Mr. Mitchell in the senate called up the joint resolution directing the selection of a site for a navy yard on the coast north of the forty-second parallel of north latitude in Oregon, Washington and Alaska. Mr. Mitchell spoke in favor of the resolution.

Mr. Dolph said: Puget sound possesses all the advantages that can be found for a first-class naval station. We cannot afford to allow foreign conquests and acquisitions to be carried to our very doors. If we do we shall abdicate the position which our power, influence, wealth and territorial location entitle us to maintain among the nations of the earth.

The resolution was referred to the committee on naval affairs. Senator Reagan made a speech in opposition to the Blair educational bill, which came up in the senate. It was not to the purposes of the bill but to its methods that he was opposed.

Mr. Plumb offered an amendment to the second section, providing that the money shall be distributed among the states and territories in proportion to their population according to the census of 1880. No action was taken on the bill.

Among the nominations sent to the senate recently were the following:

Postmasters: T. B. Conn, Kilbourn City, Wis.; N. J. Benson, Torah, Minn.; Thomas Hall, Preston, Minn.; H. L. Atchison, Chatfield, Minn.; Henry Silkkerveer, Orange City, Iowa; F. A. Winchell, Kingsley, Iowa; L. J. Foulton, Casselton, Dak.; C. E. Dudley, Marysville, Mont. Register of land offices: Gilbert W. Carrington, Ashland, Wis.; Henry Cornelius, Menasha, Wis.; W. M. Blanding, St. Croix Falls, Wis.; William Porter, Des Moines, Iowa; J. R. Whiteside, Deadwood, Dak.; William Colville, Duluth, Minn.; James Creely, Redwood Falls, Minn.; J. M. Adams, Spokane Falls, Wash. Indian agents: J. D. Jenkins of Iowa, Sisseton Agency, Dak.; R. D. Gwydir of Kentuckey, Colville Agency, Wash.

HOUSE.

The speaker announced the standing committees of the house.

The president sent to congress a communication from the secretary of the interior submitting the draft of a bill "to provide for the protection of the Round Valley Indian reservation" in California.

Following is a comparative showing of the way Minnesota fared in the present congress compared with the Forty-ninth:

Fiftieth Congress—Rice, appropriations and expenditures in the war department; McDonald, merchant marine and fisheries and public lands; Wilson, commerce and coinage, weights and measures; Lind, post-offices; Nelson, Indian affairs.

Forty-ninth Congress—Strait, public lands and education; White, agriculture and mines and mining; Nelson, Indian affairs; Gilfilan, patents and revision of the laws; Wakefield, postoffices.

All the Minnesotians seemed satisfied over the appointments, and spoke as though they had gotten all that they could expect.

Both Houses adjourned for several days to allow the committees to get in working order.

SENATE.

In the senate Mr. Sabin presented resolutions adopted by the Farmers' Alliance of Washington County, Minn., asking for legislation and the enforcement of the law to bring about certain reforms. They demand the reduction of railroad rates and control by the government of telegraph lines, favor the improvement of all feasible waterways, demand the reduction of the public debt, the use as money of both precious metals, that the silver dollar be of the same value as a gold dollar; that taxes shall be reduced on the necessaries of life, and protest against reduction of tax upon whiskey and tobacco, etc. Senator Sabin presented resolutions adopted by the city of Duluth, requesting an appropriation of money sufficient to reimburse the city for its expenditure in the construction of a ship canal across Minnesota Point. Senator Sabin also presented a petition from the letter carriers of St. Paul asking for increased compensation. He also presented a petition from citizens of Minnesota protesting against the addition of Utah as a state. Senator Davis presented a petition from the ex-prisoners of war of Minnesota asking for pensions.

The Blair educational bill came up. Mr. Nest opposed the bill. If he was called upon, he said, to frame a title for it, he would call it "An act to erect a monument to the memory of Alexander Hamilton, and to encourage mendicancy in the Southern states."

To accept money under the terms of the bill would be to surrender all that made state authority respectable. He concluded: If this bill becomes a law it will be by Southern votes in this senate and in the other house of congress. But there is one place of refuge still left in the constitution, the brave and honest man who is now president of the republic. Unless he is false to the principles of his whole life and of the great party which elected him he will interpose his executive veto in the path of this most abominable and undemocratic measure.

The senate took up the resolution offered by Mr. Brown for the repeal of the internal revenue system to be an outrageous system of espionage, injustice and wrong that ought to have been abolished long ago.

Senator Sherman introduced a bill to provide for the investment of certain funds in the treasury. It directs the secretary of the treasury from time to time to invest not exceeding 80 per cent of the fund held in the treasury for the redemption of notes of national banks "failed," "in liquidation" and "reducing circulation," by the purchase in open market of any bonds of the United States bearing interests. On motion of Mr. Spooner the senate passed a bill appropriating $1,100,000 for a government building at Milwaukee.

HOUSE.

Congressman Lind offered the following resolution, which was sent to the committee on public lands:

Whereas, Congress, by an act entitled "An act making an additional grant of land to the state of Minnesota, etc., approved July 4, 1886," made a grant of land to said state for the benefit of the Hastings & Dakota. By Mr. Lind to allow one day's pay and allowances for every 20 miles traveled by discharged commissioned officers of the rebellion who had served three years continuously during the war.

Mr. McDonald introduced a bill providing for the repeal of so much of Section 4693, Revised Statutes, as provides that no claim of a state militiaman for pension on account of disability from injuries received in battle with rebels or Indians while temporarily rendering service shall be valid unless presented to a successful issue prior to July 4, 1874. Mr. McDonald also introduced a bill providing that any bona fide resident of the United States who may have or who hereafter enlist in the army shall be considered from the time of such enlistment a citizen of the United States. Mr. Peel of Arkansas introduced a bill in the house to open to settlement a portion of the Sioux reservation in Dakota.

SENATE.

Senator Edmunds, from the judiciary committee, made an adverse report in the senate the on nomination of L. Q. C. Lamar to be associate justice of the supreme court, and Senator Pugh, in behalf of the minority of the same committee, submitted a favorable report. Calendar. Senator Edmunds made a favorable report from the judiciary committee on the nomination of William F. Vilas to be secretary of the interior. Calendar. Senator Sawyer, from the postoffice committee, made a favorable report on the nomination of Don M. Dickinson to be postmaster general. Calendar. The division in the committee in Lamar's case was on strictly party lines. The conclusion reached as to Vilas and Dickinson were unanimous.

In the senate Mr. Sawyer, from the postoffice committee, reported with a recommendation of indefinite postponement Mr. Butler's resolution for the appointment of a select committee on the postal telegraph. The resolution was indefinitely postponed.

HOUSE.

Mr. Phelan of Tennessee introduced in the house a joint resolution proposing an amendment to the constitution authorizing congress to grant aid to the public schools of the states to an amount not to exceed $10,000,000 annually.

The deficiency appropriation bill was reported to the house. It appropriates $2,951,303. Among the principal items of the bill which failed to pass the last congress and omitted in this one is one for about half a million dollars on account of postal deficiencies, and another of $260,000 for the navy that was not included in the revised estimate.

The house committee on banking and currency reported favorably what was known in the last congress as the McPherson bill, relating to the national banks. This bill provides that the national banks may take out circulation to the amount of the par value of the bonds deposited by them as security for circulation instead of the 90 per cent which is now authorized by law.

In the house recently Mr. Milliken of Maine introduced a bill to repeal all internal revenue taxation and to admit free of duty sugars imported from countries which do not lay an export duty on such sugar. This provision in regard to the free importation of sugar is not to apply to sugars imported in vessels other than those of the exporting country and the United States, nor to sugars imported from countries refusing to United States vessels the same treatment in regard to port and other charges which is granted to vessels of such country in American ports. There shall be paid out of the treasury to American producers of sugar a sum equal to the present rate of duty on that product, the sum to be paid each producer to be ascertained through the internal revenue and custom officers.

Among the other bills introduced in the house were the following: Mr. Harmer, to increase the pension of those who have lost eyes or limbs or who are deaf. This is the bill endorsed by the United States Maimed Soldiers' league and the G. A. R. Mr. Tillman, to prohibit the use of stoves or oil lamps on railway passenger trains. Mr. Guenther, to create a commission for the investigation of combinations having for their object the enhancement of the price of articles of interstate commerce. Mr. La Folette, to punish any officer of a national bank who receives a deposit when the bank is insolvent.

Nationality in Beards.

Nationality in beards is thus discussed by the Boston Advertiser: An observant friend who had been examining a collection of faces representing a large number of the public men in the United States, made the following general conclusions in regard to national types in the cutting of the beard, which contain more than a grain of truth. "The simple mustache, with the rest of the face clean shaved, is the prevailing American type," he said. "The old Yankee chin whisker, like that of the traditional Uncle Sam, is no longer the national cut. In the same way the old French type of the imperial, or heavy mustache and long gotee, has given way in France to the present type of close-cut full beard trimmed to double points on the chin. The German and Russian national types are heavy full beards, parted at the middle of the chin. The English type is a small, short-cropped mustache, with small square side growths. The general south European type of Spain or Italy is either an entirely clear-shaven face or else a very small mustache and gotee crowded close about the mouth."

Senator Stanford's Trouble.

Senator Stanford is confronted with a novel opposition to his plans for establishing a great university in California. A large portion of the lands which the Senator has included in his endorsement of the institution are at present devoted to vineyards from which vast quantities of wine are produced annually, and the idea of an educational establishment deriving its origin or support from such sources is so distasteful to certain interests that they are making a vigorous objection to the enterprise. The Rev. F. F. Jewell, a Methodist clergyman of San Jose, is at the head of the opposition, and under his direction all religious and temperance organizations are urged to petition Senator Stanford, asking him not to endow the new university with any funds or property accumulated by the sale of wine. This opposition may not be prudish, narrow-minded and unreasonable, but it is impossible to beleive that the Senator will be converted to that way of thinking.

Hon. A. C. Call, one of the pioneers of Northwest Iowa and a well known resident of Algona, Iowa, died at San Francisco, Cal., where he went last fall to spend the winter.

THE SKEIN WE WIND.

If you and I to-day
Should stop, and lay
Our life work down, and let our hands fall where they will—
Fall down to lie quite still;
And if some other hand should come and stoop to find
The threads we carried so that it could wind,
Beginning where we stopped; if it should to keep
Our life-work going, seek
To carry on the good design
Distinctively made yours or mine,
What would it find? * * *
If love should come,
Stooping above, when we are done,
To find bright threads
That we have held, that it may spin them longer, find but shreds
That break when touched, how cold,
Sad, shivering, portionless, the hands will hold
The broken strands, and know
Fresh cause for woe.

—New York Mail.

HOW CAME IT THERE.

BY MARGERY DEANE.

But one thing marred the home Kate and I made for ourselves in Belleville, just after we were married, and that one thing marred it very little in the first years. It was a trifle—merely that the next house was reputed haunted, and being empty presented rather a desolate appearance. Neither Kate or I took much stock in the villagetales of ghosts who dwelt there; yet we often wished for neighbors and would have been glad for some life at the blinded windows.

The two houses stood a little back from the village street in pleasant grounds, and were not a hundred feet apart. The haunted house was large and handsome. The place was in the care of a trusty gardener, who kept the keys, entering at intervals the rear door to see that the elements were kept out. He cared for the grounds and cultivated for himself the large garden behind it.

Kate had more than once confided to me that the place "gave her the creeps," and I had comforted her by the assurance that since the house showed no decay and the grounds were well kept up no neighbors were vastly better than bad ones.

The house had been vacated many years before we came to Belleville. The story ran that a stranger bought it of its builder for a summer residence. Except that this stranger "looked like a lord," and was very austere in manner, nobody could describe him, for nobody could have the courage to approach him. His young wife was a very beautiful Polish woman, who spoke not a word of English. The two usually talked in French, and as they walked down the village street, conversed so earnestly together as to seem unconscious of any one whom they met or passed. Often there were tears in the great, black eyes of the lovely Pole, and frequently she had been seen to burst into a fit of weeping while sitting on her veranda and to go quickly into the house, her handkerchief pressed against her face.

I can well understand the effect of this mysterious sorrow upon certain people in the village, whose neighbor's joys and woes are to them even greater than their own. Unfortunately for Belleville gossips, neither the man servant nor the maid servant who came with this couple could speak a word of English. This indeed was cruel.

It was said by a workingman who made some repairs to the furniture which had been brought in huge, foreign-looking cases, that such furnishing had never been seen in Belleville; that there were rooms whose walls were hung with silk damask with huge flowers wrought upon it, and that the bed hangings were of the same rich stuff. The furiture new, all foreign and carved. While people yet wondered about the interior, it was suddenly stripped of all its adornment, and the big cases went off. The gentleman and servants left town at midnight, but it has been asserted that the beautiful Polish lady never was known to go away. She certainly was not left in the house, for half the villagers trooped through it to satisfy their curiosity, and then it was shut up and the gardener kept the keys.

How the story started that the house was haunted I do not know. Possibly had I known all this, I might have hesitated a little before buying our home, for Kate is a bit nervous, and being a physician I had to leave her often at night. Thoughtless persons told her tales of the haunted house, only one of which I recall, and that said that the Polish lady had been seen at night to pass in and out of the locked, closed door, it offering no resistance to her.

It was late one night when our doorbell rang and I answered it myself. A strange gentleman—I knew every man by sight in the village—asked me to come and see a very sick lady. I begged him to enter and sit down, while I made preparations to accompany him, during which I asked:—

"Where is the patient?"

"She is in the next house," he replied.

"Surely, not in the next house," I answered. "That is empty. No one lives there!"

"She is in the next house, sir."

"I beg your pardon. I did not know that anyone had moved in."

Kate, overhearing us, entered the room and remarked a little excitedly.

"There is certainly no one next door. The house is wholly unfurnished."

"Look!" said the stranger, drawing aside the curtain, and pointing to the second story, where in the middle of the house were two brilliantly lighted windows.

Kate was pale. It did not seem possible that even a footstep on the gravel path could be have fallen unheeded by her; that even a lamp could have been conveyed into the house and she not know it.

The stranger was tall, fine-looking, and gave the impression of tremendous reserve force. His manner was genial and exceedingly courteous; but he spoke as one accustomed to command, and with few words. Telling Kate that it was undoubtedly the owner of the place just arrived, and that I must obey a professional call, I left her with her little womanly fears and all her womanly curiosity creating quite a turmoil within her.

We passed out of my gate and into that of the next enclosure. The stranger led the way up the steps and easily opened the door. He had the manner of a man entering his own house. The hall and all the lower rooms were empty and desolate. A light streamed from a door of the upper room, flooding the staircase, up which I followed my guide, who, without a word led me into the lighted apartment. It was midwinter and the lower part of the house had felt chill and damp; here, however, was an agreeable warmth, and the apartment struck me as one of great luxury and comfort, and of a character decidedly original and foreign. On my way to the bed, I noticed that the walls were hung with a large flowered damask, very rich in texture, but a little faded. The bed curtains were of the same, and all the furniture was carved in high relief

On the bed lay a very beautiful woman. Her face was a perfect oval, her eyes were large and black, and full of inexpressible sadness. She was in great pain, but very beautiful even in agony. In response to my first question she spoke in a language strange to me.

"Madame will speak French," suggested the gentleman, asking with a glance if I did also, and I immediately began to question her in that language.

I soon ascertained the trouble and felt there was little or no chance of her surviving long. I took out my prescription book, noted the case, the disease, and its stage, etc., at the top of the leaf. I wrote the prescription below and tore it off, placing it upon the end of the mantel, with orders to administer the remedy every hour until morning, when I would return.

My inclination was to offer neighborly assistance, but the gentleman's manner, polite in the extreme, showed me very plainly that nothing more was expected of me, and I was ushered out of the room, down the stairs and out of the door by my new neighbor, who so noisily closed the door behind me that Kate heard it and was ready to greet me as I entered my own. With wide eyes she listened to my description of apartment and patient, and went to sleep asking the puzzling question, "How could they have moved in, and I not have heard them?"

In the morning after my coffee, I went again to my mysterious patient. I had little hope of finding her alive and none at all of finding her better. I noticed a light snow lay unbroken upon the steps as I went up them, and yet it had not snowed for two days. I attempted to enter without knocking, but on turning the knob I found the door fastened. I knocked at first gently, then louder, and at last with my fist on the central panel so noisily as to bring the old gardener from his hens in the rear. He looked at me as if my senses had flown, and asked:—

"Please sir, an' wot are you doing?"

"I want to get in."

"And wot ever do you want to get in for," exclaimed the gardener.

"I want to see the sick lady, if she is still alive."

"The sick lady! But there's no sick lady, nor never a soul in the house, an' hasn't been these 10 years."

"You are mistaken. I was here last night. I must go in again. I saw the gentleman and lady myself. It is the owner come back, I fancy."

The gardener smiled sadly, and as if to humor me, took from his pocket a key.

"It is the key of that door," he said, "and the only key to that door, and never myself for years have I put it in that lock, comin' and goin' as I do by the kitchen; but to show you that the house is empty, I will open it and you shall go in."

He cleared the keyhole of an accumulation of dust and bits of dried leaves, looking significantly at me, and still more so as the door creaked and turned stiffly on its hinges, disclosing as it opened, loose pieces of paper, and little dirt heaps that laid against it on the inside. The once polished floor and staircase was covered with a coating of dust which surely could not have been disturbed for many a month. I began to feel dazed. All was empty and desolate below, as on the night before. I bounded up the stairs feeling the cobwebs brush across my face. The door of the sick woman's apartment was open. I took one step across its threshhold—

It was cold, damp and empty! It was devoid of any movable thing; a few nails showed where once had been hangings on the walls, and from these hung festoons of cobwebs, heavy with the dust of years. I staggered as one struck with blindness, seeing not what he knows to be there. I was as one who realizes his reason to be leaving him; the old gardener stood motionless before me, pale, and as if stricken with a nameless fear. Suddenly I rallied and called out: "Look! look! on the mantel!—at the end—you will find it there—my prescription! and it fits to this," taking my note book from my pocket.

And he looked and it was there.

I wrote that prescription for the Polish woman, December 17, 1884.

I believe the good gardener has intimated that the doctor is not quite right in his head, and that once he saw him clean out of it. Kate's nerves prevented our talking together very much of this one mystery in our lives. Toward spring it occurred to me to buy the property, move the house away and add the grounds to our own. Inquiries made in Europe where the owner was supposed to be, resulted in my receiving the following letter:—

Dear Sir:—The former owner of the property, whom you seek to find, died some years since. It fell to his widow, who, after his death, was again known as before her marriage, La Countess Marie Krasicka. We find that she is no longer living, having died December 17, 1884. The enclosed addresses of her heirs will aid you, and there is little doubt that the American estate can be purchased by you.

Yours very truly,

The house is gone, the grounds are ours. I know I placed that prescription on the mantel. I know that never in the flesh could I have entered that door that night. How came it there?

Tales of the Dark and Bloody Ground.

New York Sun.

It would do Price McGrath and John Harper good to see the Blue Grass horsemen of "Old Kaintuck" gather about a Hoffman House table these nights, drink whisky and talk of the old times of the race track. These Kentuckians are all such big men that three of 'em completely surround and fill up a table. They never seem to be able to fill themselves up. Major Dougherty, of Lexington, saw a man a night or two since who reminded him of a gallant young Kentcukian named Offatt, and an adventure Mr. Offatt had with his brother-in-law. He had a notion to forbid this brother-in-law to come to town while he was there. One day in coversation with Major Dougherty at a store door Offatt said: "Pardon me, Major, I want to speak to my brother-in-law for a moment," and seizing a double-barreled shotgun from the corner, he stepped quietly into the street, and riddled his brother-in-law for his disobedience. He returned without a word, leaving the dying man on the sidewalk, and was surprised that the Major didn't seem to feel like resuming their conversation where it had been interrupted. This same Offatt, who was the black sheep of a good family, told a friend who expostulated with him: "So help me Gawd, sah, I nevah killed a niggah in my life, 'ceptin' I war in liquor." At that time he had five notches on his stick, each of them figuring for a corpse he had made.

Another Kentucky story told at this table was by the handsome and gigantic ex-Mayor Walsh, of Hot Springs, Ark. He struck up a pleasant traveling acquaintance with a fellow passenger on a Kentucky railroad. As the train slacked up at a way station his new acquaintance said: "Excuse me, but you'd better move to one side, hadn't you. I see a man on the platform I may have a little trouble with, and you're just in line for a shot." Mayor Walsh moved, the shooting began, and when the train steamed away in a few moments the man on the platform was still there, and not likely to leave it except feet foremost. Then old Colonel Zeb Brown, Price McGrath's chum, and the same almost as a son to him, remembered walking down a street of Versailles, Ky., one day, and seeing a man on the opposite side of the street stop and kiss a very pretty woman. She was the kisser's wife, too, but she hadn't turned one corner before her brother, with a knife in his hand, turned another, and, before they could cross the street, the husband had received thirty-five cuts, and was dead, on his back. The brother-in-law, who had warned the husband he would kill him on sight, staggered away with a dozen or so cuts, leaving a bright red trail on the pavement.

General O. M. Mitchel.

The most notable lectures on astronomy that Mitchel delivered were given at the Academy of Music, in New York, in 1860, to create a fund for the erection of an observatory in Central Park. The immense audiences were composed of the most cultivated citizens. The final lecture ended with the following remarkable example of eloquence, containing the speaker's ripest generalizations on the subject of astronomy:

"Now my friends, I must close this long course of lectures. We have passed from planet to planet, from sun to sun, from system to system. We have reached beyond the limits of this mighty stellar cluster with which we are allied. We have found other island universes, sweeping through space. The grand unfinished problem still remains. Whence, whence this magnificent architecture, whose architraves rise in splendor before us in every direction? Is it all the work of chance? Who shall reveal to us the true cosmogony of the universe by which we are surrounded? Is it the work of an omnipotent architect? If so, who is this august being? Go with me tonight in imagination, and stand with old Paul, the great apostle, upon Mars Hill, and there look around you as he did. Here rises that magnificent building, the Parthenon, sacred to Minerva, the goddess of wisdom. There towers her colossal statue, rising in its majesty above the city of which she was the guardian, the first object to catch the rays of the rising, the last to be kissed by the rays of the setting sun. There are the temples of all the gods; and there are the shrines of every divinity. And yet I tell you these gods and these divinities, though created under the inspiring fire of poetic fancy and Greek imagination, never reared this stupendous structure by which we are surrounded. The Olympic Jove never built these heavens. The wisdom of Minerva never organized these magnificent systems. I say with Saint Paul: 'Oh, Athenians! in all things I find you too superstitious; for in passing your streets I find an altar inscribed "To the unknown God"—Him whom ye ignorantly worship. And this is the God I declare unto you—the God that made heaven and earth, who dwells not in temples made with hands."

"No, here is the temple of our Divinity. Around us and above us rise sun and system, cluster and universe. And I doubt not that in every region of this vast empire of God hymns of praise and anthems of glory are rising and reverberating from sun to sun, and from system to system, heard by Omnipotence alone across immensity and through eternity."

Boys, Don't do it.

A few days ago a young man came in who had started, a year before, in a machine shop and foundry, intending to serve his time of three or more years and become a thorough master of his trade. He had begun with small pay, less than $1 per day, but being apt, quick to learn, comprehend and execute, he had gradually advanced and his pay increased, till he was getting $10 per week and a good line of work. He had just received an offer of $12 per week to quit his place and take an entirely different position; in fact, a fireman's job, and he came in for advice and to talk it over with us. As his case is analogous to many young men who are similarly situated and tempted, and as we hold that the continued supremacy of the United States in machinery and mechanical construction is in the keeping of the young men who are to-day learning their trades, we feel impelled to rise and remark: "Boys, don't do it." Your firm took you on trust; you were not worth to them when you began $1 a week, but with an abiding faith in your abilities and honor, they gave time, tools and patience to get your dormant, untutored mechanical ideas bent in the right direction. You occupied a lathe and spoiled stock, and secured them a loss that even a medium workman would easily have changed into a handsome profit. As you advanced, became shopwise, and could do passable work, they advanced you, went all over the same or similar ground with you again, until you were again worthy of an advance.

And so it goes on; some of you have put in one, some two years, on your trade. If you've been smart, faithful, and done for yourself what you could and ought to have done, and what the firm designed you to do, you can take this or that journeyman's place, if he is absent from the shop for a day or two.

You are worth something to the firm that has made you what you are. Then somebody comes along and offers you $2 per week more than the firm is paying you. Seeing you are active, smart, capable, they wish to acquire (and that is a mild form to apply to it) the benefit of the schooling, the education, the other firm has given you.

Boys, don't do it. You stultify and debase your inborn noble nature when you take it; you disgrace an honorable record, the best heritage you've got or can get, when you entertain seriously such proposals.—Sanitary Engineer.

What Cheese Can Do.

Norwich, Conn., Special: A religious meeting in the First Baptist church of this city was barbarously broken up the other night by a bad West side boy, who slipped into the church kitchen and dropped a pound and a half of effete Limburger cheese on the glowing stove. The boy had bought the cheese in New London, asking for the worst and oldest cheese in the market, and the man who sold it to him threw in the assurance gratuitiously that it would "break up any meeting, short of 'them anarchists,' inside of thirty minutes."

"Right after that cheese was dropped on the stove," said a member of the church afterward, "the oder of the damned poured in from the kitchen and smote us. It crept through the sanctuary and rolled laboriously up the aisles. Excuse me, but it was the most infernal odor that I ever smelled."

In the presence of the miasma the voice of prayer and exhortation was hushed, and the worshipers gathered up their wraps and bolted out of the building. The cheese exhalation followed them for a few rods and then gave up the pursuit. "It was a little short of twenty minutrs," commented a member of the congregation, "from the appearance of the odor before the last man and woman were going down the front steps for home. The congregation would like to catch that boy."

Executions in Austria.

London Telegraph.

The Austrian method of executing criminals differs greatly from that in vogue in this country, and though apparently more horrible in the deliberate rigor of the arrangements, is more speedily effective. The condemned man is placed against a post, at the top of which is a hook, and at the bottom a pulley. A rope having a loop at each end is passed around the neck of the victim, another is tied around his feet, the end being passed through the pully. Two assistants then lift the man by means of the rope around his neck about six inches, and suspend him from the hook at the top of the post. At the same time the other assistants pull with great force at the rope attached to the feet. Death ensues usually instantaneously, though there is range from one to two minutes in many cases.

"WHAT'S KILLING US?"

The Wonders Which the Microscope Reveals.

One of the leading scientific publications states that many people are now using the microscope to discover the real cause of disease in the system, and to detect adulterations of food and medicines.

This wonderful instrument has saved many a life. A microscopical test shows, for instance, the presence of albumen, or the life of the blood, in certain derangements of the kidneys, but medicine does not tell us how far advanced the derangement is, or whether it shall prove fatal.

The microscope, however, gives us this knowledge.

Bright's disease, which so many people dread, was not fully known until the microscope revealed its characteristics. It greatly aids the physician, skilled in its use, in determining how far disease has advanced, and gives a fuller idea of the true structure of the kidney.

A noted German scholar recently discovered that by the aid of the microscope the physician can tell if there is a tumor forming in the system, and if certain appearance are seen in the fluids passed, it is proof positive that the tumor is to be a malignant one.

If any derangement of the kidneys is detected by the microscope, the physician looks for the developement of almost any disease the system is heir to, and any indication of Bright's disease, which has no symptoms of its own, and cannot be fully recognized except by the microscope, he looks upon with alarm.

This disease has existed for more than 2,000 years. It is only until recently that the microscope has revealed to us its universal prevalence and fatal character. Persons who formerly died of what was called general debility, nervous breakdown, dropsy, paralysis, heart-disease, rheumatism, apoplexy, etc., are now known to have really died of kidney disease, because had there been no disorder of the kidneys, the chances are that the effects from which they died would never have existed.

As the world becomes better acquainted with the importance of the kidneys in the human economy by the aid of the microscope, there is greater alarm spread through the communities concerning it, and this accounts for the erroneous belief that it is on the increase.

As yet neither homeopathist nor allopathist is prepared with a cure for deranged kidneys, but the world has long since recognized, and many medical gentlemen also recognize and prescribe Warner's safe cure for these derangements, and admit that it is the only specific for the common and advanced forms of kidney disorders.

Formerly the true cause of death was discovered only after death. Today the microscope shows us, in the water we pass, the dangerous condition of any organ in the body, thus enabling us to treat it promptly and escape premature death.

As the microscope in the hands of laymen has revealed many diseases that the medical men were not aware of, so that preparation, like many other discoveries in medicine and science, was found out by laymen; outside the medical code; consequently it comes very hard for medical men to indorse and prescribe it. Nevertheless, Warner's safe cure continues to grow in popularity and the evidences of its effectiveness are seen on every hand.

Some persons claim that the proprietors should give the medical profession the formula of this remedy, if it is such a "God-send to humanity," and let the physicians and public judge whether or not it be so recognized.

We, however, do not blame them for not publishing the formula, even to get the recognition of the medical profession. The standing of the men who manufacture this great remedy is equal to that of the majority of physicians, and the reason that some doctors give for not adopting and prescribing it—viz.: that they do not know what its ingredients are—is absurd.

Mr. Warner's statement—that many of the ingredients are expensive, and that the desire of the unscrupulous dealer or prescriber to realize a large profit, from its manufacture by using cheap and injurious substances for those ingredients would jeopardize its quality and reputation; and that Warner's safe cure cannot be made in small quantities on account of the expensive apparatus necessary in compounding these ingredients—seems to be a reasonable and sufficient one.

The universal testimony of our friends and neighbors, and the indisputable evidence that it, and it alone, has complete mastery over all diseases of the kidneys, is sufficient explanation, and conclusive proof that it is, perhaps, the most beneficient discovery known to scientific medicine since the microscope revealed to us the all-important nature of the organs it is designed to reach and benefit.

De Mores' Beef-Purveying Plant Sold.

A New York dispatch says: The Marquis de Mores has sold out his beef-purveying plant—or rather the sheriff at Kansas City did it for him—recently. The buyer was Mr. W. Howard Gilber, of the New York Stock Exchange, house of Gilder & Farr. Property that had originally cost $175,000 or more was knocked down to Mr. Gilder, who represents a New York-London syndicate, for $71,000, the property including ten acres of land on the Kansas River water-front, and within Kansas City's limits. Mr. Gilder is just home from the trip. He talks of the Wild West and what is going on out there, but refuses to discuss the beef-purveying system beyond telling that he bought it. The Marquis de Mores announces that he will go to India and hunt the tiger in his native jungle. He will be accompanied by his handsome American wife, who is not a whit behind him in hunting accomplishments. She was Miss Hoffman. The Marquis de Mores has given up being a rich man, because the experience didn't suit him. He started in well four or five times, but his enthusiasm cost money, and he was swallowed.

It is now known definitely that the vessel wrecked near Waterford, Ireland, was the American ship Alfred O. Snow, Capt. Henry, which left San Francisco Aug. 31 for Liverpool. The ship was lost in Herrylock bay off Arthurstown at the entrance to Waterford harbor. There is no doubt that every member of the crew perished.

ST. JACOBS OIL.

WHAT IT HAS DONE.

Relief.—In any climate at any season one or two applications of St. Jacobs Oil relieves; often cures permanently. This is the average experience in ten years.

Cures.—The contents of a bottle have cured thousands of extreme chronic cases. Used according to directions there is a cure in every bottle.

The Testimony.—Thousands of testimonials substantiate the above statements in the cure of all kinds of painful ailments.

The Proof.—To make sure of this showing, answers to inquiries concerning the permanency of the cures resulted as follows; *that from date of healing to date of response every cure has remained permanent without recurrence of pain.*

Its Supremacy.—The twenty million bottles sold can be justly rated as so many cures; in almost every case a permanent cure. Its price is the surety of every bottle being the same, every bottle being a cure and the poor are protected.

Sold by Druggists and Dealers Everywhere.

The Charles A. Vogeler Co., Balto., Md.

It Wasn't an Earthquake.

San Francisco Wasp.

A lady lately arrived from the Eastern States was walking up California street, and stopped on the sidewalk to speak to a gentleman friend. Suddenly she turned deadly pale and clutched her friend by the arms with the hold of a drowing man.

"Save me! save me!" she cried.

Her friend, who is an old Californian, was so taken aback that for a second he did not know what to say. In the meantime the Eastern lady, still clinging to him but somewhat reassured at his coolness, hysterically cried:

"It's an earthquake, isn't it?"

The Californian then explained that the oscillations were to be accounted for by the fact that they were just then standing on a weighing machine, which formed part of the sidewalk. The lady blushingly asked him not to tell a soul about it; it was too good a joke to be hidden under a bushel.

MARKETS.

CHICAGO:—Wheat, No. 2 spring, 73½c; No. 3 spring, 65c; No. 2 red, 74½c. Corn, No. 2, 44½c. Oats, No. 2, 26½c. Rye, No. 2, 52½c. Barley, No. 2, 77c. Flax seed No. 1, $1.17½. Timothy seed, prime $2.31. Mess pork, per barrel, $13.25. Lard per 100 lbs., $6.60. Butter, creamery, 28c; dairy, 24c. Eggs, 21c.

DULUTH:—No. 1 Northern, 68c; No. 2 Northern, 66c; No. 3 Northern, 62c.

MINNEAPOLIS:—Wheat, No. 1 hard, 74c; No. 1 Northern, 68c; No. 2 Northern, 65c. Flour, $4.15. Bran and shorts, $10.50 to $12.50. Corn, No. 2, 39c. Oats, No. 2 white, 26c. Barley, 50c to 60c. Flax, $1.13½. Feed $14.50 to $15.50. Hay, wild, $7.00 to $9.00. Timothy, $12 to 12.50.

ST. PAUL:—Wheat, No. 1 hard, 71c; No. 1 Northern, 68c; No. 2 Northern, 64c. Corn, No. 2, 39c. Oats, No. 2 mixed, 63c; No. 1 white, 32c; No. 2 white, 26c; No. 3, 25c. Barley, No. 2, 55c; No. 3, 48c. Rye, No. 2, 43c. Ground feed, No. 1 $14.50; No. 2, $14.00. Corn meal, unbolted, $14.75. Bran, bulk, $11.00. Hay, No. 1 wild, $8.50; No. 1 upland prairie, $9; No. 2 do, $7; Timothy $12.00. Flax seed, $1.08. Timothy seed, $1.90. Clover seed, $3.40. Potatoes, 65c. Eggs, 21c. Butter, creamery, 20c to 25c; dairy, 12c to 21c; packing, 8c to 10. Turkeys, live, 6c to 7c. Chickens, 5c to 6c. Tame ducks and geese, 8c to 9c. Dressed poultry weak, turkeys, 7c to 9c; chickens, 6c to 7c.

MILWAUKEE:—Wheat, 71½c. Corn, No. 3, 44½c. Oats, No. 2 white, 28½. Rye, No. 1, 53½c. Barley, No. 2, 73c. Pork, $13.25. Lard, $660. Butter, dairy, 21c. Eggs, 18½c. Cheese, 11½c.

Literary Humor.

From Harper's Magazine.

The following is from Prof. Longfellow's private journal, under date of January 5, 1853:

Lowell gave a supper to Thackeray. The other guests were Felton, Clough, Dana, Dr. Parsons (Dante's translator), Fields, Edmund Quincy, Estes and myself. We sat down at 10, and did not leave the table till 1—very gay with stories and jokes.

"Will you take some port?" said Lowell to Thackeray.

"I dare drink anything that becomes a man."

"It will be a long time before that becomes a man."

"Oh no," cried Felton; "it is fast turning into one."

As we were going away Thackeray said, "we have staid too long."

"I should say," replied the host, "one long and two short—a dactylic supper."

What a Boston Girl Yearned to Know.

From the New Orleans Picayune.

The Boston girl's style of conversation is not so grossly burlesqued by the funny papers as you might suppose. At a party the other evening I was introduced to a very young woman—one of this season's "buds"—who affected somewhat the ingenue style. She said nothing for a long time while I talked to her, simply staring at me in a babyish way as I spoke of dancing and such frivolities. It was not until I had well nigh exhausted my conversational resources that, after a long pause, she exclaimed, with a suddenness quite startling:

"Do tell me, are you a believer in the substantiation of the Eucharist?"

We take pleasure in recommending the use of Hall's Vegetable Sicilian Hair Renewer as safe and reliable for restoring gray hair to its natural color.

At Albert Lea a series of revival meetings, lasting over two weeks, have just closed, and about 60 are said to have been converted.

John Mack, alias Johnson, a colored gambler from Richmond, Ind., being worsted in a quarrel over a game of "scraps" in a State street saloon, remarked carelessly before leaving the place that he would kill some one. After swallowing a glass of whisky at the bar Mack pulled his revolver, and taking deliberate aim at an inoffensive spectator, Frank Ball, colored, put a bullet through his heart.

Some one has declared conceit worse than consumption, and the comparison is a true one. Many are the "conceited" who cry down legitimate remedies, and who delude suffering humanity, whose only salvation is the immediate use of Dr. Bull's Cough Syrup.

"He jests at scars, who never felt a wound," and a man may stand with his hands in his pockets and laugh at a poor, worn rheumatic, but if he is a gentleman, he'll step into the nearest drug-shop and buy him a bottle of Salvation Oil for 25 cents.

The sweetheart of James Buchanan's youth and for whom he lived all his days a bachelor, dies as Mrs. Bovee in Lake City, Minnesota, lacking only one year of being a centenarian.

Helpless 40 Days

The great agony caused by rheumatism is indescribable, and the gratitude of those who take Hood's Sarsaparilla and are cured is often beyond expression. The following is from a well-known Wisconsin farmer, and is endorsed by the editors of the Neilsville, Wis., Times as entirely true:

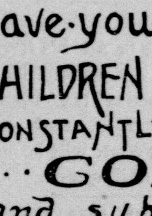
"For 25 years I have suffered with sciatic rheumatism. Last November I was taken worse than ever, and was unable to get out of the house. I was almost helpless for forty days, suffering great agony all the time. In December I commenced taking Hood's Sarsaparilla. After the second bottle I was able to be out and around and attend to business. I took five bottles, and am now so free from rheumatism that only occasionally I feel it slightly on a sudden change of weather. I have great confidence in Hood's Sarsaparilla." CHARLES HANNAH, Christie, Clarke Co., Wis.

N. B. If you make up your mind to try Hood's Sarsaparilla, do not be induced to take any other.

Hood's Sarsaparilla

Sold by all druggists. $1; six for $5. Prepared only by C. I. HOOD & CO., Apothecaries, Lowell, Mass.

100 Doses One Dollar

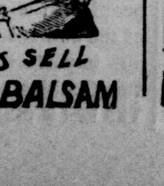


Mothers

Have you delicate CHILDREN WHO ARE CONSTANTLY TAKING ... COLD .. and subject to CROUP YOU WILL FIND IN ALLEN'S LUNG BALSAM A SAFE AND SURE REMEDY.

THE PRICE 25¢ 50¢ & $1.00 PER BOTTLE

Brings it within reach of all



NO HOME SHOULD BE Without it

ALL DRUGGISTS SELL ALLEN'S LUNG BALSAM

Judge Nelson declines to grant an injunction against the Sabin party in the Northwestern Car company.

'Tis Frequently Recommended.

Mr. H. C. Mooney, of Astoria, Ill., writes us that Allen's Lung Balsam, which he has sold for fifteen years, sells better than any other cough remedy, and gives general satisfaction. 'Tis frequently recommended by the medical profession here.

Mr. Thomas Sexton, lord Mayor-elect of Dublin, who has been ill with typhoid fever is pronounced out of danger.

An ugly complexion made Nellie a fright
Her face was all pimply and red,
Though her features were good, and her blue eyes were bright,
"What a plain girl is Nellie!" they said

But now, as by magic, plain Nellie has grown
As fair as an artist's bright dream;
Her face is as sweet as a flower new-blowm,
Her cheeks are like peaches and cream.

As Nellie walks out in the fair morning,
Her beauty attracts every eye.
And as for the people who called her a fright,
"Why, Nellie is handsome;" they cry.

And the reason of the change is that Nellie took Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery, which regulated her liver, cleared her complexion, made her blood pure, her breath sweet, her face fair and rosy, and removed the defects that had obscured her beauty. Sold by druggists.

The Railway Age publishes its record of foreclosure sales and receiverships in the United States, showing that no less than thirty-one different railways, aggregating 5,578 miles and representing an apparent capital investment of $328,000,000, were sold in bankruptcy during 1887.

How to Select a Wife.

Good health, good morals, good sense and good temper, are the four essentials for a good wife. These are the indispensables. After them comes the minor advantages of good looks, accomplishments, family position, etc. With the first four, married life will be comfortable and happy. Lacking either, it will be in more or less degree a failure. Upon good health depends largely good temper and good looks, and to some extent good sense also, as the best mind must be affected more or less by the weaknesses and whims attendant on frail health. Young man, if your wife is falling into a state of invilidism, first of all things try to restore her health. If she is troubled with debilitating female weaknesses, buy Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription. It will cure her.

At Kasson, an old settler and one of the first business men died.

The North Star Lung and Throat Balsam is a sure cure for Coughs and Colds.

Ammi Baldwin, late cashier of the Fidelity National Bank of Cincinnati, is dead.

Pierce's Pleasant Purgative Pellets Possess Powerful Potency, Pass Painlessly, Promote Physical Prosperity.

A fight in England between Jack Burke, the Australian champion, and Jake Kilrain, in accordance with the former's challenge, will probably be arranged. Several English sportsmen have expressed a willingness to back Kilrain and Burke.

BROWN'S BRONCHIAL TROCHES for Coughs and Colds: "I do not see how it is possible for a public man to be himself in winter without this admirable aid."—Rev. B. M. Devens, Pocasset, Mass.

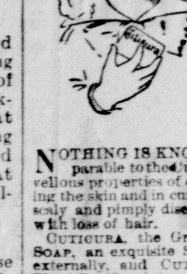
Princess Metternich, who has long been famous for the elegance of her attire, astonished the Parisians lately by appearing in costumes which were actually shabby.

Consumption Surely Cured.

To the Editor:—Please inform your readers that I have a positive remedy for the above named disease. By its timely use thousands of hopeless cases have been permanently cured. I shall be glad to send two bottles of my remedy free to any of your readers who have consumption if they will send me their Express and P. O. address. Respectfully, T. A. Slocum, M. C., 181 Pearl st N. Y.

Itching Piles.

SYMPTOMS—Moisture; intense itching and stinging; most at night; worse by scratching. If allowed to continue tumors form, which often bleed and ulcerate, becoming very sore. SWAYNE'S OINTMENT stops the itching and bleeding, heals ulceration, and in many cases removes the tumors. It is equally efficacious in curing all Skin Diseases. DR. SWAYNE & SON, Proprietors, Philadelphia. SWAYNE'S OINTMENT can be obtained of druggists. Sent by mail for 50 Cents.



BEAUTY of Skin & Scalp RESTORED by the CUTICURA Remedies.

NOTHING IS KNOWN TO SCIENCE at all comparable to the CUTICURA REMEDIES in their marvellous properties of cleansing, purifying and beautifying the skin and in curing torturing, disfiguring, itching scaly and pimply diseases of the skin, scalp and blood, with loss of hair.

CUTICURA, the Great Skin Cure, and CUTICURA SOAP, an exquisite Skin Beautifier, prepared from it, externally, and CUTICURA RESOLVENT, the new Blood Purifier, internally, are a positive cure for every form of skin and blood disease, from pimples to scrofula. CUTICURA REMEDIES are absolutely pure and the only infallible skin beautifiers and blood purifiers.

Sold everywhere. Price, CUTICURA, 50c.; RESOLVENT $1; SOAP, 25c. Prepared by the POTTER DRUG AND CHEMICAL CO., Boston, Mass.

Send for "How to Cure Skin Diseases."

HANDS Soft as Dove's down, and as white by using CUTICURA MEDICATED SOAP.

WHITE BEAVER'S COUGH CREAM.

HEALS DISEASED LUNGS AND CURES COUGHS AND COLDS.

Made only by Dr. FRANK POWELL, Medicine Chief of the Winnebago Indians, LA CROSSE, WIS. Sold by all Druggists

SHORTHAND thoroughly taught by MAIL or personally; good situations secured by pupils when competent. Best and shortest system taught. The best field open to young people, especially educated young ladies. Send for circular, *GEO. B. BOWER, Minneapolis, Minn.*

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D. M. FERRY & CO. are admitted to be the Largest Seedsmen in the world. D. M. FERRY & CO'S Illustrated, Descriptive and Priced SEED ANNUAL For 1883 will be mailed FREE TO ALL applicants, and to last season's customers without ordering it. Invaluable to all. Every person using Garden, Field or Flower SEEDS should send for it. Address D. M. FERRY & CO., Detroit, Mich.

The Musical 1888.

As the musical NEW YEAR heaves in sight, we greet it with the "sound of Cornet," (or any other musical instrument, for all of which OLIVER DITSON & CO. provide the very best Instruction Books.) With the New Year, many new pupils will commence to learn the Piano; to them and their teachers we recommend

RICHARDSON'S NEW METHOD FOR THE PIANOFORTE.

A peerless book, which has held the lead for many years, and unaffected by the appearance of other undoubtedly excellent instructors, still sells like a new book. Price $3.

CHILDREN'S DIADEM [30 cts., $3 per doz.] is filled with happy and beautiful SUNDAY SCHOOL SONGS, and is one of the best of its class. The newest book.

UNITED VOICES [50 cts., $4.80 per doz.] furnishes abundance of the best SCHOOL SONGS for a whole year. The newest book.

Books that Sell Everywhere and all the Time:

College Songs, 50 cents. War Songs, 50 cents. Jubilee and Plantation Songs, 30 cents. Minstrel Songs, new and old, $2. GOOD OLD SONGS WE USED TO SING, $1.

KINKEL'S COPY BOOK [75 cts.] with the Elements and Exercises to be WRITTEN, is a useful book for teachers and scholars.

Any Book Mailed for the Retail Price.

LYON & HEALY, Chicago.

OLIVER DITSON & CO., Boston.

Advice to the Aged.

Age brings infirmities, such as sluggish bowels, weak kidneys and bladder and torpid liver.

Tutt's Pills

have a specific effect on these organs, stimulating the bowels, giving natural discharges without straining or griping, and

IMPARTING VIGOR

to the kidneys, bladder and liver. They are adapted to old or young.

SOLD EVERYWHERE.

PISO'S CURE FOR CONSUMPTION

GOLD is worth $500 per lb. Pettit's Eye Salve is worth $1000, but is sold at 25 cents a box by dealers.

40 Elegant Chromo Cards with name on, no two alike 10c. N. W. Card Co. Minneapolis, Minn.

ALLEN'S IRON TONIC BITTERS. The great Tonic, Blood Purifier, Appetizer and Liver Invigorator. Genuine made by J. P. Allen, St. Paul, Minn.

$5 TO $8 A DAY. Samples worth $1.50 FREE. Lines not under the horse's feet. Write BREWSTER SAFETY REIN HOLDER CO., Holly, Mich.

PATENTS J. F. Williamson, 15 Collom Block Minneapolis. Attorney and Solicitor Late examiner U. S. Patent Office.

FOR SALE.—Choice herd of Shorthorns including fine breeding Bull, Cherub Bly. 68,714; also, No. 1 farm of 160 acres. Terms liberal, or will exchange for Western land, if located to suit. Chas. A. Kellogg, Kewanee, Ill

RHEUMATISM & NEURALGIA The new and positive cure. Send for pamphlet to ALGOSCURA BENEDICTINE Co., 185 Race st, Cincinnati, O. Sold by druggists. Noyes Bros. & Cutler, St. Paul, Agents.

OLD SORES AND ULCERS of long standing cured by ALLEN'S ULCERINE SALVE. It never fails. By Mail, 65c. Made by J. P. Allen, St. Paul, Minn.

WEAK MEN and WOMEN can quickly cure themselves of Wasting Vitality, Lost Manhood from youthful errors, &c., quietly at home. 32 page Book on All Private Diseases sent free, (sealed.) Perfectly reliable. 30 years experience. Dr. D. H. LOWE, Winsted, Conn.

I CURE FITS!

When I say cure I do not mean merely to stop them for a time and then have them return again. I mean a radical cure. I have made the disease of FITS, EPILEPSY or FALLING SICKNESS a life-long study. I warrant my remedy to cure the worst cases. Because others have failed is no reason for not now receiving a cure. Send at once for a treatise and a Free Bottle of my infallible remedy. Give Express and Post Office. H. G. ROOT, M. C., 183 Pearl St. New York.

BIG G. Cures in 1 TO 5 DAYS. Guaranteed not to cause Stricture. Mf'd only by the Evans Chemical Co. Cincinnati, Ohio. Trade Mark

I prescribe and fully endorse Big G as the only specific for the certain cure of this disease. G. H. INGRAHAM, M. D., Amsterdam, N. Y.

We have sold Big G for many years, and it has given the best of satisfaction. D. R. DYCHE & CO., Chicago, Ill.

$1.00. Sold by Druggists.

DOWN! ALL WINTER SUITS, Overcoats, Fur Trimmed, Fur Lined and Fur Coats, Fur Caps, Robes, Gloves, Mits, Blankets, Heavy Underwear, &c., &c., at the Big Boston, Minneapolis, are being slaughtered, to close out. We carry nothing over if the lowest possible prices will sell them. Send in your orders.

Full nutria trimmed Coon Coats, only twenty dollars.

WEAK, NERVOUS PEOPLE



And others suffering with rheumatism, neuralgia, kidney and exhausting chronic diseases, premature decline of young or old are positively cured by Dr. Horne's famous ELECTRO-MAGNETIC BELT. Thousands in every State in the Union have been cured. ELECTRICITY instantly felt. Patented and sold 10 years. Whole family can wear the same belt. ELECTRIC SUSPENSORIES free with male belts. Avoid worthless imitations. ELECTRIC TRUSSES FOR RUPTURE. 700 cured in '86. Send stamp for pamphlet.

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Treats Chronic, Nervous, Blood and Skin Diseases of Both Sexes.

NO CURE, NO PAY.

Old, lingering blood diseases, causing ulcers, blotches, pain in the bones, sore throat and mouth, are treated without mercury or hindrance to business. Those who suffer from the terrible effects of Nervous Debility, caused by indiscretion or excesses of mature years, producing nervousness, mental weakness, inability, etc., are permanently cured. Dr. Feller has had years of experience in treating the above diseases, and is a graduate from one of the leading colleges. Everything confidential. Call or write for list of questions. Consultation free. Medicine sent by mail and express.

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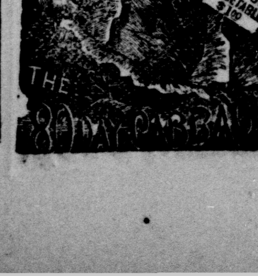
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THE CHIEF BARGAIN HOUSE OF THE NORTHWEST.

Mail Orders receive our best attention. Shopping done through this department as advantageously as in person. Send for samples.



It pays to have the FIRST and finest vegetables in the market. Not? Well Salzer's Seeds produce them every time—are the earliest—full of LIFE and VIGOR. Hundreds of gardeners gladly testify that by sowing our seeds they made $250 per acre on early Cabbage, Corn, Melons, Peas, etc. Market gardener's wholesale list free. 26 Packages Earliest Vegetables on Trial, Postpaid $1.00. 7 Giant Vegetables, with $250 Gold Prize, 50c. 100,000 Roses and Plants. Tremendous Stock of Flower, Vegetable, Grass and Farm Seeds. Bonanza Oats, 200 bu. per acre. Floor area 1½ acres. Potato cellar, 36,000 bu. CHEAP FREIGHTS. Send 6c for 80 Day Cabbage and Superbly Illustrated Catalog.

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EARLY VEGETABLES OUR SPECIALTY.



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FASHIONABLE CLOTHING,

—IS NOW OPEN AT—

Day & Meagher's

The Largest and Most Complete Stock of

Men's Suits,
Boys's Suits,
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Overcoats,
Single Pants,
Pea-Jackets,
Jerseys, Etc.

Never Shown in the Northwest. Prices ALWAYS LOWEST.

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WHOLESALE. RETAIL.

City Meat Market,

15 Sixth Street South.

J. H. PAINE & CO., Proprietors.

All kinds of FRESH and SALT MEATS, FISH, BUTTER, Etc., always in stock and for sale at the very lowest prices. Try Paine's celebrated

Home Made Sausage,

The very best Sausage sold in this Market.

F. G. SUNDBERG,

THE JEWELER.

At No. 60, Front Street, bet. 5th and 4th,

Keeps constantly on hand a large and complete stock of

Diamond Rings, Studs, Scarf Pins,

Plain 18 and 14 Carat Solid Gold Rings, Solid Gold, Boss Filled, Solid Siver and Nickel Watches of all American makes and grades. Also emblem pins and rings, 150 different styles set rings, solidsilver and plated ware, Wm Gilbert Clock Co's clocks, etc., etc., at

F. G. SUNDBERG'S, The Jeweler.

NOW IS THE TIME

to order a

Monument

OR MARKER,

For Spring Delivery. Call and see the WHITE BRONZE MODEL, at

LOSEY & DEAN'S.

KOOP BROS.,

—DEALERS IN—

GROCERIES & PROVISIONS,

Flour and Feed.

Lowest Price and Freshest Stock. Free Delivery.

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BRADBURY & PEABODY, Prop'rs.

We Aim to Keep a First-lass Stock of

Choice Family Groceries,

and to please our customers in all matters. Our stock is always replete with the best the market affords. Free Delivery.

A Large and Select Stock of FLOUR and FEED on Hand.

THE DRUG STORE,

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Keeps constantly on hand a full and complete line of

Pure Drugs,

Patent Medicines and Toilet Articles.

Orders by Mail Promptly Attended to. Physician's Prescriptions Compounded with care. Night Bell promptly responded to.

N. McFADDEN, Prop.

Brainerd Dispatch.

Official Paper of Crow Wing County,
Also Cass and Itasca.

N. H. Ingersoll, } Editors and Proprietors.
F. W. Wieland, }

Issued every Friday morning at Brainerd, Crow Wing county, Minnesota, from rooms 5 and 7, Sleeper block. Terms $1.50 per year. Finest job printing office in the city.

Entered at the Post Office at Brainerd, Minnesota as second class matter.

LOCAL TIME TABLE.

Arrival and Departure of Northern Pacific Trains.

No. 1 arrives from the South at 8:40 p. m. Departs going West at 8:50 p. m.
No. 2 arrives from the West at 1:35 p. m. Departs going South at 1:45 a. m.

These are through trains between St. Paul and the Pacific coast, and stop only at principal stations between St. Paul and Pasco, and run daily.

No. 3 arrived from the South at 1:25 a. m. Departs going West at 1:45 a. m.
No. 4 arrives from the West at 1:45 a. m. Departs going South at 1:55 a. m.

These trains run daily between St. Paul and Jamestown, and haul through sleeper between St. Paul and Wahpeton, via. Wadena.

No. 5 arrives from the South at 1.10 p. m. Departs going West at 1:35 p. m.
No. 6 arrives from the West at 12:20 p. m. Departs going South at 12:40 p. m.

These trains run daily through to the Pacific and haul emigrant sleepers.

No. 7 arrives from Duluth, Superior and Ashland at 12:30 p. m., daily.
No. 8 departs for Duluth, Superior and Ashland at 1:50 p. m daily.

No. 18 freight goes south 6:00 a. m. ex. Sunday.
No. 20 " " east 9:30 a. m. ex. Sunday.
No. 22 " " " 10:00 p. m. daily.
No. 29 " " " 7:00 a. m. ex. Sunday.

These freight trains carry passengers who are provided with tickets, but may not be relied upon for regularity of movement, as they are liable to be cancelled without notice.

No. 17 freight arrives from South 7:10 p. m.
No. 19 " " " east 7:00 p. m.
No. 21 " " " 4:35 a. m.
No. 30 " " " west 4:15 p. m.

Local News

C. C. Neal, of Aitkin, was in the city Monday.

Geo. S. Canfield and wife have gone to Chicago.

An Oddfellows lodge is to be organized at Motley soon.

Dr. Courtney, we are pleased to state, is slowly on the mend.

Agent Walker's boys have returned to their studies at Faribault.

Dr. Rosser was called to Aitkin on a professional visit yesterday.

Fred Allen is at the Sanitarium suffering with an attack of typhoid fever.

Lumbermen are complaining on account of the immense body of snow that has fallen.

M. McFadden has been in attendance at the grand lodge of Masons at St. Paul this week.

The proposed dance at Lake View has been postponed on account of the extremely cold weather.

Charlie Johnson denies the rumor, nevertheless that did not stop a flood of congratulations.

The gatherer of statistics in regard to births and deaths for the past year is making his annual rounds.

J. W. Laughlin, night wire chief at the N. P. office, has been sojourning in the twin cities for the past few days.

"Muldoon's Picnic" promises to be one of the most interesting and amusing entertainments yet presented to the Brainerd public.

The Northern Pacific road has received the third rotary snow plow at this city which will be set up at the shops here and sent west.

W. A. Hufty, an operator in the N. P. office, left on Saturday last for Bloomington, Ind., where he will spend several weeks visiting with his parents.

Henry Cohen and C. M. Patek have rented the Barber residence on Seventh street north, and will move into their new home in a couple of weeks.

Yesterday's storm was fully as bad as any that has raged in this section this winter. Trains were delayed and railroad business generally suspended.

Jeane Baptiste Bellauger, one of the oldest pioneers in Minnesota and well known in Brainerd, died at White Earth Monday at the advance age of 90 years.

The register of deeds collected fees during the year 1887, amounting to $1,-$09, and the clerk collected during the same time, counting fees on land office notices, $1,285.

Geo. Smith will raffle off the beautiful music box which he won at Johnson & Bain's on New Years eve. The raffle will take place at Smith's restaurant on the evening of the 20th.

There will be a W. C. T. U. meeting on Tuesday, Jan. 17th, at 3 p. m. with Mrs. E. C. Smith, No. 35, Fourth street, north. Subject: "Advance in Temperance Work in the last Century.

John Dye, the cook who was injured in Spalding's lumber camp some time ago, and who is at the Sanitarium, is getting along nicely, notwithstanding that his death was reported in the St. Paul Globe.

The case of John Doyle against the Northern Pacific railroad company for $10,000 damages, was settled on Monday by the company paying the plaintiff $2,-200. The case has been ably conducted for the plaintiff by Attorneys Fleming and Donaldson, of this city.

Round trip rates to St. Paul Ice Palace and Carnival are fixed at $6.40 from Brainerd to St. Paul and return—sale beginning Jan. 24, 1888, and close Feb. 2, limited to return Feb. 6,—and passengers MUST REACH THEIR DESTINATION on or before Feb. 6th at midnight.

The county treasurer is sending out New Year's greetings to all his friends. The bottom lines on the communication read thusly: "Personal tax becomes delinquent February 29th, real estate May 31st, and ten per cent. will be added to personal tax when delinquent.

The Detroit Record says that the Northern Pacific has put on a night track walker on each section where there are many curves, and the track not of the best. This man goes over the road before each passenger train. This is certainly a good move on the part of the company.

Over one hundred thousand dollars worth of material was sent out from the N. P. store room during the month of December, this being the largest amount sent out in any month in the history of the road. More men are now employed in the shops than at any time since the big lay-off in 1883, and the number will probably have to be increased in order to get out the work that is accumulating.

The old government building at White Earth, which was used as a school boarding house and dormitory for girls, was burned to the ground on Monday night. This building was looked upon by the people of the reservation as the "home" of the Indians. The fire originated from an imperfect stove pipe, their being two families occupying it at the time. The loss is placed at $6,000.

Ah there, Mr. Dewey, what time is it?

H. Rosenblatt is in Chicago this week on business.

L. P. White went to Perham Tuesday on business.

It is rumored that the Germania Verein will give a masquerade ball in the near future.

A social hop will be given at the Commercial Hotel this evening. A good time is expected.

Frank White returned to Minneapolis on Monday to resume his studies at the state university.

Will. Spencer, Aitkin's popular pill vender, was in the city the first of the week shaking hands with his old friends.

A pleasant party was given at the resident of Mr. and Mrs. A. E. Taylor on Tuesday evening, the occasion being the 20th birthday of their son, Charlie.

The meeting for Bible study for men only will be held at the Y. M. C. A. rooms Sunday at 3:30 p. m. All young men are invited to be present and bring their Bibles.

There will be a district convention of the Y. M. C. A., at St. Cloud, from Jan. 20th to 23rd. The St. Cloud Association are making a special effort to secure suitable rooms in which to carry on their work.

Bert Hines, formerly of this city, but lately running an engine for the N. P. company in the Minneapolis yards, had the misfortune to have his hand badly crushed on Tuesday, He is now at the Sanitarium in this city.

F. E. Forrest has resigned his position as superintendent's clerk in the N. P. office here, and has accepted a similar position on the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fee road, at Topeka, Kansas, for which city he left on Wednesday night's train,

Dr. Groves returned to Brainerd Wednesday, after an absence of several weeks, during which time he was sojourning at the home of his parents, at Bradford, Pa. We are glad to welcome the doctor back with renewed health and spirits. He will resume his practice again with his former success.

The Brainerd delegates to the state firemen's convention, at Albert Lea, returned Wednesday night, and are enthusiastic in their praises of the treatment they received. Our city received recognition in the appointment of A. F. Leopold, as first vice-president. The next meeting of the convention will be held at Alexandria, and then Brainerd will be honored next.

The worst snow storm that has been experienced in the northwest since the winter of 1881, has raged throughout Minnesota and Dakota for the past three days, completely stopping travel on all the railroads. Trains from the west are over two days late, and not a single train arrived from the south yesterday, all being abandoned except No. 1, which was started out of Minneapolis last night, but stuck all of Thursday night in the snow at Clear Lake. She did not reach Brainerd until late this evening. The storm in this section has stopped, but the snow is drifting so badly as to impede travel almost as much as the storm. On the Missouri and Dakota divisions of the N. P the storm is reported as the worst ever known. On these divisions travel has been entirely stopped, and no effort will be made to move trains of any kind until the storm ceases, as it is utterly impossible to do so. However, it will take the company but a very short time to clear the track with their new rotary ploughs after the storm ceases.

A Shocking Death.

On Monday Chas. Kerch received word that his half-brother, John Moeller, had been killed in a lumber camp of the Gull River company on Sibley lake. He and a fellow workman were engaged in felling a tree and when they had it partly sawed the trunk split up and broke and came down on Moeller, striking him upon the head and crushing him to the ground, killing him instantly. His limbs were broken and he was nearly doubled up when the tree was removed. The remains were brought to this city and taken to Losey & Dean's, where they were prepared for burial, and Mr. Kerch accompanied them to Waverly, Iowa, Tuesday night, where the funeral and burial was to take place.

Settlement With Aitkin County.

We find the following in the Aitkin Age in regard to the settlement between Aitkin and Crow Wing counties:

In the matter of settlement of accounts of Crow Wing and Aitkin counties, the following resolution was offered to-wit: Be it resolved that the settlement of Crow Wing county and Aitkin county court expense account amounting to the sum of seven hundred, seventy six and 62-100 dollars as agreed upon by Geo. W. Holland, county attorney of Crow Wing county, and A. Y. Merrill, county attorney of Aitkin county, be accepted, and be it further resolved, That upon filing a verified statement by Crow Wing county official for the amount agreed upon together with a receipt in full for all claim of Crow Wing county upon Aitkin county on account of such court expense to date, that an order for said sum be issued to Crow Wing county for said amount thirty days from date of said filing. Which resolution was adopted unanimously.

Fifty dozen infant's and children's turned shoes, in kid and goat stock just opened at Day & Meagher's.

Cord wood for sale at
DAY & MEAGHERS.

Muldoon's Picnic.

This most laughable of all comedies will be presented at Sleeper's opera house on Thursday and Friday evening, Jan. 19th and 20th, by Mr. John Blacker, lately of Foote's Dramatic Co., assisted by the best local talent in the city. Mr. Blacker will appear in that funniest of characters, Mulcahey, and we are informed by those who have seen him in this role, that he is irresistably funny. The proceeds of the entertainment go in part to Co. K., our local military organization. From the reports we hear of the progress made in perfecting arrangements, we have no doubt but that it will be a rare treat. The following is the cast of characters:

Mulcahey, } .....Mr. John Blacker
Muldoon, } .....Mr. Chas. Thompson
(Two Irish Aristocrats.)
Tim McCormack.....W. J. Davenport
(A Tough.)
Jack, Kitty's lover..... M. E. Goodwin
Capt. Harry Jones, Capt. Salvation Army
Mrs. Muldoon.....Mrs. E. Everhart
Jennie, } Muldoon's } Carrie Morrison
Kittie, } Daughters } Clara Boutin

Cord wood for sale at
DAY & MEAGHERS.

A Car Load

Of heating and cook stoves just received at Hoffman's Bazaar, corner 5th and Front streets.

Mens solid kid working shoes very cheap at Day & Meaghers.

Crown collars and cuffs made by Geo. B. Clutt Bros. & Co. are the best that can be found at Day & Meaghers.

DIED.

DODGE—In this city, at the residence of his brother-in-law, J. H. Burton, on Monday, Jan. 9th, 1888, L. H. Dodge, aged 40 years.

The deceased has been a resident of this city for the past five or six years, during which time he has been engaged in the saloon business. Although he has been in poor health for some time, his death was quite sudden and unexpected. He was at his place of business on Saturday although feeling worse than usual, became much worse on Sunday, and on Monday night he passed away. Mr. Dodge was a genial, whole-souled fellow, consequently he was well liked by all who knew him. He is an old railroad man, having been conductor on the Manitoba and Northern Pacific roads for several years previous to his residence in this city. The funeral will take place Sunday afternoon at one o'clock, under the auspices of the Masonic fraternity. Rev. E. A. Wood will conduct the funeral services, and the remains will be interred in Evergreen Cemetery.

SEYMOUR—At his home on Maple street, of heart disease, on Monday, Jan. 9th, 1888, Mr. Francis Seymour, aged 57 Years.

The deceased has been a resident of this city for several years, during which time he has conducted a blacksmith and wagon shop at the corner of 5th and Maple streets. He was an honest, upright and industrious citizen, and had the respect of all who knew him. He had plenty of this world's goods, leaving an estate at his death valued at $30,000. He had enjoyed good health until a few months ago, when his wife died, since when he has steadily been failing. His remains were interred in Evergreen cemetery on Wednesday, the funeral services being conducted by the Rev. J. A. Rowell, of the Congregational Church.

Married.

TRACY—BITHERS.—At the residence of the bride's brother, Mr. I. U. White, on Wednesday, Jan. 11th, 1888, by Judge Fleming, Mr. W. S. Tracy, of Gull River, and Mrs. May E. Bithers, of Brainerd.

The ceremony was performed about 12 o'clock, at which about twenty intimate friends and relatives of the contracting parties were present. After the ceremony the assembled guests partook of an elegant dinner that had been prepared for the occasion. The happy couple left for Gull River on the afternoon train where they will go to housekeeping at once. The groom is an employe of the Gull River Lumber company, having charge of the company's harness shop. The bride is a daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Ed White, Sr., and has been a resident of this city for many years. The DISPATCH extends congratulations and best wishes.

Caught at Last.

A telegram from Ortonville says: Sheriff Randall last evening arrested George H. Strait, alias George Brown, for forgery. Strait was in the employ of Foote Bros., at Brainerd, two years ago selling sewing machines, and forged the name of a member of the firm to a note and secured the money at a bank and skipped. Foote Bros. sold out at Brainerd and came to this place last summer. Strait changed his name to Brown and became traveling agent for the White Sewing Machine company, whose agents here the Foote Bros. are. Brown arrived here last evening and called upon the firm, not being aware of their identity. He was at once taken into custody. Afterward Strait made a ghastly attempt at suicide. He visited an outhouse about 7 o'clock, and after severing his windpipe with a small pocket-knife, made an attempt to escape, but in the darkness fell into an open creek and was nearly drowned. When found two hours afterward his face and hands were badly frozen and he was much exhausted from loss of blood. His chances of recovery are small.

Mr. Foote, in company with A. J. Coutu, followed Strait for several days after the forgery was committed but were unable to catch him. He was their agent at Wadena for organs and sewing machines also, and had disposed of goods and pocketed the entire proceeds.

We Want Wood.

Parties who have promised us wood on subscription will confer a favor by bringing it NOW. Wood at this season of the year is the same as cash to us, but it is very hard work to get up a "heat" on vacant promises.

Confectionery of all kinds at the "Annex," corner of 5th and Front streets. Smith's old stand.

Fireman and Engineer Killed.

An account of a wreck on the Northern Pacific road near Billings, M. T., says:

Local passenger train No. 6 on the Northern Pacific, bound east, making regular time, was derailed by snowdrifts near Gray Bluff, Mont., Tuesday, the entire train running free from the engine upon the prairies, where it now stands, leaving the road unobstructed. The engine fell upon its side, the tender falling upon it, Engineer Hugh Monroe and Fireman Eric Gustavson being killed. No one else was injured. Monroe leaves a wife and child. He was universally respected. Gustavson is unmarried. Both are well known on the Northern Pacific. A chinook was blowing at the time, which packed the snow as solid as a rock, and when the engine struck the drift it doubled up like a jack knife.

A Car Load

Of heating and cook stoves just received at Hoffman's Bazaar, corner 5th and Front streets.

Will Put Them Together.

The president and Secretary Lamar have been at work upon a scheme to get the Indians massed on a reservation, says an exchange, and to thereby hasten their gradual approach to a life of civilization, besides putting a stop to the incessant clashing of settlers. The great expanse of country which the Indians own, and which is of no value to them, is a continual temptation to adventurous settlers. The idea is to give the Indians a fair recompense for the land, and to bring together the scattered tribes and hordes so that communities will be gradually formed, and the interdependence of social life may be established.

The Indians have no real grievances, and their way of sending half a dozen chiefs to Washington to confer with the great father has been pretty nearly stopped by the Indian bureau. They come here, not knowing what they want, full of preposterous requests, and on being taken up to the White House, telling their rigmarole through the interpreter, they all shake hands with the president, and the Indians fancy his handshake to be a solemn and irrevokable assent to their demands. It has been repeatedly explained to them that the handshake is a mere form, but they don't understand it and invariably charge that the agent will not do what the president has promised.

Cord wood for sale at
DAY & MEAGHERS.

Bids for County Printing.

Sealed proposals will be received at auditor's office up to 10 a. m. Feb. the 7th, 1888, for county printing during the ensuing year. The board reserves the right to reject any or all bids.

LOUIS TACHE,
County auditor.

Brainerd, Jan. 5th, 1888.

Cord wood for sale at
DAY & MEAGHERS.

A Contemptible Slanderer.

BRAINERD, January 12, 1888.

To the News reporter:—

You say you made certain accusations against us. This is right. In your sheet of December 30, you say: "His municipal divinity took it upon himself, in his high and mighty awfulness, to score the press for making sport of his court." This is the charge. You further say that we dare not meet this charge. This is false. We did meet it, but not, it is true, in the way it ought to have been met. Instead of pronouncing it a falsehood and proving it, as we will now proceed to do, we gave you, in a gentlemanly way, some kindly advice, which we hoped you would act upon. But you ignored our advice, and renewed you assault upon us. Very well—lay on. We say the charge that we "scored the press for making sport of our court," is false, and here is the proof: In this same editorial, after making this fearful charge, and after having referred to us as a "frail human," "hissing serpent," "apostle of meaness," and in other endearing terms, you say, "Being ignorant, we of course supposed that he must have referred to others, but on second thought, believing it to be a stab at the press, we think the charge needs a little notice." Here you put the operations of your own mind on paper, and thereby stamp the charge as false. Of course you supposed we referred to others, because it was to others we were talking, and you know it. You say that "on second thought" you believed it to be a stab at the press. You believed no such thing. But "on second thought" you did believe that this was a good opportunity to make an assault upon us; and out of this occasion you coined a lie for an excuse to do what he whose lick-spittle you are, so much desired to have done. Again Jan. 7th you say: "We entered your court room the other day merely as a spectator, and you had no call whatever to begin your abuse upon us." Only a short week ago you gave as the reason for making an attack upon us, that "we scored the press for making sport of our court." Now you say it was because "we abused you." Here you have contradicted yourself, and again stamp yourself a most miserable liar. But neither of these charges is true. We made no mention of you or your paper, and did not know even that you were in the court room. Again as conclusive evidence that your accusations are false, I most respectfully refer you to the following letters:

BRAINERD, Jan. 11, 1888.

W. A. FLEMING, ESQ.,

DEAR SIR: I was in the court room at the time referred to in the Daily News. Nothing was said by the court on that occasion which could possibly be construed into any abuse of any reporter, nor was anything said reflecting on the press of the city for making sport of the court. The remarks of the court were directed wholly to another and nothing whatever was said to or of any reporter.

Respectfully,
[Signed] A. MAHLUM.

BRAINERD, Jan. 12, 1888.

I have read the foregoing letter of Mr. A. Mahlum, and in respect to the same, I beg to say, that every word therein is true.

Respectfully,
[Signed] MOSES DEROCHE,

How now, my gentle boy! What sayest thou? Would it not have been better to have acted upon our advice than to be thus convicted of being a most contemptible slanderer, and held up to the scorn and contumely of the world as a base and witless thing? When you penned those charges against us you knew they were false. They were coinings of your dwarfed and miserably constructed intellect "on second thought," and you made use of them to please the "boss," and to add one more insult to the many quips and flings that have appeared in your paper against us since you became connected with it. We were told some weeks ago that you were laying for us to give us a blast. But as we gave you no occasion to attack us, you had to manufacture one. At the proper time we shall be pleased to inform the public who and what stands back of all this onslaught upon us. Until then rest assured that no threats can have any effect whatever upon us. We will still "pursue the even tenor of our way," and laugh at your puny attempts to down us. You say our record will not bear notoriety. Al we have to say to this is, if you are "spiling" to read our record proceed—we are ready. If this is the kind of journalist you are, nobody is safe. We trust that the editor of the News will understand that nothing we have said has been directed to him, and that he has our best wishes.

Now, Mr. Reporter, you dared us to meet your accusations. We have done it, and here we drop you.

Yours,
W. A. FLEMING.

The monarch is the best wearing and best fitting shirt made, for sale by Day & Meagher.

The largest and cheapest stock of men's pants and overhauls in the city will be found at Day & Meagher's.

Wood Wanted.

Day & Meagher will take wood in exchange for goods out of their store.

Of Interest to Young Men.

I am to-day in receipt of $500 in cash from the Northwestern Mutual Endowment Society, of Minneapolis, being amount in full of the first half of my endowment, the total cost to date being $75. I consider this one of the best investments any single man can make, and for square and honorable dealing, I recommend the Northwestern to all.

E. C. THABES.

J. L. SMITH, Local Agent.
January, 9th, 1888.

Ladies and childrens hosiery in great profusion and at bottom prices at Day & Meaghers.

Valises! Valises! Valises! Immense line in all styles cheap at Day & Meaghers.

Confectionery of all kinds at the "Annex," corner of 5th and Front streets. Smith's old stand.

Bids for County Physician

Sealed proposals will be received at Auditor's office up to 10 a. m. February the 7th, 1888, for services as county physician for the ensuing year, he to furnish medicine. The board reserves the right to reject any or all bids.

LOUIS TACHE,
County Auditor.

Brainerd, January 5th, 1888.

D. M. Clark & Co. carry the most complete line of crockery, hardware, lamps, nails and everything pertaining to the business in the city. See them before buying, as you will save money by so doing.

Set of tote sleds and Brewster spring carriage for sale cheap. Address
S. W. GRAY,
Box 1572, Brainerd, Minn.

Genuine French balbriggan underware, the finest in the market, at Day & Meaghers.

A Car Load

Of heating and cook stoves just received at Hoffman's Bazaar, corner 5th and Front streets.

Confectionery of all kinds at the "Annex," corner of 5th and Front streets. Smith's old stand.

For Sale at a Bargain.

One thorough bred Holstein bull, 3 years old coming four; also one three-quarters Holstein bull calf seven months old, and one-half Holstein bull calf four months old. Enquire of

MILLSPAUGH & FORD,

at farm, 1½ miles south of Brainerd.

If you would enjoy your dinner and are prevented by Dyspepsia, use Acker's Dyspepsia Tablets. They are a positive cure for Dyspepsia, Indigestion, Flatulency and Constipation We guarantee them. 25 and 50 cents Sold by Johnson & Bain.

ROYAL



BAKING POWDER

Absolutely Pure.

This powder never varies. A marvel of purity strength and wholesomeness. More economical than the ordinary kinds, and cannot be sold in competition with the multitude of low test short weight, alum or phosphate powders. Sold only in cans. Royal Baking Powder Co. 106 Wall street, N. Y.

For Sale by S. & J. W Koop.

Christmas Goods !

Toys, Candies, Fruits,

Nuts, Tobaccos and Cigars,

Constantly on Hand

—AT—

STONE & CO'S

CONFECTIONERY STORE,

SIXTH ST, - NORTH SIDE.

Also Baker's Goods of All Kinds.

SIBLEY'S *TESTED* SEEDS

SEND for our new Illustrated CATALOGUE Vegetable, Flower, Field Plants, Bulbs, Implements SEEDS FREE by mail on application. Don't neglect writing for it.

HIRAM SIBLEY & CO.

ROCHESTER, N. Y. CHICAGO, ILL.
322-326 E. Main St. 12-14 N. Clark St.

Professional Cards.

D. H. RIBBEL,
DENTIST
Rooms 3 and 4 over Bank Block.
BRAINERD..... .....MINN.

P. A. WHITELY,
CITY ENGINEER.
CIVIL ENGINEER AND SURVEYOR,
Office, Room 8, Sleeper Block,
BRAINERD..... ..... MINN.

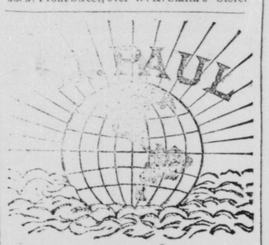
M. McFADDEN,
Register of Deeds and Insurance Agent
Represents none but first-class companies.
OFFICE—WITH REGISTER OF DEEDS AT COURT HOUSE,
BRAINERD, - - - MINN.

G. FERNALD,
(Successor to Frater & Fernald,)
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
Rooms 1 and 2 - - Sleeper Block

W. A. FLEMING,
ATTORNEY AT LAW.
Office Room 8.
SLEEPER BLOCK, - - - BRAINERD

A. E. VEON,
NOTARY PUBLIC AND PENSION ATTORNEY,
No. 19, 5th Street.
☞Will attend to any business in either line.

L. M. ROBERTS,
Homeopathic Physician and Surgeon.
Office and Residence—Room No. 3, Hartley block, Front Street, over W. A. Smith's Store.



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Everything New and Fresh!

Staple & Fancy Groceries, Flour and Feed.

H. McGINN, Prop'r.

No. 15, South Sixth Street.

Our goods are all new and fresh and will bear a close inspection. Give us a call and see for yourseves.

Free Delivery to all Parts of the City.

If You Wish The Finest Article

For their respective purposes, use the following.

FRISBY'S MAY CREAM, for Chapped Hands, Face, Lips, and Roughness of the Skin."

MILES TAROLINE. As a Hair Tonic and Face Lotion it is unequalled.

SWINTON'S ENGLISH PRIMROSE TOOTH PASTE, is the best for cleansing the Teeth.

PERSIAN BOUQUET, is the finest of perfumes.

JOHNSON & BAIN, DRUGGISTS,

Keep All of the Above Named Goods.

Keep Your Eye

—ON THE—

Big No. 9,

Sixth Street, For

BOOTS & SHOES

Of Every Description.

R. F. WALTERS.

Custom Work and Neat Repairing as Usual.

EMPIRE RESTAURANT AND HOTEL.

Corner Fifth and Front Streets.

C. E. SMITH, Proprietor.

Board at Smith's Empire Hotel

And Restaurant.



You see by my looks that I am sleek and fat. A word to the wise is sufficient. You can get a square meal, a good lunch, a downy bed or anything to make you comfortable.

OYSTERS IN EVERY STYLE

HARNESS SHOP

CORNER LAUREL AND SIXTH STREETS.

Keep on hand an assortment of everything in the line.

Harness, Nets Whips, Curbs

BRUSHES, BRIDLES, SADDLES, COLLARS.

D. W. WHITFORD.

Fine Outfits Made a Specialty

J. A. McCOLL,

Pianos, Organs, AND Sewing Machines,

Either of which would make an Elegant Present for Christmas.

WHAT SHALL I GIVE?
WHAT TOKEN SHALL I BUY?

SELECT, SUBSTANTIAL OR THE FANCY TRY?

STOP!

SEE THE

ELEGANT HOLIDAY WHITE

SUPERBLY CONSTRUCTED.

The Most Durable, The Most Beautiful and the Most Complete

SEWING MACHINE Ever Manufactured.

SOLID. SENSIBLE. SUBSTANTIAL.

SEE IT BEFORE YOU SELECT YOUR HOLIDAY OFFERINGS.

At J. A. McCOLL'S,

SEVENTH STREET, - - BRAINERD, MINN.

MONEY TO LOAN

Money, at the Brainerd Loan Agency, to loan on all kinds of personal property with or without removal. All business

Strictly CONFIDENTIAL

Office with Brainerd Furniture Co., corner of Fifth and Front Streets.

A. L. HOFFMAN, Agent.

☞Removed from Sleeper Block, Front Street.

The Exposition!

—OF—

FASHIONABLE CLOTHING,

—IS NOW OPEN AT—

Day & Meagher's

The Largest and Most Complete Stock of

Men's Suits,

Boys's Suits,

Children's Suits.

Overcoats,

Single Pants,

Pea-Jackets,

Jerseys, Etc.

Never Shown in the Northwest. Prices ALWAYS LOWEST.

Day & Meagher,

WHOLESALE. RETAIL.

City Meat Market,

15 Sixth Street South.

C. H. PAINE & CO., Proprietors.

All kinds of FRESH and SALT MEATS, FISH, BUTTER, Etc., always in stock and for sale at the very lowest prices. Try Paine's celebrated

Home Made Sausage,

The very best Sausage sold in this Market.

F. G. SUNDBERG,

THE JEWELER.

At No. 60, Front Street, bet. 5th and 4th,

Keeps constantly on hand a large and complete stock of

Diamond Rings, Studs, Scarf Pins,

Plain 18 and 14 Carat Solid Gold Rings,

Solid Gold, Boss Filled, Solid Siver and Nickel Watches of all American makes and grades. Also emblem pins and rings, 150 different styles Set rings, solidsilver and plated ware, Wm Gilbert Clock Co's clocks, etc., etc., at

F. G. SUNDBERG'S, The Jeweler.

NOW IS THE TIME

to order a

Monument

OR MARKER,

For Spring Delivery. Call and see the

WHITE BRONZE MODEL, at

LOSEY & DEAN'S.

KOOP BROS.,

—DEALERS IN—

GROCERIES & PROVISIONS,

Flour and Feed.

Lowest Price and Freshest Stock.

Free Delivery.

Front St. between 6th & 7th.

MODEL GROCERY STORE!

COR. LAUREL AND SIXTH STREETS.

BRADBURY & PEABODY, Prop'rs.

We Aim to Keep a First-lass Stock of

Choice Family Groceries,

and to please our customers in all matters. Our stock is always replete with the best the market affords. Free Delivery.

A Large and Select Stock of FLOUR and FEED on Hand.

THE DRUG STORE,

36 FRONT STREET,

Keeps constantly on hand a full and complete line of

Pure Drugs,

Patent Medicines and Toilet Articles.

Orders by Mail Promptly Attended to. Physician's Prescriptions Compounded with care. Night Bell promptly responded to.

N. McFADDEN, Prop.

Brainerd Dispatch.

Official Paper of Crow Wing County,
Also Cass and Itasca.

N. H. Ingersoll, F. W. Wieland, } Editors and Proprietors.

Issued every Friday morning at Brainerd, Crow Wing county, Minnesota. Rooms 5 and 7, Sleeper block. Terms $1.50 per year. Finest job printing office in the city.

Entered at the Post Office at Brainerd, Minnesota as second class matter.

LOCAL TIME TABLE.

Arrival and Departure of Northern Pacific Trains.

No. 1 arrives from the South at 8:40 p. m. Departs going West at 8:50 p. m.
No. 2 arrives from the West at 1:35 p. m. Departs going South at 1:45 a. m.

These are through trains between St. Paul and the Pacific coast, and stop only at principal stations between St. Paul and Pasco, and run daily.

No. 3 arrived from the South at 1:25 a. m. Departs going West at 1:45 a. m.
No. 4 arrives from the West at 1:45 a. m. Departs going South at 1:55 a. m.

These trains run daily between St. Paul and Jamestown, and haul through sleeper between St. Paul and Wahpeton, via. Wadena.

No. 5 arrives from the South at 1.10 p. m. Departs going West at 1:35 p. m.
No. 6 arrives from the West at 12:20 p. m. Departs going South at 12:40 p. m.

These trains run daily through to the Pacific and haul emigrant sleepers.

No. 7 arrives from Duluth, Superior and Ashland at 12:30 p. m., daily.
No. 8 departs for Duluth, Superior and Ashland at 1:50 p. m daily.

No. 18 freight goes south 6:00 a. m. ex. Sunday.
No. 20 " " east 9:30 a. m. ex. Sunday.
No. 22 " " " 10:00 p. m. daily.
No. 39 " " " 7:00 a. m. ex. Sunday.

These freight trains carry passengers who are provided with tickets, but may not be relied upon for regularity of movement, as they are liable to be cancelled without notice.

No. 17 freight arrives from South 7:10 p. m.
No. 19 " " " east 7:00 p. m.
No. 21 " " " 4:35 a. m.
No. 30 " " " west 4:15 p. m.

Local News

C. C. Neal, of Aitkin, was in the city Monday.

Geo. S. Canfield and wife have gone to Chicago.

An Oddfellows lodge is to be organized at Motley soon.

Dr. Courtney, we are pleased to state, is slowly on the mend.

Agent Walker's boys have returned to their studies at Faribault.

Dr. Rosser was called to Aitkin on a professional visit yesterday.

Fred Allen is at the Sanitarium suffering with an attack of typhoid fever.

Lumbermen are complaining on account of the immense body of snow that has fallen.

M. McFadden has been in attendance at the grand lodge of Masons at St. Paul this week.

The proposed dance at Lake View has been postponed on account of the extremely cold weather.

Charlie Johnson denies the rumor, nevertheless that did not stop a flood of congratulations.

The gatherer of statistics in regard to births and deaths for the past year is making his annual rounds.

J. W. Laughlin, night wire chief at the N. P. office, has been sojourning in the twin cities for the past few days.

"Muldoon's Picnic" promises to be one of the most interesting and amusing entertainments yet presented to the Brainerd public.

The Northern Pacific road has received the third rotary snow plow at this city which will be set up at the shops here and sent west.

W. A. Hufty, an operator in the N. P. office, left on Saturday last for Bloomington, Ind., where he will spend several weeks visiting with his parents.

Henry Cohen and C. M. Patek have rented the Barber residence on Seventh street north, and will move into their new home in a couple of weeks.

Yesterday's storm was fully as bad as any that has raged in this section this winter. Trains were delayed and railroad business generally suspended.

Jeane Baptiste Bellauger, one of the oldest pioneers in Minnesota and well known in Brainerd, died at White Earth Monday at the advance age of 90 years.

The register of deeds collected fees during the year 1887, amounting to $1,509, and the clerk collected during the same time, counting fees on land office notices, $1,285.

Geo. Smith will raffle off the beautiful music box which he won at Johnson & Bain's on New Years eve. The raffle will take place at Smith's restaurant on the evening of the 20th.

There will be a W. C. T. U. meeting on Tuesday, Jan. 17th, at 3 p. m. with Mrs. E. C. Smith, No. 35, Fourth street, north. Subject: "Advance in Temperance Work in the last Century.

John Dye, the cook who was injured in Spalding's lumber camp some time ago, and who is at the Sanitarium, is getting along nicely, notwithstanding that his death was reported in the St. Paul Globe.

The case of John Doyle against the Northern Pacific railroad company for $10,000 damages, was settled on Monday by the company paying the plaintiff $2,200. The case has been ably conducted for the plaintiff by Attorneys Fleming and Donaldson, of this city.

Round trip rates to St. Paul Ice Palace and Carnival are fixed at $6.40 from Brainerd to St. Paul and return—sale beginning Jan. 24, 1888, and close Feb. 2, limited to return Feb. 6,—and passengers MUST REACH THEIR DESTINATION on or before Feb. 6th at midnight.

The county treasurer is sending out New Year's greetings to all his friends. The bottom lines on the communication read thusly: "Personal tax becomes delinquent February 29th, real estate May 31st, and ten per cent. will be added to personal tax when delinquent.

The Detroit Record says that the Northern Pacific has put on a night track walker on each section where there are many curves, and the track not of the best. This man goes over the road before each passenger train. This is certainly a good move on the part of the company.

Over one hundred thousand dollars worth of material was sent out from the N. P. store room during the month of December, this being the largest amount sent out in any month in the history of the road. More men are now employed in the shops than at any time since the big lay-off in 1883, and the number will probably have to be increased in order to get out the work that is accumulating.

The old government building at White Earth, which was used as a school boarding house and dormitory for girls, was burned to the ground on Monday night. This building was looked upon by the people of the reservation as the "home" of the Indians. The fire orginated from an imperfect stove pipe, their being two families occupying it at the time. The loss is placed at $6,000.

Ah there, Mr. Dewey, what time is it?

H. Rosenblatt is in Chicago this week on business.

L. P. White went to Perham Tuesday on business.

It is rumored that the Germania Verein will give a masquerade ball in the near future.

A social hop will be given at the Commercial Hotel this evening. A good time is expected.

Frank White returned to Minneapolis on Monday to resume his studies at the state university.

Will. Spencer, Aitkin's popular pill vender, was in the city the first of the week shaking hands with his old friends.

A pleasant party was given at the resident of Mr. and Mrs. A. E. Taylor on Tuesday evening, the occasion being the 20th birthday of their son, Charlie.

The meeting for Bible study for men only will be held at the Y. M. C. A. rooms Sunday at 3:30 p. m. All young men are invited to be present and bring their Bibles.

There will be a district convention of the Y. M. C. A., at St. Cloud, from Jan. 20th to 23rd. The St. Cloud Association are making a special effort to secure suitable rooms in which to carry on their work.

Bert Hines, formerly of this city, but lately running an engine for the N. P. company in the Minneapolis yards, had the misfortune to have his hand badly crushed on Tuesday, He is now at the Sanitarium in this city.

F. E. Forrest has resigned his position as superintendent's clerk in the N. P. office here, and has accepted a similar position on the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fee road, at Topeka, Kansas, for which city he left on Wednesday night's train,

Dr. Groves returned to Brainerd Wednesday, after an absence of several weeks, during which time he was sojourning at the home of his parents, at Bradford, Pa. We are glad to welcome the doctor back with renewed health and spirits. He will resume his practice again with his former success.

The Brainerd delegates to the state firemen's convention, at Albert Lea, returned Wednesday night, and are enthusiastic in their praises of the treatment they received. Our city received recognition in the appointment of A. F. Leopold, as first vice-president. The next meeting of the convention will be held at Alexandria, and then Brainerd will be honored next.

The worst snow storm that has been experienced in the northwest since the winter of 1881, has raged throughout Minnesota and Dakota for the past three days, completely stopping travel on all the railroads. Trains from the west are over two days late, and not a single train arrived from the south yesterday, all being abandoned except No. 1, which was started out of Minneapolis last night, but stuck all of Thursday night in the snow at Clear Lake. She did not reach Brainerd until late this evening. The storm in this section has stopped, but the snow is drifting so badly as to impede travel almost as much as the storm. On the Missouri and Dakota divisions of the N. P the storm is reported as the worst ever known. On these divisions travel has been entirely stopped, and no effort will be made to move trains of any kind until the storm ceases, as it is utterly impossible to do so. However, it will take the company but a very short time to clear the track with their new rotary ploughs after the storm ceases.

A Shocking Death.

On Monday Chas. Kerch received word that his half-brother, John Moeller, had been killed in a lumber camp of the Gull River company on Sibley lake. He and a fellow workman were engaged in felling a tree and when they had it partly sawed the trunk split up and broke and came down on Moeller, striking him upon the head and crushing him to the ground, killing him instantly. His limbs were broken and he was nearly doubled up when the tree was removed. The remains were brought to this city and taken to Losey & Dean's, where they were prepared for burial, and Mr. Kerch accompanied them to Waverly, Iowa, Tuesday night, where the funeral and burial was to take place.

Settlement With Aitkin County.

We find the following in the Aitkin Age in regard to the settlement between Aitkin and Crow Wing counties:

In the matter of settlement of accounts of Crow Wing and Aitkin counties, the following resolution was offered to-wit: Be it resolved that the settlement of Crow Wing county and Aitkin county court expense account amounting to the sum of seven hundred, seventy six and 62-100 dollars as agreed upon by Geo. W. Holland, county attorney of Crow Wing county, and A. Y. Merrill, county attorney of Aitkin county, be accepted, and be it further resolved, That upon filing a verified statement by Crow Wing county official for the amount agreed upon together with a receipt in full for all claim of Crow Wing county upon Aitkin county on account of such court expense to date, that an order for said sum be issued to Crow Wing county for said amount thirty days from date of said filing. Which resolution was adopted unanimously.

Fifty dozen infant's and children's turned shoes, in kid and goat stock just opened at Day & Meagher's.

Cord wood for sale at
DAY & MEAGHERS.

Muldoon's Picnic.

This most laughable of all comedies will be presented at Sleeper's opera house on Thursday and Friday evening, Jan. 19th and 20th, by Mr. John Blacker, lately of Foote's Dramatic Co., assisted by the best local talent in the city. Mr. Blacker will appear in that funniest of characters, Mulcahey, and we are informed by those who have seen him in this role, that he is irresistably funny. The proceeds of the entertainment go in part to Co. K., our local military organization. From the reports we hear of the progress made in perfecting arrangements, we have no doubt but that it will be a rare treat. The following is the cast of characters:

Mulcahey, } .....Mr. John Blacker
Muldoon, } .....Mr. Chas. Thompson
(Two Irish Aristocrats.)
Tim McCormack.....W. J. Davenport
(A Tough.)
Jack, Kitty's lover..... M. E. Goodwin
Capt. Harry Jones, Capt. Salvation Army
Mrs. Muldoon.....Mrs. E. Everhart
Jennie, } Muldoon's } Carrie Morrison
Kittie, } Daughters } Clara Boutin

Cord wood for sale at
DAY & MEAGHERS.

A Car Load

Of heating and cook stoves just received at Hoffman's Bazaar, corner 5th and Front streets.

Mens solid kid working shoes very cheap at Day & Meaghers.

Crown collars and cuffs made by Geo. B. Clutt Bros. & Co. are the best that can be found at Day & Meaghers.

DIED.

DODGE—In this city, at the residence of his brother-in-law, J. H. Burton, on Monday, Jan. 9th, 1888, L. H. Dodge, aged 40 years.

The deceased has been a resident of this city for the past five or six years, during which time he has been engaged in the saloon business. Although he has been in poor health for some time, his death was quite sudden and unexpected. He was at his place of business on Saturday although feeling worse than usual, became much worse on Sunday, and on Monday night he passed away. Mr. Dodge was a genial, whole-souled fellow, consequently he was well liked by all who knew him. He is an old railroad man, having been conductor on the Manitoba and Northern Pacific roads for several years previous to his residence in this city. The funeral will take place Sunday afternoon at one o'clock, under the auspices of the Masonic fraternity. Rev. E. A. Wood will conduct the funeral services, and the remains will be interred in Evergreen Cemetery.

SEYMOUR—At his home on Maple street, of heart disease, on Monday, Jan. 9th, 1888, Mr. Francis Seymour, aged 57 Years.

The deceased has been a resident of this city for several years, during which time he has conducted a blacksmith and wagon shop at the corner of 5th and Maple streets. He was an honest, upright and industrious citizen, and had the respect of all who knew him. He had plenty of this world's goods, leaving an estate at his death valued at $30,000. He had enjoyed good health until a few months ago, when his wife died, since when he has steadily been failing. His remains were interred in Evergreen cemetery on Wednesday, the funeral services being conducted by the Rev. J. A. Rowell, of the Congregational Church.

Married.

TRACY—BITHERS.—At the residence of the bride's brother, Mr. I. U. White, on Wednesday, Jan. 11th, 1888, by Judge Fleming, Mr. W. S. Tracy, of Gull River, and Mrs. May E. Bithers, of Brainerd.

The ceremony was performed about 12 o'clock, at which about twenty intimate friends and relatives of the contracting parties were present. After the ceremony the assembled guests partook of an elegant dinner that had been prepared for the occasion. The happy couple left for Gull River on the afternoon train where they will go to housekeeping at once. The groom is an employe of the Gull River Lumber company, having charge of the company's harness shop. The bride is a daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Ed White, Sr., and has been a resident of this city for many years. The DISPATCH extends congratulations and best wishes.

Caught at Last.

A telegram from Ortonville says: Sheriff Randall last evening arrested George H. Strait, alias George Brown, for forgery. Strait was in the employ of Foote Bros., at Brainerd, two years ago selling sewing machines, and forged the name of a member of the firm to a note and secured the money at a bank and skipped. Foote Bros. sold out at Brainerd and came to this place last summer. Strait changed his name to Brown and became traveling agent for the White Sewing Machine company, whose agents here the Foote Bros. are. Brown arrived here last evening and called upon the firm, not being aware of their identity. He was at once taken into custody. Afterward Strait made a ghastly attempt at suicide. He visited an outhouse about 7 o'clock, and after severing his windpipe with a small pocket-knife, made an attempt to escape, but in the darkness fell into an open creek and was nearly drowned. When found two hours afterward his face and hands were badly frozen and he was much exhausted from loss of blood. His chances of recovery are small.

Mr. Foote, in company with A. J. Coutu, followed Strait for several days after the forgery was committed but were unable to catch him. He was their agent at Wadena for organs and sewing machines also, and had disposed of goods and pocketed the entire proceeds.

We Want Wood.

Parties who have promised us wood on subscription will confer a favor by bringing it NOW. Wood at this season of the year is the same as cash to us, but it is very hard work to get up a "heat" on vacant promises.

Confectionery of all kinds at the "Annex," corner of 5th and Front streets. Smith's old stand.

Fireman and Engineer Killed.

An account of a wreck on the Northern Pacific road near Billings, M. T., says:

Local passenger train No. 6 on the Northern Pacific, bound east, making regular time, was derailed by snowdrifts near Gray Bluff, Mont., Tuesday, the entire train running free from the engine upon the prairies, where it now stands, leaving the road unobstructed. The engine fell upon its side, the tender falling upon it, Engineer Hugh Monroe and Fireman Eric Gustavson being killed. No one else was injured. Monroe leaves a wife and child. He was universally respected. Gustavson is unmarried. Both are well known on the Northern Pacific. A chinook was blowing at the time, which packed the snow as solid as a rock, and when the engine struck the drift it doubled up like a jack knife.

A Car Load

Of heating and cook stoves just received at Hoffman's Bazaar, corner 5th and Front streets.

Will Put Them Together.

The president and Secretary Lamar have been at work upon a scheme to get the Indians massed on a reservation, says an exchange, and to thereby hasten their gradual approach to a life of civilization, besides putting a stop to the incessant clashing of settlers. The great expanse of country which the Indians own, and which is of no value to them, is a continual temptation to adventurous settlers. The idea is to give the Indians a fair recompense for the land, and to bring together the scattered tribes and hordes so that communities will be gradually formed, and the interdependence of social life may be established.

The Indians have no real grievances, and their way of sending half a dozen chiefs to Washington to confer with the great father has been pretty nearly stopped by the Indian bureau. They come here, not knowing what they want, full of preposterous requests, and on being taken up to the White House, telling their rigmarole through the interpreter, they all shake hands with the president, and the Indians fancy his handshake to be a solemn and irrevokable assent to their demands. It has been repeatedly explained to them that the handshake is a mere form, but they don't understand it and invariably charge that the agent will not do what the president has promised.

Cord wood for sale at
DAY & MEAGHERS.

Bids for County Printing.

Sealed proposals will be received at auditor's office up to 10 a. m. Feb. the 7th, 1888, for county printing during the ensuing year. The board reserves the right to reject any or all bids.

LOUIS TACHE,
County auditor.

Brainerd, Jan. 5th, 1888.

Cord wood for sale at
DAY & MEAGHERS.

A Contemptible Slanderer.

BRAINERD, January 12, 1888.

To the News reporter:—

You say you made certain accusations against us. This is right. In your sheet of December 30, you say: "His municipal divinity took it upon himself, in his high and mighty awfulness, to score the press for making sport of his court." This is the charge. You further say that we dare not meet this charge. This is false. We did meet it, but not, it is true, in the way it ought to have been met. Instead of pronouncing it a falsehood and proving it, as we will now proceed to do, we gave you, in a gentlemanly way, some kindly advice, which we hoped you would act upon. But you ignored our advice, and renewed you assault upon us. Very well—lay on. We say the charge that we "scored the press for making sport of our court," is false, and here is the proof: In this same editorial, after making this fearful charge, and after having referred to us as a "frail human," "hissing serpent," "apostle of meaness," and in other endearing terms, you say, "Being ignorant, we of course supposed that he must have referred to others, but on second thought, believing it to be a stab at the press, we think the charge needs a little notice." Here you put the operations of your own mind on paper, and thereby stamp the charge as false. Of course you supposed we referred to others, because it was to others we were talking, and you know it. You say that "on second thought" you believed it to be a stab at the press. You believed no such thing. But "on second thought" you did believe that this was a good opportunity to make an assault upon us; and out of this occasion you coined a lie for an excuse to do what he whose lick-spittle you are, so much desired to have done. Again Jan. 7th you say: "We entered your court room the other day merely as a spectator, and you had no call whatever to begin your abuse upon us." Only a short week ago you gave as the reason for making an attack upon us, that "we scored the press for making sport of our court." Now you say it was because "we abused you." Here you have contradicted yourself, and again stamp yourself a most miserable liar. But neither of these charges is true. We made no mention of you or your paper, and did not know even that you were in the court room. Again as conclusive evidence that your accusations are false, I most respectfully refer you to the following letters:

BRAINERD, Jan. 11, 1888.

W. A. FLEMING, ESQ.,

DEAR SIR: I was in the court room at the time referred to in the Daily News. Nothing was said by the court on that occasion which could possibly be construed into any abuse of any reporter, nor was anything said reflecting on the press of the city for making sport of the court. The remarks of the court were directed wholly to another and nothing whatever was said to or of any reporter.

Respectfully,
[Signed] A. MAHLUM.

BRAINERD, Jan. 12, 1888.

I have read the foregoing letter of Mr. A. Mahlum, and in respect to the same, I beg to say, that every word therein is true. Respectfully,
[Signed] MOSES DEROCHE,

How now, my gentle boy? What sayest thou? Would it not have been better to have acted upon our advice than to be thus convicted of being a most contemptible slanderer, and held up to the scorn and contumely of the world as a base and witless thing? When you penned those charges against us you knew they were false. They were coinings of your dwarfed and miserably constructed intellect "on second thought," and you made use of them to please the "boss," and to add one more insult to the many quips and flings that have appeared in your paper against us since you became connected with it. We were told some weeks ago that you were laying for us to give us a blast. But as we gave you no occasion to attack us, you had to manufacture one. At the proper time we shall be pleased to inform the public who and what stands back of all this onslaught upon us. Until then rest assured that no threats can have any effect whatever upon us. We will still "pursue the even tenor of our way," and laugh at your puny attempts to down us. You say our record will not bear notoriety. Al we have to say to this is, if you are "spilling" to read our record proceed—we are ready. If this is the kind of journalist you are, nobody is safe. We trust that the editor of the News will understand that nothing we have said has been directed to him, and that he has our best wishes.

Now, Mr. Reporter, you dared us to meet your accusations. We have done it, and here we drop you.

Yours,
W. A. FLEMING.

The monarch is the best wearing and best fitting shirt made, for sale by Day & Meagher.

The largest and cheapest stock of men's pants and overhauls in the city will be found at Day & Meagher's.

Wood Wanted.

Day & Meagher will take wood in exchange for goods out of their store.

Of Interest to Young Men.

I am to-day in receipt of $500 in cash from the Northwestern Mutual Endowment Society, of Minneapolis, being amount in full of the first half of my endowment, the total cost to date being $75. I consider this one of the best investments any single man can make, and for square and honorable dealing, I recommend the Northwestern to all.

E. C. THABES,

J. L. SMITH, Local Agent.
Jaquary, 9th, 1888.

Ladies and childrens hosiery in great profusion and at bottom prices at Day & Meaghers.

Valises! Valises! Valises! Immense line in all styles cheap at Day & Meaghers.

Confectionery of all kinds at the "Annex," corner of 5th and Front streets. Smith's old stand.

Bids for County Physician

Sealed proposals will be received at Auditor's office up to 10 a. m. January the 7th, 1888, for services as county physician for the ensuing year, he to furnish medicine. The board reserves the right to reject any or all bids.

LOUIS TACHE,
County Auditor.

Brainerd, January 5th, 1888.

D. M. Clark & Co. carry the most complete line of crockery, hardware, lamps, nails and everything pertaining to the business in the city. See them before buying, as you will save money by so doing.

Set of tote sleds and Brewster spring carriage for sale cheap. Address
S. W. GRAY,
Box 1572, Brainerd, Minn.

Genuine French balbriggan underware, the finest in the market, at Day & Meaghers.

A Car Load

Of heating and cook stoves just received at Hoffman's Bazaar, corner 5th and Front streets.

Confectionery of all kinds at the "Annex," corner of 5th and Front streets. Smith's old stand.

For Sale at a Bargain.

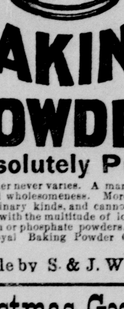
One thorough bred Holstein bull, 3 years old coming four; also one three-quarters Holstein bull calf seven months old, and one-half Holstein bull calf four months old. Enquire of

MILLSPAUGH & FORD,

at farm, 1½ miles south of Brainerd.

If you would enjoy your dinner and are prevented by Dyspepsia, use Acker's Dyspepsia Tablets. They are a positive cure for Dyspepsia, Indigestion, Flatulency and Constipation. We guarantee them. 25 and 50 cents. Sold by Johnson & Bain.

ROYAL BAKING POWDER



Absolutely Pure.

This powder never varies. A marvel of purity strength and wholesomeness. More economical than the ordinary kinds, and cannot be sold in competition with the multitude of low test short weight, alum or phosphate powders. Sold only in cans. Royal Baking Powder Co. 106 Wall street, N. Y.

For Sale by S. & J. W Koop.

Christmas Goods!

Toys, Candies, Fruits,

Nuts, Tobaccos and Cigars,

Constantly on Hand

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CONFECTIONERY STORE,

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Also Baker's Goods of All Kinds.

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G. S. FERNALD,
(Successor to Frater & Fernald,)
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
Rooms 1 and 2 - - Sleeper Block

W. A. FLEMING, ATTORNEY AT LAW.
Office Room 8.
SLEEPER BLOCK, - - - BRAINERD

A. E. VEON,
NOTARY PUBLIC AND PENSION ATTORNEY,
No. 19, 5th Street.
Will attend to any business in either line.

L. M. ROBERTS,
Homeopathic Physician and Surgeon.
Office and Residence—Room No. 3, Hartley block, Front Street, over W. A. Smith's Store.



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SWINTON'S ENGLISH PRIMROSE TOOTH PASTE, is the best for cleansing the Teeth.

PERSIAN BOUQUET, is the finest of perfumes.

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Keep Your Eye

—ON THE—

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Of Every Description.

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Custom Work and Neat Repairing as Usual.

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Corner Fifth and Front Streets.

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Board at Smith's Empire Hotel

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You see by my looks that I am sleek and fat. A word to the wise is sufficient. You can get a square meal, a good lunch, a downy bed or anything to make you comfortable.

OYSTERS IN EVERY STYLE

HARNESS SHOP

CORNER LAUREL AND SIXTH STREETS.

Keep on hand an assortment of everything in the line.

Harness, Nets Whips, Curbs

BRUSHES, BRIDLES, SADDLES, COLLARS.

D. W. WHITFORD.

Fine Outfits Made a Specialty

J. A. McCOLL,

Pianos, Organs, and Sewing Machines,

Either of which would make an Elegant Present for Christmas.

WHAT SHALL I GIVE?
WHAT TOKEN SHALL I BUY?

SELECT, SUBSTANTIAL OR THE FANCY TRY?

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SEE THE

ELEGANT WHITE HOLIDAY

SUPERBLY CONSTRUCTED.

The Most Durable, The Most Beautiful and the Most Complete

SEWING MACHINE Ever Manufactured.

SOLID. SENSIBLE. SUBSTANTIAL.

SEE IT BEFORE YOU SELECT YOUR HOLIDAY OFFERINGS.

At J. A. McCOLL'S,

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